

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE  
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1909



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,  
*Minister of the Interior.*

OTTAWA, September 5, 1908.





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## PART IV.—CHIEF ASTRONOMER.

NOTE.—This part, comprising the Report of the Chief Astronomer and Appendices, will appear as a separate report, in monograph form.

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# REPORT

## OF THE

# DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

### 1907-8

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, September 1, 1908.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,  
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending March 31, 1908, being the thirty-fifth annual presentment of the department since its inception in the year 1873.

While the general results obtained were not so satisfactory as for the previous year, as evidenced by the falling off in the number of free homestead entries recorded and in the gross amount of revenue collected, it is gratifying to note that the depression caused by the unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing during the winter of 1906 and the following spring and summer of 1907, has been only of a momentary character and has not perceptibly retarded the progress of the western grain fields.

The grain shortage of 1907, coupled with the temporary financial depression which existed at the time, made it necessary for the government to assist needy settlers with advances of grain so as to enable them to seed their farms last spring, and a special appropriation for this purpose was made by parliament at its last session. Thanks to the active co-operation of the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the purchase and distribution of the grain was effected by the department in a very satisfactory manner, and the present crop prospects are such that there is every reason to believe that the majority of the settlers affected will be in a position to return promptly the amount of the advances made to them. A report was issued some months ago containing full particulars as to the terms of the contracts under which the seed grain was purchased, and as to the methods followed in distributing the same.

On the whole, the season of 1907 has been a difficult one for a large proportion of the western settlers, but it has not been without its compensations. It has demonstrated beyond doubt that if the expectations of one season are not realized, those of the next may safely be relied upon; that on the whole the western farm compares favourably in constant productiveness with the best grain areas in the world, and that the magnificent crops now maturing adequately testify to the sturdiness and intelligence of the present tillers of the soil.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The only new appointment at headquarters during the past year was that of Mr. J. A. Coté as assistant deputy minister. The necessity for bringing about such a division of the work as would relieve the deputy head of a portion of the arduous duties devolving upon him became imperative as a result of the large increase in the business of the department within the past few years. Under the present arrangement, with a judicious apportionment of the work of the office between the deputy head and his assistant, the former will thus be enabled to devote to the general administration of the department such attention as the same demands, which will better ensure the proper carrying out of the regulations.

Mr. Coté has been connected with the department in a permanent capacity since 1882, and having been for the past twenty years attached to the office of the deputy minister, he is in every way specially fitted to discharge satisfactorily the new duties now devolving upon him.

In the outside service the following new appointments were made during the year, namely:—

Mr. Howard Douglas, who had for a number of years past occupied the position of Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, was appointed to the new position of Commissioner of Dominion Parks on April 1, 1908. Mr. Douglas had heretofore exercised supervision over the several Dominion parks and buffalo reservations in the west ever since the establishment of these reservations, and in view of the fact that it is proposed to place these parks under the control of superintendents it was felt that it would be in the public interest to have a responsible outside officer who would have the general control of the parks and act upon direct instructions from Ottawa. Mr. Douglas has shown himself to be eminently qualified to fill the position of commissioner, and there is no doubt that the general administration of parks will be greatly benefited by the new arrangement.

Mr. G. E. Hunter, who has been employed at the Rocky Mountains Park office for several years past, and whose services have been highly satisfactory, was promoted to the position of superintendent of the park on the first of April last.

In the Dominion lands outside service two new agents were appointed, namely, Mr. K. W. McKenzie as agent for the district of Edmonton, in lieu of Mr. A. G. Harrison, who resigned, and Mr. James Stafford as agent for the district of Lethbridge, in lieu of Mr. J. W. Martin, who was promoted to the position of assistant inspector. Mr. McKenzie's appointment was dated September 16, 1907, and that of Mr. Stafford, July 1, of the same year.

## DEATHS.

I regret to report that there were ten deaths in the department during the past twelve months, three at headquarters, four in the Dominion lands service, and three in the immigration branch.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following is a list of the officials in question, and of the dates of their deaths:—

## Head Office—

Mr. Brown-Wallis, September 22, 1907.

Miss Reba Sharp, November 21, 1907.

Miss M. L. Ouimet, August 2, 1907.

## Dominion Lands (outside service)—

T. H. Aikman, Crown timber office, Winnipeg, August 22, 1907.

J. W. E. Darby, Dominion lands office, Winnipeg, in March, 1908.

Charles Fisher, on half-breed claim commission, in August, 1907.

James Paisley, Dominion lands office, Brandon, January 14, 1908.

## Immigration Branch—

Samuel Gray, Winnipeg office, August 22, 1907.

Joseph Daigle, Montreal office, March 13, 1908.

Thos. Bennett, immigration agent, January 27, 1908.

STATEMENT showing Gross Cash Revenue received from all sources, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, compared with the receipts of the previous twelve months.

Source of Revenue.	Twelve months ended March 31, 1908.	Twelve months ended March 31, 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion lands.....	1,998,219 92	2,125,958 51	.....	127,738 59	
School lands.....	708,045 83	829,881 90	.....	121,836 07	
Ordnance lands.....	8,674 95	9,216 59	.....	541 64	
Seed grain.....	12,899 84	15,016 35	.....	2,116 51	
Casual revenue.....	20,069 03	13,328 47	6,740 56	.....	
Registration fees.....	2,256 65	107,407 47	.....	105,150 82	
Fines under the Immigration Act	1,650 00	2,875 00	.....	1,225 00	
Fines and forfeitures, Northwest Territories .....	.....	21 00	.....	21 00	
	2,751,816 22	3,103,705 29	6,740 56	358,629 63	351,889 07

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

STATEMENT of receipts of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, compared with the receipts for the previous twelve months.

Particulars.	1907-1908.		Twelve months ended March 31, 1907.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Homestead fees .....	301,693	73	377,043	55			75,349	82		
Improvements .....	71,139	47	51,221	50	19,917	97				
Sales of lands .....	656,303	03	721,441	00			65,137	97		
Map sales, office fees, &c. ....	7,727	29	7,680	33	46	91				
Rental of lands .....	5,309	01	15,213	44			9,904	43		
Survey fees .....	141,255	35	74,993	28	66,262	07				
Timber dues .....	473,608	94	490,048	44			16,439	50		
Grazing lands .....	43,211	78	59,436	43			16,224	65		
Coal lands .....	29,097	64	3,803	91	25,983	73				
Hay permits .....	4,976	45	3,100	15	1,876	30				
Mining fees .....	130,703	55	126,221	00	4,482	55				
Hydraulic leases .....	6,248	97	3,844	58	2,404	39				
Dredging leases .....	19,616	84	4,263	54	15,353	30				
Export tax on gold .....	70,504	65	128,531	40			58,026	75		
Free miners' certificates .....	76	25	19,578	34			19,502	09		
Free certificates for export of gold.	162	50	266	50			104	00		
Stone quarries .....	1,270	93	1,526	38			255	45		
Irrigation fees .....	516	75	589	51			72	76		
Rent of water power .....	2,640	78	500	00	2,140	78				
Fees re Board of Examiners D.L.S.	690	00	554	00	136	00				
Patent and interchange fees. ....	1,283	50	1,069	00	214	50				
Rocky Mountains Park .....	27,232	87	21,679	33	5,553	54				
Townsite sales .....			9,085	32			9,085	32		
Suspense account .....	1,385	35	4,284	97			2,899	62		
Refunds of refunds .....	692	77	1,230	76			537	99		
Miscellaneous .....	271	52	228	17	43	35				
	1,998,219	92	2,127,434	88	144,325	39	273,540	35		
Refunds .....	114,600	04	50,337	50	64,262	54				
Net totals .....	1,883,619	88	2,077,097	38	80,062	85	273,540	35	193,477	50



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources from July 1, 1886, to March 31, 1908.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands (Cash).	School Lands.	Seed Grain.	Ordnance Lands.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Registration Fees.	Casual Revenue.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1886-1887.....	183,114 78	35,707 41	.....	21,676 57	3,249 25	3,317 16	90 15	247,155 32
1887-1888.....	223,360 73	42,045 11	.....	36,239 88	1,267 05	7,212 02	372 79	316,497 58
1888-1889.....	224,046 84	52,354 94	.....	42,072 07	739 25	6,543 53	1,075 36	371,978 12
1889-1890.....	293,770 16	45,188 57	26,146 13	20,921 61	958 75	8,866 39	261 63	341,984 05
1890-1891.....	298,751 33	38,826 33	5,017 44	54,229 69	1,595 02	10,866 65	697 81	380,282 45
1891-1892.....	337,166 07	136,131 80	3,367 65	42,260 80	788 92	9,392 11	532 14	532,179 40
1892-1893.....	303,550 86	82,615 22	5,866 21	33,776 90	777 00	10,750 38	1,331 96	438,668 53
1893-1894.....	214,540 30	47,574 11	2,339 16	22,318 20	804 15	10,338 02	1,332 04	290,975 98
1894-1895.....	171,083 48	47,065 10	2,752 56	22,645 97	493 85	9,811 77	875 36	255,580 09
1895-1896.....	174,509 38	56,584 32	8,748 05	17,550 28	502 00	8,737 87	1,920 66	268,532 56
(Total, 10 years) .....	2,343,835 95	584,692 91	62,212 80	322,791 97	11,435 24	85,765 90	9,069 90	3,419,804 67
1896-1897.....	187,494 19	24,292 43	9,887 13	9,831 27	1,316 00	8,997 24	2,683 05	244,431 31
1897-1898.....	730,313 10	52,410 82	12,351 71	22,537 17	529 06	14,263 50	260 92	1,083,066 28
1898-1899.....	1,563,059 74	41,249 77	12,388 69	12,349 65	2,801 03	19,220 73	2,690 91	1,653,651 52
1899-1900.....	1,410,883 48	220,874 78	15,271 84	11,043 53	1,452 92	21,751 90	3,664 00	1,684,942 45
1900-1901.....	1,533,137 07	48,049 83	13,711 63	11,044 47	1,977 96	33,979 77	1,587 57	1,649,108 30
1901-1902.....	1,254,333 56	193,410 75	29,263 06	16,967 36	1,955 61	50,854 99	3,900 62	1,541,715 95
1902-1903.....	1,716,597 20	392,266 93	28,789 97	17,612 79	5,220 88	81,404 18	2,230 26	2,244,062 21
1903-1904.....	1,478,106 33	233,769 62	26,122 30	30,494 34	5,911 92	109,233 73	3,402 94	1,887,941 18
1904-1905.....	1,314,485 40	332,914 48	16,471 34	10,346 90	16,018 49	123,082 86	4,258 14	1,811,577 61
1905-1906.....	1,701,580 71	608,960 79	12,577 29	10,893 17	3,304 77	180,310 73	8,496 09	2,526,123 55
(Total, 11 yrs. & 9 months).....	13,189,941 78	2,148,140 20	102,864 96	156,680 65	34,458 64	643,099 63	33,104 50	16,325,320 36
1906-1907 (9 months).....	1,478,749 51	724,353 73	10,850 06	6,693 90	21 00	46,124 20	11,785 81	2,278,548 21
1907-1908.....	1,908,219 92	708,045 83	12,899 84	8,674 95	1,650 00	2,256 65	20,069 03	2,751,816 22
(Total, 11 yrs. & 9 months).....	16,616,911 21	3,580,539 76	133,614 86	172,019 50	36,159 64	691,480 48	64,959 34	21,355,684 79
Grand total .....	18,960,747 16	4,165,232 67	255,827 66	494,811 47	47,504 88	777,246 38	74,029 24	24,775,489 46



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Fiscal Year.	GRAZING LANDS.			HAY PERMITS, MINING, STONE QUARRIES, EXPORT TAX ON GOLD, &c.			Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	COLONIZATION LANDS.			Gross Revenue.		Refunds.		Net Revenue.	
	Cash.		Scrip. &c.	Cash.		Scrip.	S. cts.	Cash.		Scrip.	S. cts.	cts.	S. cts.	cts.	S. cts.	cts.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.			\$	cts.							
1872-73.											26,239 45				26,239 45	
1873-74.											29,980 80				29,980 80	
1874-75.											27,641 15				27,641 15	
1875-76.											8,865 94				8,865 94	
1876-77.											140,755 02				140,755 02	
1877-78.											139,584 40				139,584 40	
1878-79.											234,732 93				234,732 93	
1879-80.											206,801 57				206,801 57	
1880-81.		2,245 00									206,990 54			4,636 08	201,352 32	
1881-82.		22,844 43									1,805,734 87			5,038 22	1,795,047 32	
1882-83.		11,370 60									1,051,403 60			8,746 05	1,042,657 55	
1883-84.											1,001,776 67			9,220 60	992,556 17	
1884-85.											451,554 65			12,070 85	439,483 80	
1885-86.											457,373 95			63,389 12	394,984 83	
1886-87.											588,332 80			19,543 16	568,789 64	
1887-88.											594,186 68			6,277 66	587,909 02	
1888-89.											594,088 04			5,226 23	588,861 81	
1889-90.											462,586 26			8,209 74	454,376 52	
1890-91.											400,490 76			7,195 37	453,715 40	
1891-92.											452,151 08			15,291 39	436,859 69	
1892-93.											392,324 43			18,314 97	374,009 46	
1893-94.											250,069 12			4,544 01	245,525 11	
1894-95.											292,983 10			4,365 99	288,617 11	
1895-96.											297,694 93			8,368 79	289,326 14	
1896-97.											206,853 57			15,010 54	191,843 03	
1897-98.											1,009,741 63			4,678 55	1,005,063 08	
1898-99.											1,384,328 32			32,256 39	1,352,071 93	
1899-1900.											1,003,743 00			23,062 28	1,020,805 28	
1900-1901.											1,874,159 09			18,368 85	1,855,790 24	
1901-1902.											1,432,679 25			27,165 55	1,405,513 70	
1902-1903.											1,800,886 83			21,519 84	1,869,366 99	
1903-1904.											1,681,824 70			36,721 72	1,645,102 98	
1904-1905.											1,339,382 35			25,786 90	1,313,595 45	
1905-1906.											1,709,515 28			33,418 36	1,676,096 92	
1906-1907.											1,490,503 37			35,117 48	1,455,385 89	
1907-1908*.											2,094,379 17			115,680 04	1,978,699 13	
											857,461 08			599,352 11	27,210,046 93	

\* Including scrip.

STATEMENT of the Rocky Mountains Park Revenue for the fiscal year ended  
March 31, 1908.

Particulars.	Amount.
Rent. . . . .	\$5,351 49
Timber dues. . . . .	1,341 39
Water rates. . . . .	208 44
Transfer fees. . . . .	46 00
Cave and basin (bathing tickets). . . . .	3,277 00
Quarry permits. . . . .	488 00
Dog licenses. . . . .	181 50
Livery licenses. . . . .	567 00
Pool and billiard licenses. . . . .	160 00
Boat licenses. . . . .	25 00
Butcher licenses. . . . .	40 00
Coal lands. . . . .	11,866 80
Grazing lands. . . . .	230 00
Hot springs (bathing tickets). . . . .	3,108 50
Telephone rent. . . . .	242 50
Fines. . . . .	11 00
Sale of lumber. . . . .	20 00
Peddlers' licenses. . . . .	36 00
Camping permits. . . . .	22 00
Miscellaneous. . . . .	10 25
Total. . . . .	\$27,232 87

NOTE.—The average monthly revenue for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, was \$1,765.27.

The average monthly revenue for the twelve months ended March 31, 1908, was \$2,269.40.

#### REVENUE.

The financial returns will show that the falling off in the gross cash revenue is chiefly attributable to a decrease in the amount realized from the sale of school lands and the collection of registration fees. As regards the latter item, it may be explained that the revenue from this source ceased from and after September 1, 1906, when land titles offices passed from federal to provincial control as a result of the coming into force of the Acts establishing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The falling off in the revenue on account of school lands amounted to \$121,836.07, which added to the decrease in the collection of registration fees, \$105,150.82, and \$58,026.75 on the export tax on gold, represents a total decrease for these three items of \$285,016.34, leaving a deficit of only \$66,875.43 properly chargeable to the Dominion lands, and which is accounted for by the falling off of 7,000 entries during the past year, as compared with the previous twelve months.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the fiscal years ending March 31, 1907 (nine months), and March 31, 1908 (twelve months), respectively:—

	Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1907. (Nine months).		Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908. (Twelve months).	
	No. of Entries.	Acres.	No. of Entries.	Acres.
Homesteads. . . . .	21,648	3,463,520	30,424	4,867,840
Sales. . . . .		56,430		179,894

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874:—

Departmental year ended.	Number of Entries.
October 31, 1874. . . . .	1,376
“ 31, 1875. . . . .	499
“ 31, 1876. . . . .	347
“ 31, 1877. . . . .	845
“ 31, 1878. . . . .	1,788
“ 31, 1879. . . . .	4,068
“ 31, 1880. . . . .	2,074
“ 31, 1881. . . . .	2,753
“ 31, 1882. . . . .	7,483
“ 31, 1883. . . . .	6,063
“ 31, 1884. . . . .	3,753
“ 31, 1885. . . . .	1,858
“ 31, 1886. . . . .	2,657
“ 31, 1887. . . . .	2,036
“ 31, 1888. . . . .	2,655
“ 31, 1889. . . . .	4,416
“ 31, 1890. . . . .	2,955
“ 31, 1891. . . . .	3,523
“ 31, 1892. . . . .	4,840
“ 31, 1893. . . . .	4,067
“ 31, 1894. . . . .	3,209
December 31, 1895. . . . .	2,394
“ 31, 1896. . . . .	1,857
“ 31, 1897. . . . .	2,384
“ 31, 1898. . . . .	4,848
“ 31, 1899. . . . .	6,689
June 30, 1900. . . . .	7,426
“ 30, 1901. . . . .	8,167
“ 30, 1902. . . . .	14,673
“ 30, 1903. . . . .	31,383

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June 30, 1904. . . . .	26,073
“ 30, 1905. . . . .	30,819
“ 30, 1906. . . . .	41,869
Nine months ended March 31, 1907. . . . .	21,647
Twelve months ended March 31, 1907. . . . .	37,788
Year ended March 31, 1908. . . . .	30,424

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several Agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario. . . . .	3,696
“ “ Quebec. . . . .	494
“ “ Nova Scotia. . . . .	197
“ “ New Brunswick. . . . .	120
“ “ Prince Edward Island. . . . .	74
“ “ Manitoba. . . . .	1,043
“ “ Saskatchewan. . . . .	1,152
“ “ Alberta. . . . .	532
“ “ British Columbia. . . . .	109
Persons who had previous entry. . . . .	2,949
Newfoundlanders. . . . .	7
Canadians returned from the United States. . . . .	510
Americans. . . . .	7,818
English. . . . .	4,840
Scotch. . . . .	1,026
Irish. . . . .	339
French. . . . .	306
Belgians. . . . .	128
Swiss. . . . .	30
Italians. . . . .	29
Roumanians. . . . .	58
Syrians. . . . .	11
Germans. . . . .	574
Austro-Hungarians. . . . .	2,472
Hollanders. . . . .	59
Danes (other than Icelanders). . . . .	84
Icelanders. . . . .	106
Swedes. . . . .	437
Norwegians. . . . .	433
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) . . . . .	722
Mennonites. . . . .	5
Doukhobors. . . . .	36
Chinesc. . . . .	2
Japanese. . . . .	3

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Persians.. . . .	9
Australians.. . . .	8
New Zealanders.. . . .	
Bermudians.. . . .	3
Servians.. . . .	1
Portuguese.. . . .	1
Hindoos.. . . .	1

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Total.. . . . 30,424

Representing 73,078 souls.

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	No. of Entries.
Arizona.. . . .	4
Alabama.. . . .	3
Alaska.. . . .	2
Arkansas.. . . .	21
California.. . . .	66
Carolina, North.. . . .	6
Carolina, South.. . . .	2
Colorado.. . . .	30
Columbia, District of.. . . .	
Connecticut.. . . .	8
Dakota, North.. . . .	2,795
Dakota, South.. . . .	445
Delaware.. . . .	4
Florida.. . . .	
Georgia.. . . .	2
Idaho.. . . .	96
Illinois.. . . .	296
Indiana.. . . .	79
Indian Territory.. . . .	6
Iowa.. . . .	460
Kansas.. . . .	115
Kentucky.. . . .	8
Louisiana.. . . .	2
Maine.. . . .	13
Maryland.. . . .	3
Massachusetts.. . . .	82
Michigan.. . . .	391
Minnesota.. . . .	1,543
Mississippi.. . . .	
Missouri.. . . .	119
Montana.. . . .	199

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Nebraska.. . . .	173
Nevada.. . . .	2
New Hampshire.. . . .	10
New Jersey.. . . .	9
New Mexico.. . . .	1
New York.. . . .	137
Ohio.. . . .	98
Oklahoma.. . . .	138
Oregon.. . . .	91
Pennsylvania.. . . .	75
Rhode Island.. . . .	6
Tennessee.. . . .	8
Texas.. . . .	22
Utah.. . . .	28
Vermont.. . . .	14
Virginia.. . . .	5
Virginia, West.. . . .	14
Wisconsin.. . . .	364
Wyoming.. . . .	18
Washington.. . . .	315
Total.. . . .	8,328

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior in each year since 1874.

Period.	Number Issued.
Year ended October 31, 1874.. . . .	536
" 31, 1875.. . . .	492
" 31, 1876.. . . .	375
" 31, 1877.. . . .	2,156
" 31, 1878.. . . .	2,597
" 31, 1879.. . . .	2,194
" 31, 1880.. . . .	1,704
" 31, 1881.. . . .	1,768
" 31, 1882.. . . .	2,766
" 31, 1883.. . . .	3,591
" 31, 1884.. . . .	3,837
" 31, 1885.. . . .	3,257
" 31, 1886.. . . .	4,570
" 31, 1887.. . . .	4,599
" 31, 1888.. . . .	3,275
" 31, 1889.. . . .	3,282
" 31, 1890.. . . .	3,273
" 31, 1891.. . . .	2,449
" 31, 1892.. . . .	2,955
" 31, 1893.. . . .	2,936
" 31, 1894.. . . .	2,553



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Year ended December 31, 1894.. . . . .	2,682
“ 31, 1895.. . . . .	2,118
“ 31, 1896.. . . . .	2,665
“ 31, 1897.. . . . .	2,972
“ 31, 1898.. . . . .	3,037
“ 31, 1899.. . . . .	3,904
Six months ended June 30, 1900.. . . . .	1,970
Year ended June 30, 1901.. . . . .	6,461
“ 30, 1902.. . . . .	8,768
“ 30, 1903.. . . . .	7,349
“ 30, 1904.. . . . .	6,890
“ 30, 1905.. . . . .	8,798
“ 30, 1906.. . . . .	12,370
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.. . . . .	10,596
Year ended March 31, 1908.. . . . .	18,690

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STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year 1907-8, at the several Dominion Land Agencies.

Agencies.	1907-1908.
Battleford.....	4,535
Brandon.....	90
Calgary.....	1,278
Dauphin.....	772
Edmonton.....	4,055
Estevan.....	502
Humboldt.....	2,493
Kanloops.....	195
Lethbridge.....	2,456
Moosejaw.....	5,181
New Westminster.....	42
Prince Albert.....	1,622
Regina.....	1,653
Red Deer.....	1,825
Winnipeg.....	886
Yorkton.....	2,839
Total.....	30,424

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment:—

Departmental Year ended October 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874.....	3,482	4,120	7,632
1875.....	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876.....	2,255	3,097	5,353
1877.....	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878.....	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879.....	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880.....	8,222	9,910	18,162
1881.....	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882.....	29,500	30,300	59,800
1883.....	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884.....	27,525	33,886	60,911
1885.....	33,970	43,967	77,967
1886.....	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887.....	47,845	60,890	108,725
1888.....	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889.....	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890.....	35,200	36,008	72,208
1891.....	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892.....	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893.....	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894.....	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895.....	49,991	45,898	95,889
1896.....	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897.....	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898.....	88,913	87,845	176,758
1899.....	95,023	91,876	186,899
1900.....	121,219	133,177	254,396
1901.....	144,978	136,348	281,326
1902.....	167,200	185,548	352,748
1903 (From June 30, 1902, to July 1, 1903).....	185,582	223,463	409,045
1904 (From June 30, 1903, to July 1, 1904).....	222,616	274,675	496,991
1905 (From June 30, 1904, to July 1, 1905).....	245,470	302,723	548,193
1906 (From June 30, 1905, to July 1, 1906).....	407,794	529,465	937,259
1907 (From June 30, 1906, to April 1, 1907).....	372,231	620,968	993,199
1908 (From March 31, 1907, to April 1, 1908).....	543,647	1,106,772	1,650,419

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The number of registered letters during the departmental year ending March 31, 1908, was: received, 11,097; sent, 36,770.

## HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

As will be seen from these returns, there were in all 30,424 homestead entries made during the twelve months ending March 31 last. This is a falling off of 7,364 as compared with the corresponding previous year. However, it is still surprisingly large when one considers that for the previous five years 147,922 entries were granted, or an annual average of 29,584.

The acreage of the land taken as free homesteads during the past year was 4,867,840 acres, and for the past six years 28,535,360 acres. At the present rate of settlement, vast as are the grain areas of the western provinces at present opened to entry, the time must soon come when it will be necessary to direct the incoming settler to the northern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where it will probably be found that the agricultural possibilities are in no way inferior to those of the regions more to the south.

It is interesting to note that of the 30,424 entries granted last year, 7,417 were made by Canadians, 7,818 by Americans, 6,205 by English, Scotch and Irish, and 510 by Canadians returned from the United States, or 21,950 in all, representing a population of over 52,000 souls, and leaving 8,534 entries made by other nationalities representing a population of about 21,000 souls.

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## STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government

YEAR.	HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.		MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY.		QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE AND SASKATCHEWAN RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
	s		s		s		s	
1893.....			93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603	.....
1894.....	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	28,003	640	.....
1895.....	4,431	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391	.....
1896.....	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286	.....
1897.....	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,065	63,800	234,644	2,524	.....
1898.....	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534	.....
1899.....	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,019	199,458	61,030	178,517
(Fiscal Year) 1900.....	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932	53,974
(Fiscal Year) 1901.....	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266	74,810
(Fiscal Year) 1902.....	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	296,411	713,365	39,885	147,365
(Fiscal Year) 1903.....	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900	1,476,900
(Fiscal Year) 1904.....	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303	.....	.....
(Fiscal Year) 1905.....	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936	.....	.....
(Fiscal Year) 1906.....	236,191	1,863,375	1,012,322	6,015,060	83,418	360,889	.....	.....
(9 months to March 31, 1907). ....	69,158	742,221	851,083	4,817,632	3,051	22,645	1,353	16,789
(Fiscal Year) 1908.....	21,184	267,215	81,060	727,367	31,982	153,007	5,621	68,869
Totals ....	1,514,153	9,484,943	8,453,730	35,062,944	1,153,999	4,006,301	1,022,915	2,017,224

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Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.		GREAT NORTHWEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.		TOTALS.		AVERAGE PER ACRE.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	8 cts.
11,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,211	352,847	2 93
11,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,668	207,856	3 02
46,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,713	222,489	1 94
10,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,016	361,338	3 34
9,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	999,925	719,016	3 23
15,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,623	1,431,774	3 18
24,738	53,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,494	1,520,792	3 28
46,653	128,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	648,379	2,125,146	3 27
116,719	352,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	621,027	2,088,269	3 36
323,494	1,033,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201,795	7,746,958	3 56
231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757	3 46
129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,081	1,267,187	5,564,240	4 39
106,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	103,564	990,005	5,046,572	5 09
85,784	480,063	204,966	1,014,351	20,003	137,503	1,642,684	9,871,241	6 01
59,515	346,061	289,576	1,711,109	4,623	41,470	1,277,759	7,697,930	6 02
8,606	75,644	196,946	1,746,504	1,294	13,855	341,072	2,985,992	8 78
1,240,087	4,454,800	1,171,400	6,638,511	213,206	995,963	14,763,869	62,594,217	.....

## SALES.

There has been a large decrease in the acreage of land disposed of by sale during the year by the Hudson's Bay Company, and railway companies holding government land grants. The total area of land sold during the fifteen years ending March 31 last has been 14,769,490 acres, and the gross amount derived therefrom was \$62,663,086, or an average of \$4.24 per acre. In 1893, when the acreage disposed of was nearly the same as during the past year, the average price per acre was \$2.93, whereas the average per acre for the latter period rose to \$8.78, or an increase of \$5.85. In 1893 only a comparatively small proportion of these companies' lands had passed into private hands, so that those desirous of acquiring lands from the companies at that time were favoured with the opportunity of selecting the choicest sections available in near proximity to the lines of railway. Notwithstanding this fact, there was then such a depreciation in the value of real estate that the average price which these lands commanded was but \$2.93, whereas during the past year, with nearly one-half of the entire land grants disposed of, the average price was \$8.75, or over three times as large as in 1893.

It should be further considered that the large reduction in the total acreage disposed of, as compared with the previous year, is an indication that the high advance in the price per acre was not the result of an increased demand and the consequent abnormal inflation of this class of property, but that land value in the western provinces is on a sound and permanent basis, and is regulated by the prosperous condition of the country.

## IMMIGRATION.

COMPARATIVE statement of arrivals at inland and ocean ports during the twelve years ending March 31, 1908.

## ARRIVALS.

Year.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Other Countries.	United States.	Total.
1896-7 .....	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8 .....	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9 .....	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-1900 .....	* 5,141	* 10,211	* 8,543	23,895
1900-1 .....	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-2 .....	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-3 .....	41,792	37,069	49,473	128,364
1903-4 .....	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-5 .....	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-6 .....	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
1906-7 (nine months ending March 31) .....	55,791	34,217	34,639	124,667
1907-8 .....	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
	487,720	366,442	365,580	1,219,742

\* Arrivals for six months only.

The report of the Superintendent of Immigration will be found under Part II. of the general report.

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There arrived in the country during the twelve months ending March 31 last, 262,469 immigrants, which is an increase of 39,767 over the preceding year. It is the largest immigration in any one year in the history of Canada.

During the decade ending 1907-8 the total number of arrivals was 1,166,126, of which 819,213 came from Great Britain, Ireland and the United States, and the remainder, or 356,913, from other countries.

This tremendous movement of people is more than one-sixth of the total population of Canada, according to the census of 1901. And if the present population of the country be estimated at 7,000,000, the immigration during the past twelve months represents over one-twenty-sixth of such population. Never in the history of the United States, where during the past century there was witnessed the mightiest immigration ever recorded in the annals of the world, even when the movement reached its highest tide, did there come in from outside, during any given space of time, such a large immigration as flowed into Canada since the advent of the new century, proportionately to its population. During the decade ending 1830 there arrived into the United States 143,439 immigrants, and this represented one-seventy-eighth of the average population of the country in 1820, when it was 9,638,453, and in 1880, sixty years afterwards, when the population was 50,155,783, there arrived 457,257 immigrants, which represented one-one hundred and ninth of the total population, and even in 1907, when the immigration in the neighbouring republic had passed the million mark, each new-comer on arrival was thrown into a group of at least one hundred old occupants of the soil with which he has become merged, and thus the absorption of this large influx of new comers has been going on quietly. An eminent American economist has said, after reviewing the movement of immigration to the United States during the nineteenth century:—

‘No probability can be discerned that any later century will see the equal of this migration. The fairest parts of the world that were wildernesses in 1800 now teem with industry and population. There are no more virgin lands in abundance to occupy in this country; no more such enticements to draw millions from the homes of their fathers.’

Judging from the unprecedented influx of population to Canada during the past eight years, and the consequent increase in agricultural products and railroad mileage, there would appear to be a strong probability discernible that the twentieth century will see a migration to Canada equal to that witnessed in the United States during the last half of the century just closed. There still remain vast areas of the fairest parts of the world in the northern half of the American continent that were wildernesses in 1900 but which will teem with industry and population before the milestone marking the half of the present century has been passed, and it is these virgin lands that are to-day drawing from the homes of their fathers the hundreds of thousands of settlers who are arriving in Canada.

The same conditions which induced the movement of population to the United States in the decade 1831 to 1840, namely the construction of railroad works and the opening up of new territory for settlement, where land could be secured cheaply, while

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a market would be open for the produce raised, are presenting themselves to-day in connection with the opening up of the wheat fields of the western provinces and the consequent development of industrial and commercial activity. The statistics furnished by the Superintendent of Immigration indicate clearly that the vast majority of arrivals are agriculturists or workers who have found it to their advantage to move to Canada in view of the large demand for labour. Within the last six years the total immigration to Canada has been 1,097,689. All these immigrants were carefully inspected at the ports of landing, and, as a result of this inspection, 3,294 were refused admission. The remainder were allowed to enter and they have dispersed throughout the various parts of Canada, have become self-supporting, and are now adding to the common wealth. There come, it is true, a few complaints from isolated quarters as to the inability of new-comers to provide for themselves, but such cases, compared with the hundreds of thousands of contented and successful immigrants, are so limited that on the whole, viewed from a selfish national point of view, our immigration has been of a superior class, and it is sincerely to be hoped that for a long time yet the same predominating elements may continue to be added to our nationality.

## BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

From the above schedule it will be seen that during the past twelve years there arrived in Canada from the British Isles 487,720 immigrants, whose nationalities were declared to be English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh. Of these, 376,502 came during the past five years, 262,769 during the past three years, and 120,182 during the past twelve months. As compared with the total British arrivals in the twelve years, more than three-quarters came in within the last five years, considerably more than one-half within the last three years, and one-quarter during the twelve months ending April 1, 1908. It will thus be seen that in so far as the quantity of this particular class of immigration is concerned, it has now assumed sufficiently large proportions to satisfy the widely expressed desire on the part of Canadians throughout the old and new provinces that for obvious reasons we should receive a fair share of British subjects emigrating from the old land. Complaint was made, however, early last year that sufficient care was not exercised by the department in eliminating from prospective British emigrants such of them as were not possessed of the necessary means to enable them to become self-supporting on arrival here. This matter engaged your serious attention during your visit to England last year, and I have no doubt that the changes which were subsequently made in the regulations governing the inspection of immigrants at the ports of sailing will have the desired effect in this regard.

I desire to add, however, that in my opinion there were scarcely any grounds for the uneasiness manifested as to the large proportion of undesirables who found their way to Canada from the British Isles. It is true that some, otherwise deserving immigrants who had not on entering Canada the necessary means to permit them to at once become self-supporting, may have been induced to come through the injudicious zeal of philanthropic societies engaged in this class of work. But of this class there were only few as compared with the hundreds of thousands of British immigrants who have been added to our population. When ten years ago there arrived from England ten or twelve thousand immigrants, there may have been a comparatively larger number



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of undesirables than to-day, but it was not felt, owing to the limited number of the total arrivals. According to the report of the chief medical inspector, Dr. Bryce, which will be found under Part II. of the general report, after a rigid inspection at the ports of landing, 1,002 immigrants were refused entry, out of which 112 were British, or about one-ninth of the total exclusions, although British arrivals last year were nearly one-half of the total immigration. This proportion is a highly satisfactory one, and, on the whole, when one considers the strenuous efforts that are being put forth by other colonies to attract British settlers to their shores, from a national point of view it must be admitted that Canada has been singularly fortunate in this respect. Our immense undeveloped resources certainly justify such a policy of selection and exclusion as will ensure the entry into Canada of the choicest immigration possible, but there is little doubt that Australia, South Africa, and other British colonies, which also have immense undeveloped resources, would gladly bear with the momentary inconvenience caused by the incoming, within less than half a decade, of 376,502 settlers from the mother country, even if out of that number they had to deport, at the expense of the transportation companies bringing them in, one thousand of undesirables on account of disease or other causes.

## CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The total arrivals during the year from European and other foreign countries amounted to 83,975, which was an increase of 24,502 as compared with the previous twelve months. It is satisfactory to note from the report of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg that the vast majority of continental immigrants who proceeded direct to the western provinces were of a desirable class, and that they have either engaged at once in farm work or secured employment on railway construction.

It will be observed also that there has been a large increase in the number of Austro-Hungarian arrivals. This particular current of immigration, which from its inception found its way to the western wheat fields, has been gradually and steadily increasing during the past decade. Concurrently with the increase in the total arrivals do we find a corresponding increase in the number of free homesteads taken up by them during each successive year. It is worthy of notice that of the 5,510 entries made by foreigners last year, exclusive of Americans, 2,472 were recorded by Austro-Hungarians. Of these people, the Commissioner of Immigration speaks as follows:—

‘The largest number of Ruthenians and Poles came from the Austrian provinces and a few from Bohemia and Russia. Most of the people from Austria were farmers and went immediately to homesteads. The majority of the others went to railway construction work. Quite a number came from the United States, nearly all of whom entered homesteads.’

## FRENCH AND BELGIAN IMMIGRATION.

There has again been an increase in the number of arrivals from France during the past year. In fact, it has been the largest immigration from that country since 1897, when reliable statistics were first obtained by the department in this relation. During that year the combined French and Belgian immigration only totalled 740 arrivals, whereas during the past twelve months it was 3,885, or more than five times as large as in 1897.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals from France and Belgium during the twelve years ending March 31, 1908.

Year.	France and Belgium.
1897. . . . .	740
1898. . . . .	545
1899. . . . .	413
1900. . . . .	483
1901. . . . .	492
1902. . . . .	645
1903. . . . .	1,240
1904. . . . .	(1,534)—2,392—( 858)
1905. . . . .	(1,743)—2,539—( 796)
1906. . . . .	(1,648)—2,754—(1,106)
1907 (9 months). . . . .	(1,314)—1,964—( 650)
1908 (to March 31). . . . .	(2,671)—3,885—(1,214)

Total French and Belgian immigration from 1897 to 1902 (six years), 3,318.

Total French and Belgian immigration from 1903 to 1908 (five years and nine months), 14,774.

Special attention is called to the report submitted by Mr. Paul Wiallard, the agent of the Canadian government in France, and also the report of Mr. D. Treau de Cœli, the Canadian agent at Antwerp, Belgium.

Mr. Arthur Geoffrion, advocate, of Montreal, was added to the staff of the Paris office early last spring, as it was felt that Mr. Wiallard could not, consistently with the proper administration of the work of his office, devote the time necessary for visiting the rural districts and disseminating among the peasants and sons of agriculturists reliable information with regard to Canada. Mr. Geoffrion is well fitted for this special class of work, and will be able to render good service.

There is little doubt that the substantial increase within the past few years in the number of arrivals from France has been due directly to the efforts put forth by the department to attract this very desirable class of settlers to Canada.

Attention is also called specially to Mr. De Cœli's report. This officer has been carrying on in Belgium a most effective propaganda. His achievement in inducing 2,380 schools in Belgium to introduce in their curriculum the study of the geography of Canada certainly speaks very highly for the effectiveness of his work. No better means could possibly be devised to convey to the minds of the growing population of Belgium reliable information as to the advantages offered by Canada as a suitable field for settlement and the investment of capital.

#### IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

By far the most satisfactory feature of the immigration of 1907-8 has been the unprecedented number of arrivals from the neighbouring republic. Mr. W. J. White, inspector of agencies in the United States, in submitting his annual report, makes the following very significant remarks:—

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'The most pleasing feature of the work has been the splendid character and quality of the immigrants. The money and effects brought in by these 58,312 people was in the neighbourhood of the total value of \$52,000,000, or nearly \$1,000 per head. This has been added to the money wealth of Canada in one year. In addition to its money wealth there is the physical wealth which these people bring. Forty-eight thousand of those arriving took up homesteads; most of the balance purchased land and went into farming, a life that 90 per cent of them had been following in their old homes.'

These figures of course refer to the total membership of the families comprised in the 8,000 odd homestead entries made by settlers from the United States.

## JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The report of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, chief inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes, which will be found under Part II. of the general report, contains much valuable information upon this interesting subject.

It is estimated that since this class of emigration was inaugurated in 1869, or forty years ago, 60,000 British children have been sent to Canada. The work, which is a purely philanthropic one, is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Home and Dominion governments. It is gratifying to note that, under the existing regulations, the emigration of each child is subject to such careful inspection, both at the ports of sailing and of landing, that we are receiving only the most carefully selected wards of the state homes in the old country. It is significant, as pointed out by Mr. Smart, that, although during the past seven years and nine months there arrived in the country 16,610 of these immigrant children, two of these only were formally charged with offences in our courts during the past year. This percentage compares very favourably with any of the other classes of our population. The work of general supervision and inspection would appear to be carried on in the most satisfactory manner.

## SURVEYS.

The work of the year consists of 6,123,040 acres of new subdivision, 1,372,160 acres of resurveys, 377 miles of base lines and initial meridians, and of other surveys of a miscellaneous character.

Sixty-three parties were employed on the survey of Dominion lands. Of these, eleven were located in Manitoba, fourteen in Saskatchewan, twenty-five in Alberta, six in British Columbia, one in the Northwest Territory, one on the boundary between British Columbia and Yukon Territory and five part of the time in one province and part in another. Five of the parties were engaged part of the time in the examination of the surveys made under contract.

The following table shows the distribution of parties paid by the day and of those working under contract:—

Parties.	In Manitoba.	In Saskatchewan.	In Alberta.	In British Columbia.	In the Territories.	On the boundary between B.C. and Y.T.	Partly in one province and partly in another.	Total.
Paid by the day. . . . .	6	4	13	6	1	1	2	33
Under contract. . . . .	5	10	12	.....	.....	.....	3	30
	11	14	25	6	1	1	5	63

Two hundred and twenty-three whole townships and eighteen fractional townships were completely subdivided, while 123 townships were partially subdivided. Also 32 whole townships and one fractional township were completely resurveyed, while 131 townships were partially resurveyed.

An effort is being made to extend the system of initial meridians and base lines, from which all township surveys are started, so as to be ready to proceed with the subdivision of the land wherever a demand may arise. These lines must be located with the greatest care and accuracy; as they run through difficult country and are far from settlements, they are very expensive.

In comparing data of this report with the surveys report of the former year, it is to be observed that the report of last year covered a period of only nine months, while all data in this report cover a period of twelve months.

The statement of mileage for the year ended March 31, 1908, shows 21,494 miles surveyed; the number of parties is fifty-nine as, owing to the nature of their work, Messrs. P. A. Carson, P. G. Stewart, W. Thibaudeau and A. O. Wheeler are not included, and the average number of miles per party is 364.

The amount of land thrown open for homesteading during the past year was exceptionally large owing to the rapid settlement of the western provinces. There were many requests for surveys in remote districts, especially along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and around Lesser Slave lake.

The fifth meridian is being extended northward from Lesser Slave river to Peace river by Mr. A. W. Ponton, with a view to the establishment of the base lines westerly to the sixth meridian. He started work in May, 1907, and is about half way through. This survey will be carried out until the line reaches Peace river.

The sixth meridian was produced southerly to the Yellowhead pass and base lines were surveyed westerly from the fifth meridian towards the Rocky mountains. It is the intention to continue this work until all the base lines are surveyed to the boundary of British Columbia or to the foot of the mountains where the boundary is the summit of the mountains.

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A few base lines were also surveyed in Manitoba at the southeast end of Lake Winnipeg and near the narrows of Lake Manitoba; these were wanted for the immediate subdivision of the adjoining land.

Mr. P. A. Carson was engaged on the triangulation of the railway belt in British Columbia; his survey was west of the Beaverfoot range. This work is for the purpose of fixing accurate reference points from which subdivision and other surveys may be started or to which they may be connected.

Mr. A. O. Wheeler continued the photo-topographical survey of the main range of the Rocky mountains near the Canadian Pacific railway; he was working in the valley of the Columbia river and along Blaeberry, Spillimacheen and Beaverfoot rivers. The connection with the survey of the Selkirk range is nearly complete and the map is well advanced.

Mr. P. G. Stewart explored the country along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway west of Edmonton, for the purpose of selecting the townships which are adapted for settlement and require to be subdivided immediately.

Two parties were employed on irrigation surveys in Southern Alberta, under the direction of the Commissioner of Irrigation. They were in charge of Messrs. P. M. Sauder and R. J. Burley.

An investigation of the water powers available in the northwest provinces has been commenced and it is expected that the results will prove of great value to the public. Mr. W. Thibaudeau, an experienced engineer, has been placed in charge of the investigation. He began with a preliminary survey of the Winnipeg river, the intention being to resume the work another year and to make a more exhaustive investigation.

A further extension of the Yukon-British Columbia boundary was made by Mr. J. N. Wallace, the part of the line located being across the Dalton trail. The sixtieth parallel of north latitude is the boundary and its position has to be determined by astronomical observations.

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Hereunder is the usual table of subdivision or settlement survey work completed each year since the inception of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

Period.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873. . . . .	4,792,292	29,952
1874 . . . . .	4,237,864	26,487
1875 . . . . .	665,000	4,156
1876 . . . . .	420,507	2,628
1877 . . . . .	231,691	1,448
1878 . . . . .	306,936	1,918
1879 . . . . .	1,130,482	7,066
1880 . . . . .	4,472,000	27,950
1881 . . . . .	8,147,000	50,919
1882 . . . . .	10,186,000	63,662
1883 . . . . .	27,234,000	170,212
1884 . . . . .	6,435,000	40,218
1885 . . . . .	391,680	2,445
1886 . . . . .	1,379,010	8,620
1887 . . . . .	643,710	4,023
1888 . . . . .	1,131,840	7,074
1889 . . . . .	516,968	3,231
1890 . . . . .	817,075	5,106
1891 . . . . .	76,560	476
1892 . . . . .	1,395,200	8,720
1893 . . . . .	2,928,640	18,304
1894 . . . . .	300,240	1,876
1895 . . . . .	406,240	2,539
1896 . . . . .	506,560	3,166
1897 . . . . .	428,640	2,679
1898 . . . . .	859,840	5,374
1899 . . . . .	1,022,720	6,392
1900 (first 6 months) . . . . .	735,480	4,596
1900-1901 . . . . .	1,605,680	10,023
1901-1902 . . . . .	2,558,120	15,967
1902-1903 . . . . .	6,173,440	38,584
1903-1904 . . . . .	12,709,600	79,435
1904-1905 . . . . .	10,671,520	66,697
1905-1906 . . . . .	4,973,920	31,087
1906-1907 (9 months) . . . . .	3,819,700	23,873
1907-1908 . . . . .	6,123,040	38,269
	130,427,195	815,165

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

The operations of last year under the treaty of 1906 consisted primarily in the production of the 141st meridian of west longitude southward from the point determined by astronomical observation on the Yukon river, and the selection of suitable points on the line for the permanent monuments, having regard to the intervisibility required by the treaty. The line was laid down for a distance of 130 miles from the Yukon. Arrangements have been made for the placing of the monuments on this section of the line this season. Following the principal line party, were parties engaged in cutting out the line where it passes through woods, and in making a topographical survey of the country adjacent to the line. The general management of the field work, on the part of Canada, is in the hands of Mr. A. J. Brabazon, D.L.S.

The demarcation of the international boundary along the Alaska 'Coast Strip' has made satisfactory progress.

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Mr. J. D. Craig, D.L.S., was instructed to determine the boundary line from Mt. Whipple, which lies to the south of Stikine river, to the successive boundary peaks, southeasterly, to connect with the surveys already made near Unuk river. He entered this region by way of Bradfield inlet and Bradfield river, ascending to the height of land between this river and Iskut river, a tributary of the Stikine. He found that the boundary line, as defined by the award of the tribunal, falls into the valley of the Iskut, to which it was impracticable for him to bring his party from the Bradfield. It was, therefore, necessary to leave this section until the present year, when Mr. Craig will approach it by way of the Stikine and Iskut rivers. Through the upsetting of a canoe in Bradfield river, some of his topographic photographs were lost. This unfortunate accident, though involving considerable expense in going over some of the ground a second time, does not seriously affect the main results of Mr. Craig's survey.

Mr. W. F. Ratz, D.L.S., monumented the line at the crossing of Taku and Whiting rivers, and conducted a topographic survey of the region lying between Stikine river and Stephens passage. The object of this survey was to determine the topography of the mountains with a view to the selection, by the commissioners, of the peaks which the boundary line shall follow, in accordance with the agreement of 1905, supplementary to the award of 1903.

This region is a very difficult one to traverse, containing many high mountain masses, which can only be approached over the glaciers, there being hardly any water communication into the interior.

An American party under Mr. Fremont Morse, who was accompanied by Mr. D. H. Nelles, D.L.S., as Canadian representative, made a triangulation from Glacier bay, with the view of locating the boundary line along the summits southwesterly from the vicinity of Klehini river to the Fairweather range. An important part of this survey was a triangulation to determine the geographical position of a certain peak, lying among the glaciers at the height of land between Glacier bay and Alsek river, which was required for the determination of the crossing of the Alsek river.

Another United States party was engaged in connecting by a triangulation the boundary peaks on the east side of Lynn canal.

The re-monumenting of the 49th parallel has been completed west from the Rocky mountains to the straits of Georgia. Inspection of the accuracy of the line tracing and the setting of the monuments was made by Messrs. N. J. Ogilvie, D.L.S., and C. H. Sinclair of the United States Coast Survey, over so much of the line as they were able to reach during the season. The part from Osoyoos lake to the straits is to be inspected this season.

A general inspection of the line was made by Dr. King with Messrs. Tittmann and Walcott, the United States commissioners.

A little work still remains to be done to complete the survey of this section of the 49th parallel. This consists in the completion of the triangulation in the western part of the Cascade mountains, which will be done this year.

Mr. J. J. McArthur, who has field charge of this work on behalf of Canada, has transferred his party to the east side of the Rocky mountains, to continue the resurvey of the 49th parallel.

The survey of the boundary line between the province of Quebec and the state of Vermont, under Messrs. G. C. Rainboth, D.L.S., and J. B. Baylor, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, with the establishment of the new monuments, has been completed. The survey this season will be transferred to the north line from the source of the St. Croix, dividing the province of New Brunswick from the state of Vermont.

The survey of the eastern section of the boundary and that of the 49th parallel have hitherto been carried on under agreements between the governments. By a treaty recently entered into, provision is made for the survey and monumenting of the whole of the boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, comprising, besides the above mentioned sections, the boundary line in Passamaquoddy bay, along St. Croix river to its source, along the St. Johns river and the Highlands to the Connecticut river, from Lake Superior to the northwest angle of Lake of the Woods, from the 49th parallel, through the straits of Georgia and Fuca to the Pacific ocean, and along the St. Lawrence river and through the Great Lakes and connecting waters.

Reconnaissance for the geodetic survey has now extended from near the city of Quebec to west of Toronto.

Towers have been erected where necessary for the purposes of observation, and the observing itself has been actively proceeded with. Lines of precise levels, necessary as a basis for the vertical co-ordinates of the points determined, have been carried on along the railway lines.

The geographical positions of five points in Yukon Territory and nine in eastern Canada have been determined by the field observing staff of the observatory.

Full details of the astronomical, astrophysical, seismological and other work of the observatory will be found in the report of the Chief Astronomer and Boundary Commissioner.

#### NATIONAL PARKS.

The Dominion parks were all, in the latter part of the year, placed in charge of the Forestry Branch, and Mr. Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains park, was appointed to have general oversight of them with the title of Commissioner of Dominion Parks.

These parks are now six in number, comprising the Rocky Mountains park, Yoho park and Glacier park on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Jasper park on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, where it crosses the Rocky mountains, Elk Island park, near Edmonton, and Buffalo park, on the Battle river near Wainwright. These parks comprise a total area of 15,500 square miles, or 9,920,000 acres, the largest being Jasper park, with an approximate area of 5,450 square miles.



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The mountain parks include some of the grandest of the beautiful mountain scenery of the Rockies and Selkirks, and the large and increasing number of people resorting to those which are accessible demonstrates that they are a public necessity and that the policy of thus retaining for the use of the public in general opportunities for delightful and healthful outdoor recreation is fully justified. The number of visitors at the Rocky Mountains park increased from 10,696 in 1893 to 32,209 for last year. And with the increase of visitors has come an increase of revenue from \$6,143.08 in 1903 to \$25,586.43 in 1908. It may be expected that in time these parks will become entirely self-supporting.

Buffalo park was established to provide for the herd of buffalo purchased from Mr. Pablo, of Montana, and which have been temporarily placed in Elk Island park. Three hundred and thirteen head were placed in the latter park and will be transferred to Buffalo park next year, it having been completely fenced and made ready for occupation. There are still some 300 head to be shipped from Montana and it is hoped before the end of another year to have them all safely in Buffalo park. The Dominion is to be congratulated on having thus secured the last great herd of buffalo in existence.

## FORESTRY.

The report of the Superintendent of Forestry for the year ending March 31 last, will be found under Part VII. of the general report.

It has been found advisable to place under the immediate control of the superintendent of forestry the work in connection with irrigation and the administration of parks, as it was felt that these services are closely connected with the preservation of forest areas, and there is no doubt that under the present arrangement the Forestry Branch, which has become one of very great importance from a public point of view, will be in a position to devote to the work coming within its purview the careful attention which it deserves.

Mr. Campbell, who has been placed in charge of the branch, has devoted considerable time to both forestry and irrigation, and he is in every way specially qualified to efficiently discharge the duties now entrusted to his care.

From the various statements submitted, it will be observed that considerable progress is being made by the department in having the permanent forest reserves carefully examined with a view to ascertaining the existing conditions and taking such steps as may be necessary to properly protect the timber growing thereon.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a growing demand in the west on the part of actual settlers for a supply of trees from the nursery station at Indian Head, and that the efforts of the department within the last few years to encourage tree-planting have proved highly satisfactory.

## SCHOOL LANDS.

In view of the very satisfactory result of the auction sale held in Manitoba during the autumn of 1906 it was decided to hold another series of sales in that province in

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the spring of 1907, for which purpose the lands had previously been inspected and valued.

The sales were held at twelve different points in the province, which were so selected as to be within a convenient distance of the lands offered, the sales beginning at Pilot Mound on May 28, and ending at Winnipeg on June 28.

The result was most satisfactory, 86,511.50 acres being sold for \$902,624.71, or an average price of \$10.43 per acre. Further details of the sales, showing the acreage sold, the amount realized, and the average price per acre at each point of sale, will be found in the report of the chief clerk of the School Lands Branch.

While it was not considered advisable to hold general auction sales of school lands in the following autumn, it was decided in view of the number of applications received for school lands in that vicinity to hold sales at Rossburn and Russell in the western part of the province.

Sales were accordingly held at these points on November 5 and 7, 1907, and 16,250.20 acres were sold for \$160,533.27, or an average of \$9.88 per acre.

It had been arranged to hold a sale at several points in the province of Saskatchewan during the autumn of 1907, but owing to the comparatively poor harvest, and the general financial stringency, it was found advisable to postpone them. A number of small parcels were, however, disposed of for school sites, and a number sold to railway companies under the Railway Act for right-of-way, station grounds, and other purposes.

Two parcels applied for by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were also offered at public auction so as to afford them an opportunity of acquiring them, on the condition that the company should pay half the expenses of the sale, namely, section 11, in township 25, range 5, west of the 3rd meridian, and the northeast quarter of section 29, in township 39, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian.

The sales took place in October, 1907, the first parcel mentioned being sold for \$13,200, or an average of \$20.62 per acre, and the latter for \$25 per acre, half the expenses of the sale being paid as agreed upon by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Auction sales were also held in the province of Alberta, at Calgary and Cardston, on November 13 and 14, 1907, respectively, 4,779.52 acres being sold at the former point for \$41,106.69, or an average price of \$8.06 per acre, and at the latter point 5,261.33 acres for \$55,958, or an average price of \$10.62 per acre.

The total area sold during the fiscal year in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 114,712.07 acres for \$1,192,615.85, or an average price of \$10.40 per acre.

There has been a strong demand for leases for grazing purposes, 411 leases having been issued during the past fiscal year.

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The revenue from this source is \$21,123.32, and the revenue from coal leases for the same period is \$4,463.84.

The total gross revenue from school lands for the fiscal year was \$709,074.08, and the net revenue \$703,692.99.

The revenue would have been even larger had it not been for the financial stringency and the comparatively poor harvest, owing to which the number of auction sales held was not as large as it would otherwise have been.

The statement accompanying the report of the chief clerk of school lands shows balances to the credit of the three school lands funds on March 31, 1908, to be as follows:—

Manitoba.. . . .	\$1,935,791 84
Saskatchewan.. . . .	736,703 75
Alberta.. . . .	369,763 43

## THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Mr. Alexander Henderson, and of the other Yukon officials who are in charge of the several branches of the administration of that Territory, will be found in Part No. VI. of the general report.

These reports would appear to indicate that the spirit of optimism which has hitherto prevailed still exists among the people of the Territory. It would appear that former methods of mining have to a large extent been abandoned, and the principles of co-operation are being successfully applied to the gold industry. Mining claims which heretofore were operated separately by comparatively crude methods have been grouped for operation on a large scale by one plant, thus materially reducing the cost of production. Dredges of the largest type and most modern equipment appear to have been installed and are being operated with marked success. Hydraulic mining plants seem to be in full operation in different parts of the Territory, and a system of electric elevators, which appear to have been first introduced as an experiment, have proved to be highly successful. This new system of winning the gold is likely to prove a most valuable auxiliary to the recognized dredging and hydraulic methods, the efficiency of which has already been abundantly proved.

With the introduction of a hydro-electric transmission plant by the Yukon Gold Company for the operation of their dredges, elevators and other works they would appear to have overcome the obstacle hitherto encountered in the high cost of fuel for operation, and the completion of their extensive water system and of the reservoir on Bonanza creek will apparently command the pay gravels over a very considerable area, and will as a result materially increase the gold output of the Territory.

It will be noted with satisfaction that the coal production of the Territory during the year was over 12,000 tons, which, with the introduction of electric energy as a motive power, should very materially lessen the hitherto large consumption of wood for fuel purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,

*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*



## PART I.

# DOMINION LANDS.



# DOMINION LANDS.

## No. 1.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

OTTAWA, April 1, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1908, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies and the agents of Dominion Lands for the several districts.

A summary statement has been prepared of the work transacted during the period mentioned as compared with the corresponding twelve months during the previous year.

#### STATEMENT OF WORK FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

	1907.	1908.
Number of files dealt with. . . . .	152,739	147,794
Letters written. . . . .	119,235	125,430
Triplicates. . . . .	77,305	80,014
Total letters. . . . .	196,540	205,444
Applications for patent:—		
Number examined. . . . .	18,759	27,557
New applications. . . . .	13,153	15,269
Certificates issued. . . . .	12,415	15,215

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. GREENWAY,

*Commissioner of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 2.

### REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LAND AGENCIES,

BRANDON, MANITOBA, July 14, 1908.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Permit me to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908. Allow me to say that the past year has been marked by a check in the general and increasing progress and development which have characterized recent years for nearly a decade.

The spring of 1907 was unusually late in the three prairie provinces, delaying seeding operations beyond dates that had any precedent, and consequently jeopardizing crop prospects.

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Harvest was correspondingly late, and while crops grew rank and strong in considerable areas of the country, owing to late maturing, they suffered by frost. The high prices prevailing for grain aided to some extent in making up to the country the loss occasioned by frost, but the individual losers were considerably inconvenienced, many settlers being left without seed for the present year's sowing, or, having the means with which to secure it, satisfactory seed not being within their reach.

To meet this unhappy situation which prevailed almost entirely in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Dominion government and the governments of the provinces mentioned, acting conjointly, supplied seed to such applicants as were unable to secure it. I was assigned the duty of making the distribution of seed necessary and taking the securities required. This work involved receiving and considering 16,615 applications and delivering upwards of 1,500,000 bushels of seed wheat, oats and barley at 250 railway stations in over 30,000 consignments, with as many securities and settlements to be taken.

This work has very fully occupied my time since January 1 to the present. I opened offices in Regina in the handling of this work and a large staff was necessary to cope with the work.

#### HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

From the statement of homestead entries made last year it will be observed there has been quite a falling off from the year preceding. Unfavourable climatic conditions in the spring of 1907, together with general business and financial depression prevailing, were doubtless contributing causes.

#### SUB-LAND OFFICES.

In the past year it has been deemed advisable to close the sub-land offices at Pincher Creek and Bowden, Alberta, and Ranchvale, Manitoba.

New offices were opened at Etomami, Sheho and Gull Lake, Saskatchewan; Makinak, Manitoba; Sedgewick and Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta; and Revelstoke, British Columbia, the total number now being sixty-five.

#### INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

My formal inspections of offices have been made and reported to you from time to time, as they were made. From the regular 'returns of work' from all land agents, sub-agents and homestead inspectors and from constant travelling about among the different agencies, I am able to keep a close supervision of all the work and generally to aid in the inspection of it. In this connection I desire to note the general proficiency of Dominion Lands officials in the west and the interest and care taken in their work.

During the year I have travelled by rail 46,725 miles; by boat 1,300 miles and by team 480 miles, making a total of 48,505 miles covered.

#### INSPECTION OF BANFF, YOHO AND BANFF PARK RESERVATIONS.

In addition to the duties of Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies I have kept up the inspection of the Banff, Yoho and Rocky Mountains Parks, carefully noting the work being done and checking the books and records in connection with the same.

The reports of my inspections have been duly forwarded to the department, and I need only add that I have found the work generally in very good shape.

#### STATEMENTS ATTACHED.

Herewith please find statements attached, as follows:—

'A' Dominion Lands agencies, principal transactions.

'B' Dominion Lands sub-agencies, principal transactions.

'C' Homestead inspectors, principal work performed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. A. LEECH,

*Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.*



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A. —DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES, principal transactions for the Departmental year ended March 31, 1908.

Agency.	Homestead Entries (Granted.	Land Sales.	Applications for Patent Received.	Land Entries Cancelled.	Timber Permits Issued.	Hay Permits Issued.	LETTERS.		REVENUE.		No. of Staff.	EXPENDITURE.	
							Received.	Sent.	Scrip.	Total Scrip and Cash.		Salaries.	Con- tingencies.
									\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Battleford	4,543	25	952	2,381	243	150	46,253	31,031	560 00	62,634 79	9	8,459 32	2,023 90
Brandon	89	33	422	70	370	24	7,474	5,977		20,402 36	3	3,249 96	350 86
Calgary	1,280	78	1,498	649	904	171	34,801	29,164		72,639 45	11	9,511 57	2,087 92
Dauphin	1,772	13	479	260	1,169	199	16,427	10,315		21,704 98	4	3,653 33	896 95
Edmonton	4,051	54	1,841	1,066	2,630	223	37,618	34,959		76,473 35	14	11,801 28	1,433 99
Estevan	518	18	1,308	404	8	222	10,911	11,294		11,889 66	4	3,960 34	353 66
Humboldt	2,494	18	1,256	1,482	201	24	32,173	32,022		34,351 08	6	3,840 31	2,535 03
Kamloops	196	72	114	28		13	4,042	3,095	3,254 33	23,078 40	3	3,488 31	187 24
Lethbridge	2,458	96	1,061	1,094	496	102	28,208	21,926		107,096 75	6	4,986 83	1,000 81
Moosejaw	5,189	44	910	2,680	670	196	34,636	42,195	1,282 29	71,011 51	17	12,924 95	3,229 60
New Westminster	43	16	17	1			2,508	2,142		3,329 65	2	1,766 02	241 00
Prince Albert	1,626	33	848	667	1,075	70	13,379	9,968		53,663 23	5	4,449 58	1,704 66
Red Deer	1,826	26	1,072	1,288	409	35	18,730	16,479		28,179 93	6	5,319 99	809 33
Regina	70	2,736	1,304	708	283	283	37,441	35,449	480 00	40,138 91	14	12,068 33	1,159 66
Winnipeg	891	47	512	374	1,434	292	19,334	19,132	2,071 33	103,927 75	13	14,630 00	3,450 85
Yorkton	2,840	88	1,438	3,024	474	42	29,973	23,766		42,310 86	7	6,701 36	621 54
	30,472	731	16,364	17,612	10,806	2,046	373,911	329,444	7,648 15	773,222 65	124	112,887 48	22,073 00
Compared with preceding twelve months	37,855	1,112	11,948	17,370	8,333	1,490	378,556	292,881	4,280 61	829,211 33	132	96,251 78	18,220 02

R. E. A. LEECH,

*Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## B.—DOMINION Lands Sub-Agencies, principal work performed during the Departmental year, April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

Name.	Place.	Applications for Homehead en- try taken.	Applications for Patent taken.	Applications for Inspection taken.	Applications for Timber Per- mits taken.	Applications for May Permits taken.	Amount remitted to Land Office.	EXPENDITURE.		Remarks.
								Salary.	Postage and Com- mission.	
							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Barker, R. T.	MacLeod, Alta.	198	166	146	50	10	3,962 41	600 00	21 62	
Baetz, Geo. O.	Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.	115	28	42	21	21	1,490 85	225 00	12 78	Resigned December 31, 1907.
Libby, J. J.		18	6	4	89	21	520 90	75 00	4 54	Appointed January 10, 1908.
Barschel, J. F. P.	Canora, Sask.	594	196	405	103	32	6,582 70	600 00	50 60	
Robier, J. S.	Dubuc, Sask.	19	198	45	103	17	279 32	300 00	10 76	
Bowtell, Frank	Denwood, Alta.	40		32		1	400 80	225 00	2 21	
Bowtell, Harry		220	8	109	16	4	2,544 90	50 00	17 18	Two months work.
Henry, C. E.	Vermilion, Alta.	280	7	173	19	10	3,020 75	75 00	21 16	Three months work.
Brinacombe, M. A.		221	22	153	48	2	2,330 50	175 00	30 90	Appointed September 1, 1908.
Bunn, John R.	Milestone, Sask.	86	89	69		5	1,882 00	225 00	14 76	Resigned January 1, 1908.
Caldwell, J. W.	Sprague, Man.	7			3		73 75	300 00		Paid by commission.
Campbell, A.	Imistree, Alta.	85	10	70	1	2	965 25	250 00	18 83	
Carroll, J. W.	Saddle Lake, Alta.	175	9	14	90	25	2,018 24	180 00	8 64	
Cochran, L. B.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	408	61	147	181	17	1,973 27	900 00	53 19	
Collier, Dick.	Eatonville, Sask.									
Cook, R. H.	Arcola, Sask.	46	92	46	11	21	768 35	175 00		Appointed March 24, 1908.
Cook, C. C.	Pincher Creek, Alta.	21	56	30	159	11	523 25	125 00	16 94	Resigned October 31, 1907.
Cox, A. E.	Daysland, Alta.	52	43	38	13	2	1,313 40	112 50	10 15	Appointed November 1, 1907.
Davidson, D.	Mayland, Man.	100	197	119	1	3	1,035 15	300 00	6 61	Office closed August 13, 1907.
DeCunne, A.	Shelbo, Sask.	5	1	1	1	1	50 50	25 00	29 55	
Denovan, Robert		45	37	23	4		451 00	41 93	63	Appointed February 18, 1908.
Dickey, W. J.	Riverton, B. C.	13	2	1			90 00	41 93	5 78	Commenced December 10, 1907.
Dubois, M. J.	Duck Lake, Sask.	122	54	39	58	32	1,758 17	300 00	13 80	
Edgson, John.	Edison, Alta.	63	25	23	106	5	415 50	300 00	9 53	
Elton, D. H.	Cardston, Alta.	22	14	35	22		453 50	300 00	3 94	
English, J. J.	Maple Creek, Sask.	351	33	38	32	38	3,894 00	450 00	37 96	
Muselman, C.	Vegreville, Alta.	242	112	150	7	6	2,584 70	200 00	21 03	Resigned November 30, 1907.
Spence, Chas. T.	Gull Lake, Sask.	65	63	51	39	2	747 50	100 00	9 54	Appointed December 17, 1907.
Ferguson, James.	Stettin, Alta.	162	2	42	90	8	1,848 19	200 00	14 25	Resigned August 1, 1907.
Gray, W. B.	N. Battleford, Sask.	547	380	326	86	72	7,246 80	725 00	55 01	
Gregory, J. A.	Loe Ste. Anne, Alta.	171	131	104	6	29	1,927 25	200 00	3 62	Resigned August 15, 1908.
Higgs, Roland		79	54	63	10	8	1,105 70	301 94	9 04	Began August 15, 1908.
Gunn, Peter	Katana, Sask.	76	7	20	26	19	836 95	300 00	5 29	
Gwyn, J.	Swan River, Man.	261	59	146	20	14	2,668 05	480 00	16 67	
Harley, Hugh	High River, Alta.	70	37	65	187	36	2,066 37	300 00	19 69	
Holmes, W. E. G.		66	241	91	62	3	1,615 95	300 00	18 27	

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Wilburn, N. A. ....	687	145	227	11	14	7,768 75	555 00	41 79	Resigned March 1, 1908.
Oranges, Geo. ....	20	13	13	...	2	208 00	45 00	2 52	Began March 4, 1908.
Lapointe, P. ....	190	14	32	134	10	1,981 75	360 00	13 31	
Malesin, H. A. ....	118	58	22	82	16	1,437 10	600 00	11 21	
Milburn, Wm. ....	636	14	219	154	121	7,347 50	570 00	51 28	
Moore, O. S. ....	334	120	265	185	39	4,693 95	600 00	39 25	
MacDonald, G. ....	136	15	48	123	53	1,554 95	300 00	8 45	
Belvedere, Alta. ....	277	127	240	10	6	2,971 75	300 00	42 01	
Quill Lake, Sask. ....	278	71	325	3	5	4,814 70	258 30	37 47	Appointed May 3, 1907.
MacKenzie, W. L. ....	278	222	343	77	10	4,465 00	480 00	38 40	
Sedgewick, Alta. ....	310	222	343	77	10	4,465 00	480 00	25 16	
McGregor, A. B. ....	349	238	147	121	31	4,781 16	600 00	116 11	
McGregor, D. S. ....	1,348	524	1,129	4	103	17,144 15	1,050 00	5 17	Resigned.
McIntosh, Robert. ....	59	32	20	36	4	434 25	75 00	5 15	Appointed February 8, 1908.
McKay, O. ....	27	10	20	36	4	434 25	75 00	5 15	
Alton, W. W. ....	39	1	20	12	12	689 85	300 00	5 66	
McKernan, James. ....	347	259	385	5	11	4,959 00	410 00	52 66	
North, Reginald. ....	307	315	414	9	24	4,603 55	550 00	42 16	
Oxley, R. W. ....	444	315	414	9	24	4,603 55	550 00	42 16	
Palsson, P. ....	36	4	3	168	18	1,248 73	180 00	...	
Paul, S. B. ....	37	97	16	1	1	375 75	300 00	12 27	
Reed, C. C. ....	216	73	...	15	8	3,176 60	300 00	32 19	
Wapella, Sask. ....	224	19	40	...	15	885 05	300 00	5 58	
Roberts, A. ....	224	362	263	87	9	3,543 32	410 00	36 70	
Robertson, Wm. ....	238	50	76	69	22	2,689 55	250 00	18 06	
Sawatzky, J. F. ....	18	18	11	1	17	2,435 50	30 00	26 80	
Shenfield, H. E. ....	172	389	244	...	24	2,889 50	300 00	9 71	
Stedman, E. F. ....	25	226	72	...	1	632 31	480 00	11 41	
Stephen, A. M. ....	124	71	25	134	18	1,458 55	300 00	7 73	
Stewart, Robert. ....	224	98	67	12	17	498 50	480 00	1 29	Office closed May 31, 1907.
Taylor, R. B. ....	2	...	6	...	2	24 50	60 00	90 47	Appointed July 9, 1907.
Thompson, W. M. ....	25	3	152	11	...	253 00	1,000 00	21 59	
Leaser Slave Lake, Alta. ....	174	83	152	23	23	8,817 40	450 00	44 88	
Lacombe, Alta. ....	481	346	555	4	85	5,626 00	475 00	8 75	
Weyburn, Man. ....	61	13	28	11	2	910 50	275 00	22 08	
Wakenfield, A. G. ....	266	69	209	27	19	5,038 00	600 00	37 90	
Ward, D. A. ....	427	215	n.c.	264	18	5,038 00	600 00	9 30	
Wild, A. E. ....	...	given	40	...	3	440 50	300 00	02	Resigned April 30, 1907.
Wilson, H. G. W. ....	30	85	...	...	...	30 00	25 00	98	Began May 1, 1907.
Yeo, J. W. ....	30	23	2	195	13	543 60	275 00	...	
Wachna, Theo. ....	13,380	6,875	8,494	3,543	1,258	175,541 41	24,474 07	1,515 44	
Compared with preceding twelve months. ....	18,627	6,267	6,400	2,786	909	225,697 80	20,428 53	1,512 41	

R. E. A. LEECH,  
Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.

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C.—HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS, statement showing principal work performed during the Departmental year, April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

Name.	Headquarters.	Land Inspections made.	Applications for Patent taken.	Miles travelled by Wagon.	Miles travelled by Rail.	Travelling and living Expenses for self and team.	Expenses for new and old travelling equipment.	Remarks.
Axford, Fred	Glenboro, Man.	263	83	4,952	2,773	811 05	\$ 50 75	Appointed May 7, 1907.
Bannerman, J. A.	Red Deer, Alta.	1,284		5,222	19,329	1,878 55		Acting Ranch Inspector.
Bell, George A.	Edmonton, Sask.	260	154	3,849	3,159	907 93	99 90	
Bowtell, Harry	Vermilion, Alta.	390	126	7,753	4,033	1,968 08	330 10	Appointed May 25, 1907.
Brooke, A. W.	Moosajaw, Sask.	501	175	3,506	1,138	934 25	187 75	
Bryant, T. W.	Calgary, Alta.	388	251	4,538	2,986	789 08	39 00	
Buchanan, D.	Minnedosa, Man.	386	297	4,916	2,474	1,066 15	192 05	
Clouston, Geo. H.	Battleford, Sask.	310	114	3,475	2,132	668 56	41 80	
Cunningham, T. J.	Vegreville, Alta.	311	349	4,253	2,386	937 45	47 95	
Currie, A. B.	Kamloops, B.C.	385	115	2,176	7,399	1,104 62		Appointed April 9, 1907.
Dodds, J. T.	Swift Current, Sask.	282	94	5,802	3,068	1,495 09	535 60	Began November 18, 1907.
Doze, I. S.	Paken, Alta.	53	33	2,067	432	408 65	9 30	
Duggan, L.	Humboldt, Sask.	309	64	4,492	2,158	1,447 75	450 00	
Foley, R. D.	Winnipeg, Man.	168	129	1,377	618	189 45	9 95	Four months work. Appointed to Winnipeg Land Office.
Gibson, Jas	Brandon, Man.	297	91	2,327	4,337	645 20	80 00	
Gladstone, W. E.	Prince Albert, Sask.	177	69	2,653	2,590	855 00	31 00	
Helmer, A.	Calgary, Alta.	3,392		5,830	10,448	1,950 59		Combined statement.
Robertson, S. M.	Winnipeg, Man.	25	12	417	137	141 30	44 00	Began February 10, 1908.
Jonasson, P.	Whitewood, Alta.	224	481	4,775	2,148	1,042 19	44 60	
Kennedy, F.	Winnipeg, Man.	324	94	4,018	1,401	913 05	84 25	
Lagimodiere, Wm.	Lethbridge, Alta.	546	345	4,300	1,802	1,178 05	41 75	
Link, Adam	Lamerton, Alta.	511	117	3,498	2,346	890 37	42 42	
Magre, W. D.	Winnipeg, Man.	28	10	162	256	50 05		Began January 20, 1908.
Menu, Chas. L.	Marcellin, Sask.	467	307	5,795	3,072	1,246 69	51 90	
Moffat, James	Yorkton, Sask.	420	327	3,373	854	525 75	115 40	Appointed to Land Office.
McCallum, N. G.	Lloydminster, Sask.	538	42	2,594	2,880	569 90		Appointed October 7, 1907.
McCarthy, D. J.	Edmonton, Alta.	365	310	6,069	2,565	1,278 05	188 95	
McDiarmid, James	Gilbert Plains, Man.	35	158	3,104	1,084	843 72	135 57	Began February 10, 1908.
McGregor, R. E.	Yorkton, Sask.	17	8	247		4 00		
McLeod, A.	Yorkton, Sask.	17	8	247		4 00		
McLeod, D.	Yorkton, Sask.	543	438	5,119	590	617 47	48 65	
McNab, D. C.	Brandon, Man.	142	31	1,059	4,988	532 84		
Nichol, W. F.	Estevan, Sask.	245	234	4,531	1,531	926 83	40 45	
Oliver, Edward	Crack, Sask.	232	151	3,509	2,495	865 10	69 00	
Pentland, R. P.	Hanley, Sask.	189	113	4,575	1,310	1,423 36	298 70	

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	48	49	875	990	270 21	11 10	Appointed to Battleford Land Office, August 1, 1907.
Ridington, W. R. ....	213	114	3,464	3,756	911 17	39 80	Appointed June 18, 1907.
Seale, John. ....	177	310	3,904	2,861	628 40	382 40	
Stene, Alex. ....	343	280	4,189	3,378	1,049 96	135 20	
Stauter, J. E. ....	80	49	1,165	236	291 76	137 05	Appointed November 18, 1907.
Sutton, C. ....	22	11	171	48	58 90	5 00	Began February 17, 1908.
Vollmer, F. J. ....	163	77	3,681	523	746 50	237 00	Resigned in October, 1907.
White, W. H. ....	303	165	5,041	1,032	1,587 74	467 70	Began May 15, 1907.
Williamson, C. H. ....	15,476	6,281	150,553	111,373	36,641 51	4,770 04	
Compared with pre- ceding 12 months. . .	39,679	4,338	118,828	71,560	26,910 79	1,020 15	

R. E. A. LEECH,

*Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, April 4, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Last summer, preceded by the severe and long winter of 1906-7, was unfavourable for farming operations, and consequently the crops failed to properly ripen in several parts of the district. This caused a scarcity of seed of sufficiently good quality, but it was again remedied by the timely action of the government in the matter.

The past winter has been unusually mild, with very little snow up to March 1, so that the settlers were saved from the fuel troubles of the previous winter.

The road bed for both the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railway passing through the southern portion of this district is now ready for the steel, and it is expected that regular railway service will be inaugurated on these two lines before the snow flies.

The spring rush of settlers has already commenced, and judging from this, as well as from inquiries received, there is all the appearance of a very heavy immigration during the coming season.

Following is a statement of the work performed during the past year:—

Homestead entries granted. . . . .	4,543
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . .	2,381
Land scrips located (acres). . . . .	10,840
Timber permits issued . . . . .	243
Hay permits issued. . . . .	150
Applications for patent recommended. . . . .	952
Letters received. . . . .	46,253
Letters written. . . . .	31,031
Total revenue. . . . .	\$62,634.79

I also enclose a detailed statement showing the revenue on account of coal and minerals collected at this agency.

Your obedient servant,

L. P. O. NOEL,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BRANDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

BRANDON, MANITOBA, April 14, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In submitting the annual report for the year ending March 31 last, I beg to say that from the present outlook, there is every prospect of a good crop with an increased area under cultivation in this district. The spring has been most favourable and the farmers are busy seeding. Yearly, the farmers learn the advantages of mixed farming and do not now depend upon their wheat as formerly; this has the result of their bringing as much under cultivation as possible and of their having ready money the year through. The demand to purchase has not been as large as in the past two seasons, owing to the stringency in the money market, which, however, has not been felt here as much as in the eastern provinces and is now gradually passing away and the situation is becoming normal again. Before the season has passed a great deal of real estate will have changed hands.

Immigration has opened up and people from all parts of the eastern world are coming west to find homes and for the investment of their moneys. The class of people keeps improving and we are now getting settlers who will further the interests of the country. The farmers in this vicinity are making applications for experienced farm hands, but the supply does not equal the demand, very few applications being received for work.

There are no lands left in this agency suitable for homesteading, the vacant ones consisting of a few scattered quarter sections which have been left, being inferior and not worth the taking up. Intending settlers are being sent west. The cancellations grow less, as the homesteaders, who are fortunate enough to secure land within a well settled part, fulfill their duties promptly and obtain their patents.

The following is a statement of the work performed for the past twelve months, ending 31st ultimo:—

Homestead entries cancelled.. . . .	88
Applications for patent received.. . . .	378
Cancellation of entries.. . . .	70
Letters received.. . . .	7,474
Letters sent.. . . .	5,970

Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA, April 25, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR.—I have the honour to report on the business transactions of this office during the fiscal year ending March 31 last, as follows:—

The number of homesteads granted, 1,280, although an increase of 307 over the number granted in the period covering the nine months previous, is still 226 short of the number granted in the corresponding twelve months ending March 31, 1907, but, taking into consideration the fact that no new lines of railway have been opened up since that time, this decrease cannot be considered seriously and was to be expected.

There appears to be no abatement of the anxiety of incoming settlers to secure homesteads, and their attention is now being directed towards the north-easterly part of the district, in which a large number of homesteads are yet available and through which it is expected the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway Companies will have branch lines in operation in the next eighteen months or two years.

The revenue derived from the disposal of Dominion lands is \$37,210.12, which is an increase of \$9,294.99 over the amount collected during the period covering the nine months previous.

The revenue collected under Timber, Grazing and Irrigation is \$17,232.36 and that collected under the heading of Mines is \$13,299.91.

These returns cannot be compared separately, as the revenue collected under these two headings was shown collectively under the heading of 'Timber and Mines' last year, but comparing them collectively after adding the amount collected under the heading of 'School Lands' (which was done last year) there appears to be a decrease of \$1,861.27 between the total of these returns and the total collected under the heading of 'Timber and Mines' for the nine months previous. This decrease is easily explained and is caused by the difference in the amounts shown as collected from the sales of coal rights which have been discontinued since March 4, 1907.

During the year 34,801 letters were received and 29,164 written; also 1,498 applications for patents were recommended.

The past winter has been very mild and was a very easy one on farmers and ranchers, as the stock was able to graze nearly all winter and very little feeding was necessary, which will be of material assistance to the settlers in recovering from the losses sustained in the extremely hard winter of 1906 and 1907.

Owing to the mildness of the weather no shortage of fuel was experienced, and in any event every possible precaution was taken to avert a famine of fuel such as was experienced during the previous winter.

Spring opened very early and seeding is well advanced at this date. Quite a large number have availed themselves of the assistance extended to them by the government in the matter of seed grain, and satisfaction is being expressed both as to the quality of the seed supplied and also as to the action of the government in furnishing such supply, which was urgently required in some localities owing to the damage done to last year's crop.



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This part of the province at least appears to be recovering rapidly from the wave of financial stringency which has been experienced more or less through the whole Dominion, and wholesale houses inform me that business is as good as in the past years and will within the near future be on a sounder basis than ever before; also, I am assured by bank managers that there will be no shortage of funds for legitimate business purposes.

I am forwarding by mail of even date under separate cover:—

Schedule 'A' showing revenue on account of timber, grazing and hay on Dominion lands.

Schedule 'B' showing operations of saw-mills under government license.

Schedule 'C' showing revenue collected on account of mines and minerals.

Schedule 'D' showing revenue collected on account of school lands.

Attached to schedule 'B' you will find a summary showing the amount of sales of timber manufactured during the year, the royalty thereon and the average price at which sold.

Your obedient servant,

R. B. MATHESON,  
*Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.*

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## No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,  
DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, March 31, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Dauphin lands district, for the fiscal year ending this day.

Conditions during the past year have on the whole been very favourable, though owing to the exceptionally late spring of 1907, which delayed seeding to a very marked extent, some portions of the district were not quite as fortunate as in former years; but even in these parts, the good prices obtained for such grains as could be marketed early compensated for any shortage in yield. Prices have dropped somewhat of late, for all but the high grades, but as most of the grain has already been disposed of this will not materially affect conditions. Owing to the many points and routes open for shipment, I am unable to arrive at an estimate, but would believe it to be largely in excess of any former season.

Stock, in both horses and horned cattle, is increasing rapidly, and a very marked improvement is met with, owing to the importation of better sires, and the establishment of several creameries has given an incentive to settlers to go further into mixed farming. This will without doubt result in great gain to the country. All varieties of stock have wintered well, and though it was feared at one time that the unfavourable weather during the haying period would cause a shortage in feed, the prolonged good, open weather during the late fall enabled animals to feed out on the meadows and stubble, for a much longer period than had usually been possible, thus effecting a great saving, with the result that farmers have still plenty of feed for spring work and many have some surplus for disposal.

More attention could with advantage still be paid to sheep, pigs and poultry, as importations of these have yet to be made to supply local demands; this may, however, be taken up ere long, in fact it is now being looked into by many.

The influx of settlers has not been quite as heavy as during the past two years; still, a fair number have reached us, and the homestead entries are in excess of last year.

Considerable activity has been noticed in sales of improved farms, and prices are steadily on the rise, these sales being chiefly to actual farmers from other parts, who preferred buying improved lands to taking wild free grants.

Many new villages have sprung up, chiefly along the extensions of line of rail, which were opened during the past two seasons, and have furnished markets, where grain and produce can be disposed of and supplies secured, at easy distances from most settlements. In fact, the tract between lakes Manitoba and Dauphin is now about the only section of the district at all remote from market, and it is expected that this will be served in the near future, as it is being rapidly settled.

Lumbering operations, so far as the larger mills are concerned, have not been prosecuted with the usual vigour, owing no doubt to the financial stringency and the fact that heavy stocks were carried over from last summer, though the fine weather experienced during the winter was most favourable for this work, just about the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

proper quantity of snow having fallen to permit cheap production. Due advantage of this fine weather was taken, however, by the settlers, who secured permits in greater numbers than ever, and which, so far as I can learn, are being largely filled.

The more careful supervision of the timber in the reserves has had good effect, but it is feared that closer watch over the operations of the small portable millowners is urgently needed, as these, having no vested rights, can see nothing but the immediate profit to be derived from the cutting and disposing of the timber at the present time, and in most instances prosecute their work without any due regard to conserving the timber. At the present rate of wasteful cutting, it is feared that unless more stringent measures are adopted and carried out, the timber of any commercial value, for lumber, which has been spared by the fierce fires that several years ago devastated the Riding Mountains Reserve, will in a very short time be gone.

The municipal authorities have continued the good work in the way of improving roads, ditching and bridge building, and though perhaps not quite as much money was spent as in former years, more permanent structures have been erected, steel bridges taking the place of the former wooden ones. Many new school districts have been established, and all are well attended and kept up.

The health of the district has been good, no epidemic having visited us, though the various hospitals throughout the country have as usual had plenty of patronage, and have rendered signal service.

I attach a summary of the principal items of work carried through the office.

Your obedient servant.

F. K. HERCHMER,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## Summary of principal items of work passed through office:—

Homestead entries granted.. . . .	772
Entries where improvements collected.. . . .	67
Land sales.. . . .	13
Searches.. . . .	217
Timber permits issued.. . . .	1,169
Seizures.. . . .	31
Hay permits issued.. . . .	199
Grazing leases.. . . .	20
Mining locations.. . . .	14
Letters received.. . . .	16,427
Letters written.. . . .	10,315
Applications for patent taken.. . . .	496
Entries cancelled.. . . .	2,651

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## No. 7.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, April 2, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Two outstanding features mark the year just closed which must have had their effect upon the operations of this office, namely, the unfavourable summer of 1907, and the financial stringency which began during that summer and continues to the present time; and yet on examining the actual business done at this office during the year and comparing it with that of former years there appears to be nothing to indicate that two such potent and adverse influences have been at work within the district. There might appear to be an exception to this general statement in the falling off in the total revenue of the office for the year, which would appear to be \$76,473.35 as against \$82,325.72 for the nine months immediately prior to this year. The difference in revenue may be held, however, to be owing almost entirely to a falling off in the larger sales of coal and other lands which is due, in a large measure, if not entirely, to other causes than those mentioned above. Almost every other item in the statement of the year's work shows a very decided increase over the same period of the preceding year.

The very unfavourable summer of 1907 and the financial stringency which set in during that summer combined to make it a very trying season for the settlers of this district, and tended to prevent many from homesteading; but apparently the effect passed away with the season, as the records of the past three months show a very marked increase when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The winter was very mild and in striking contrast with its predecessor, and everything points to an early spring.

The last report from this office referred to the marked increase in the value of timber lands, activity in obtaining control of coal lands by companies and individuals, great demand for labour of all kinds, and increase in the price of lumber; while now it might be quite as accurate to say that the scarcity of money has either altogether reversed the condition or checked the tendency. Now there is little doing in coal or timber lands, labour of all kinds is more than equal to the demand and prices of lumber, brick and other building material have been substantially reduced. The general effect would be to appear to induce the man who is undecided, to get out and engage more seriously in the business of farming, and there is little doubt that it will prove, perhaps within the next year, to be a benefit to the district. Very few cases of destitution have been reported and a general feeling of hopefulness prevails among the settlers.

The timely assistance rendered by the government in advancing seed grain to such of the settlers as could not afford to buy their seed grain or find it within easy reach will be gratefully remembered by thousands of settlers, and by preventing the sowing of an inferior quality of seed this action will have done perhaps more for the

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benefit of the district than the mere alleviating of the comparatively few cases of pecuniary distress. The expressions from the settlers in this connection are those of general satisfaction.

There is a continued keen interest in the opening up of the country to the west and north-west of Edmonton, as also in the Peace River country. The lack of transportation facilities seems to be the only thing that stands in the way of a very speedy settlement. New surveys and the trend of railway construction are being closely watched.

The following comparison will serve to indicate the progress of the district:—

	1905-6.	Nine months. 1906-7.	1907-8.
Entries. . . . .	4,601	2,766	4,051
Revenue. . . . .	\$70,984 81	\$82,325 72	\$76,473 35

## Summary of actual business, 1907-8:

Letters received. . . . .	37,618
Letters sent. . . . .	35,969
Applications for patent. . . . .	1,851
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . .	1,906
Hay permits issued. . . . .	223
Timber permits issued. . . . .	2,630
Homestead entries granted. . . . .	4,051
Land scrips located. . . . .	16
Revenue. . . . .	\$76,473 35

Your obedient servant,

K. W. MACKENZIE,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 8.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT ESTEVAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
ESTEVAN, SASKATCHEWAN, April 7, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

There has been a decrease in the number of homestead entries granted over last year, owing to the fact of the lands west of range 18, west of the second meridian, which were formerly in this district, being transferred to the Moosejaw agency. Owing to the lateness of last spring and to the early frost, which struck some localities, a portion of the crop was damaged, and many of the settlers have applied for, and received, seed grain advanced by the government. The past winter has been one of the mildest on record; there was little snow, so that the cattle and horses have been able to run out most of the winter. The farmers have already commenced work on the land, and it is expected that seeding will be general in a few days. There will be considerable increase in acreage sown over any previous year.

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Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year:—

Letters received.. . . .	10,914
Letters written.. . . .	11,294
Applications for patent.. . . .	1,208
Entries cancelled.. . . .	404
Homestead entries.. . . .	518
Land sales.. . . .	18
Timber permits.. . . .	3
Hay permits.. . . .	222
Grazing rents.. . . .	21
Mining fees and royalty.. . . .	16
Coal lands (applications for lease).. . . .	11
Total revenue of the office.. . . .	\$11,889.66

Your obedient servant,

R. CLAUD KISBEY,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

### No. 9.

#### REPORT OF THE AGENT AT HUMBOLDT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

HUMBOLDT, SASKATCHEWAN, April 2, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The total receipts for the year amounted to \$34,351.08, being made up as follows:

Homestead entries, 2,494.. . . .	\$24,740 00
Restoration of entry, 1.. . . .	10 00
Payments for improvements, 207.. . . .	6,018 25
Payments on account land sales, 18.. . . .	2,245 86
Payments on account sundries, 150.. . . .	232 75
Timber permits, 201.. . . .	81 90
Hay permits, 24.. . . .	61 00
School lands sales, 2.. . . .	322 75
School lands sundries, 105.. . . .	616 37
Seed grain collections, 2.. . . .	22 20
	<hr/>
	\$34,351 08
Number of letters received.. . . .	32,173
letters written.. . . .	32,022
applications for patent recommended.. . . .	1,256
homestead entries granted.. . . .	2,494
homestead entries cancelled.. . . .	1,482

As this office was only opened on November 1, 1906, I am unable to give a comparative statement, showing how the year just ended compares with the previous year.

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I might say, however, that the five months from November 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, show an increase in revenue, and a large increase in the amount of work over the corresponding five months of the year ending March 31, 1907.

Taking into consideration the fact that the year just ended includes a period of more or less world-wide depression in almost all lines of manufacture and commerce, we in Canada, and perhaps more especially those of us who are privileged to live in this western portion of our Dominion, have a right to feel, and do feel justly proud of the way our country has weathered the storm.

Immigration shows no sign of decrease, in fact from correspondence on file in this office, I am led to believe that the number of new settlers who intend settling in this district during the coming spring and summer will be greatly in excess of that of the past year. This, I believe, is also true of the west in general.

The financial assistance rendered by the federal government to assure the prompt moving of the western grain crop has had the desired result and has been greatly beneficial to western farmers and to the country at large.

The prompt action of the federal government in taking steps to provide an adequate supply of seed grain for all settlers who were in need of same has been greatly appreciated. Above two thousand applications have been received and accepted in this district alone.

The general work of this office and of the seven sub-agencies tributary thereto is in a satisfactory condition.

Extra assistance is required at this office, and will, I trust, be received shortly.

I am pleased to be able to state that the outlook for the coming season is bright, and with favourable weather conditions we may look forward to a year of renewed activity and prosperity.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. DEMPSTER,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 10.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., April 3, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

As predicted in last year's report, the harvest of 1907 was a good one. All crops were above the average and, with the exception of hay, were well harvested. Rain destroyed much of the hay, but the abundant yield more than made up for the loss. Stock of all kinds went into winter quarters in good condition and the winter season being favourable, have come through in good shape. I have not heard of any losses.

Prices on the whole were high; the only complaint was from stockmen on account of the low price of beef cattle and also the slow market, some of the stockmen having to hold their stock for weeks after the date appointed for delivery. This is explained by the action of the banks refusing the usual bank accommodation to the cattle buyers. This district did not participate in the land boom to any great extent, neither did it suffer as some districts have from the money stringency.

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The work in the office shows a healthy increase in all branches. Homestead entries have greatly increased. The revenue from land sales shows a large increase and that in face of the fact that the land has been withdrawn from sale. The increase is solely from collections on old sales. This of itself shows the healthy financial state of the community. The revenue from grazing leases has also increased in a marked degree.

The attention of the outside world has been directed to the possibilities of cultivation by irrigation in the dry belt, with the consequence that a large amount of private property has changed hands with that end in view. If a success, it will mean the bringing of a large unproductive area under intensified farming and make what is now almost a barren waste the happy homes of hundreds of families.

With the same end in view, the department has sold a large block of land under strict conditions as to irrigation. This, in my opinion, is the only way that the dry belt can be made productive, unless the government undertakes the building of reservoirs, dams and ditches. The undertakings are too expensive for the individual farmer.

The laws governing the disposal and distribution of water for irrigation have been under consideration by the provincial government, and a valuable report has been made by experts. Many hoped that some of the disabilities under which they are now suffering would be removed at the last session of the legislature, but the House progressed without any measure having been introduced.

The following is a summary of work done during the year:—

Homestead entries granted.. . . .	196
Homestead entries cancelled.. . . .	28
Applications for patent received.. . . .	114
Letters received.. . . .	4,042
Letters sent.. . . .	3,605
Revenue collected.. . . .	\$23,078.40

Your obedient servant,

A. B. CURRIE,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 11.

### REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, April 7, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

I have much pleasure in stating that the prosperity of southern Alberta is continuing and settlers from all parts of the United States, as well as eastern Canada are daily arriving, which tends to show the faith they have in its future possibilities.

In consequence of the heavy crops harvested throughout this district during the past season, the immigration has every prospect of being larger than in any previous year.

Settlement is reaching out in every direction and in order to be able to provide suitable locations for incoming settlers it will be necessary to have surveys of this district proceeded with.



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Large tracts of land are being purchased from railway corporations and others, by settlers whose intentions are to settle on this land in the near future.

The homestead entries for the Lethbridge agency are considerably larger this year than in other years. The work has increased materially in every branch and has been disposed of satisfactorily, although additional office accommodation and assistance are very necessary. The entries of homesteaders who are not performing the required duties are being cancelled, although the entries cancelled this year are not as numerous as in previous years, as the homesteaders are making every effort to comply with the regulations. In cases where cancellations are effected the lands are rapidly being taken up by people on the ground who desire suitable localities.

The revenue of the mines branch as well as the land branch, has increased during the present year to almost double that of any previous year, but as a large amount of the timber business for this district is transacted through the Calgary office, the revenue of this branch is much smaller than it would be were the whole business pertaining to the same transacted here. A large percentage of the grazing rental, as well as moneys paid on account of coal lands, is paid direct to the department and, therefore, the amounts do not appear in my returns.

The sub-agents and homestead inspectors throughout this district have been very busy and deserve credit for the manner in which they have performed their departmental duties. The staff has worked faithfully and is deserving of special mention.

The following is a partial list of the work performed during the past year:—

Letters received.. . . . .	28,208
Letters written.. . . . .	21,926
Homestead entries granted.. . . . .	2,458
Entries cancelled.. . . . .	1,094
General sales.. . . . .	94
Hay permits issued.. . . . .	102
Timber permits issued.. . . . .	496
Timber seizures.. . . . .	6
Applications for patent received.. . . . .	1,061
Grazing rents.. . . . .	213

The total revenue collected for the fiscal year 1907 and 1908 is \$107,096.75.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. STAFFORD,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 12.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MOOSEJAW.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

MOOSEJAW, SASKATCHEWAN, May 7, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

This office was opened on March 25, 1907, representing the newly formed Moose-jaw Lands District, which district was previously included in the Regina and Alameda districts.

The past year has been a very successful one, in spite of the fact that the office was opened on the eve of a general financial depression, which is happily passing into history.

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Although a small percentage of the farmers in this district suffered some loss by hail and frost, the crops generally were very fair, and any loss sustained was well made up by the high prices received. There would, however, have been a great scarcity of good seed grain, had not the department taken prompt action in meeting all the requirements in this respect.

This district has a wonderful future before it, containing as it does, practically no waste land. There is a tremendous area of the finest agricultural and ranching agricultural point of view, will be observed from the fact that in the large number of various kinds may be found adjacent to ravines, creeks, lakes and rivers, which add much to the picturesque appearance of the district, as well as to the comfort and convenience of the settlers.

A large portion of this district, lying to the south and south-west of Moosejaw, is not yet surveyed. That this section of the country is very promising from an agricultural point of view, will be observed from the fact that of the large number of townships which were surveyed and opened for homestead entry last season, very few of these homesteads are now available for entry, while squatters are going into residence in adjoining townships, in advance of survey. Other parts of the district are receiving similar attention, and as most of these newly settled districts are many miles from railroads, the settlers are anxiously awaiting the advent of railway communication.

The prospects for a good crop this year were never better. The weather is all that could be desired, and the rush of home-seekers, who are of the highest grade, is steadily increasing in number.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

J. RUTHERFORD,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

STATEMENT showing the business transacted in the Moosejaw Land office during the year.

	Number.	Revenue.	Totals.
		8 cts.	8 cts.
Patent Branch—	5,189	51,650 00	
Homestead entries.....	214	8,704 53	
Improvements .....	37	6,057 69	
Land sales, cash .....	7	1,282 29	
" scrip .....	88	66 75	
Sundries.....			67,761 26
Timber and Mines Branch—	1	2 80	
Royalty on sales.....	676	198 85	
Timber permits.....	196	528 10	
Hay permits.....	39	1,227 34	
Grazing rents.....	1	42 90	
Coal lands, royalty.....	1	2 50	
Sundries.....			2,002 49
Miscellaneous—	100	521 09	
School land sundries .....	14	726 67	
Seed grain collections .....			1,247 76
Total revenue .....			71,011 51

Letters received.....	34,636
Letters written .....	42,195
Applications for patent .....	910
Entries cancelled .....	2,680

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## No. 13.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 16, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions and the usual custom, I have the honour to submit a report as to the operations of this office for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Although the great bulk of the immediately available agricultural lands are disposed of, yet because the remainder are peculiarly situated at the base of the mountains, and in narrow irregular valleys along the mountain streams, the number of homestead entries gives only a one-sided idea of the time and labour demanded in the carrying on of the work.

About three-fourths of the number of entrants have resided on the lands for months before the formal entries could be granted, but in nine cases out of ten these are the permanent settlers, who make the most progress.

As mentioned last year, several of the old farms in favoured localities are being subdivided to meet the demand for small holdings.

More attention to dairying is evident throughout the lower Fraser valley; but as a rule, mixed farming is carried on.

Good prices are obtainable at all seasons of the year for farm produce. The market at New Westminster has been very successful in developing trade; and the city of Vancouver is fitting up a market building at a suitable point in that city.

The monthly statements show the following details:—

Letters received. . . . .	2,508
Letters sent, besides circulars. . . . .	2,142
Homestead entries. . . . .	43
Total receipts. . . . .	\$3,379.65
Total contingent expenditure. . . . .	346.55
Applications for patent recommended. . . . .	17

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McKENZIE,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 14.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, April 11, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

The total receipts amount to \$53,600.31. The homestead entries number 1,626 as against 1,699 for the previous year, which shows that there is no falling off in the

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number of settlers coming into this district, and judging from present indications, we will receive quite as large an immigration this year.

The year just closed has been the most unfavourable in the history of the country. The severe winter of 1906-7 was followed by a late spring and a cold, wet summer. The crop prospects in August were never better, but the grain did not fill properly, and in many parts of the west, owing to the rank growth and delay in ripening, the wheat crop was very seriously damaged by frost; the Prince Albert district, however, harvested a good crop of oats and a fair crop of wheat, the latter grading about 20 per cent two Northern, 30 per cent three Northern, and 50 per cent four to six Northern, with very little bad enough to grade feed. Following the partial crop failure came the consequent reaction after years of unbroken prosperity and over-expansion, giving the country a most severe test, and I am pleased to be able to report that we have come through without serious setback, which speaks volumes for the natural resources of this great country. All indications now point toward a good season, and the farmers have more land ready for crop than ever before; the crop should be in in good time, and the soil is in excellent condition.

The Prince Albert district is essentially a mixed farming country and the light wheat crop does not seriously affect the condition of the farmer. The banking institutions and implement men inform me that collections are good, and that there is no serious falling off in business.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. COOK,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

STATEMENT of work at the Prince Albert office for the twelve months ending March 31, 1908.

	Nos.	Revenue.
Homesteads. . . . .	1,626	\$16,000 00
Improvements. . . . .	178	5,120 87
Land sales. . . . .	29	2,066 53
Land sales, scrip. . . . .	4	1,035 58
Sundries. . . . .	50	14 10
Seed grain. . . . .	19	379 13
School lands, sundries. . . . .	130	616 36

*Crown Timber.*

Ground rent. . . . .	28	5,928 50
Royalty on sales. . . . .	32	16,251 93
Timber permits. . . . .	1,075	5,494 55
Timber seizures. . . . .	33	445 81
Hay permits. . . . .	70	209 75
Grazing rents, Dominion lands. . . . .	1	3 20
Mining fees. . . . .	3	15 00
Coal land fees. . . . .	3	15 00

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\$53,600 31

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Twelve months ending March 31, 1908:—

Letters received. . . . .	13,379
Letters sent. . . . .	9,968
Applications for patent. . . . .	848
Entries cancelled. . . . .	667

## No. 15.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT RED DEER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
RED DEER, ALBERTA, April 6, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, and am pleased to say that notwithstanding adverse circumstances the Red Deer district has made satisfactory progress during the past year.

As mentioned in my last report, we had passed through the most severe winter ever experienced in the Northwest, but at that time it was too soon to estimate with any certainty the loss of cattle; however, after the spring round-up, it was found that the losses throughout this district were little above normal. The cold winter was followed by a backward spring which retarded seeding operations, a cool summer which retarded the maturing of crops, with snow and frost in September; and yet, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the crops harvested in the Red Deer district were on the whole satisfactory, especially so in the eastern portion of the district, where the yield of wheat, oats and barley was an average crop and the grain of good quality. In the western portion of the district, which is heavily timbered and subject to more severe frost, not much grain matured; however, as all the settlers have more or less cattle, the damaged crops were not a complete loss as they furnished excellent feed. The past winter was mild, with very little snow, and cattle came through in excellent condition, little if any feeding being required, and should we have an early spring followed by a favourable summer, farming in the Red Deer district will be a profitable calling. There has been a sufficient snowfall during the past winter to ensure ample moisture, and fall wheat looks well at the present time. This district, as well as all other portions of the North American continent, has felt the stringency in the money market, but from my observation it has not affected the farmer so much as the real estate agents, speculators and, possibly, the merchants. When the banks refused to loan money for speculative purposes, the cry became general that money was tight, and those who had the cash hung on to it, in many cases making the reported stringency an excuse for not paying their accounts, but I notice that all sales of stock, farm implements, machinery, &c., are well attended by the farming community, good prices being realized and the cash forthcoming at the close of the sale, nor can I see how, at least for some time to come, any hard times can be experienced in the west, where such large sums are being expended for public improvements and where the farmer finds a ready market for his products at good prices. The creameries throughout the district are doing well, and the butter produced is of such an excellent quality that the demand is far in excess of the supply. I very much regret to see by the press that the contract for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line east from Stettler has been cancelled. The eastern portion of this district has been settled by a fine class of farmers, who have taken up homesteads and purchased lands in the expectation that they would be provided with transportation for their products within a reasonable time, and if the extension of this line is deferred for another year it will have a very serious effect on the settlement of the eastern portion of the district, nor would it surprise me to see many of the settlers pull up stakes and depart for pastures new. It is to be

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hoped the Canadian Pacific Railway management will reconsider the matter and see their way clear to doing something on the extension of their branch line east from Stettler this summer.

There has been a large increase in all branches of the work of this office during the past year, with the exception of homestead entries, as will be seen by comparing the following statement with the statement for the nine months period ending March 31, 1907:—

	1907-8.	1906-7.
Homestead entries. . . . .	1,826	1,693
Inspections. . . . .	990	453
Letters received. . . . .	18,730	12,901
Letters written. . . . .	16,479	10,091
Applications for patent. . . . .	1,072	636

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COTTINGHAM,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

### No. 16.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT REGINA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, May 5, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1908. The statement of the work performed is as follows:—

	No.	Revenue.
Homestead entries . . . . .	1,656	\$16,400 00
Improvements . . . . .	201	8,897 28
Land sales . . . . .	70	10,306 71
Sundries . . . . .		202 25
Timber permits . . . . .	708	228 75
Timber seizures . . . . .	2	20 42
Hay permits. . . . .	283	841 60
Grazing rents . . . . .	41	662 86
Mining fees . . . . .	7	65 00
School land sales. . . . .	4	1,528 70
Seed grain collections . . . . .	27	1,075 34
		<hr/>
		\$40,128 91
		<hr/>
Land scrip located. . . . .	11	1,280 acres
Letters received . . . . .		37,441
Letters written. . . . .		35,449
Applications for patent. . . . .		2,736
Entries cancelled. . . . .		1,304

The opening of the Land office at Moosejaw in March, 1907, made a great difference in the business transacted at this office during the past year, especially in the homestead entries. The other branches of the work were not affected to any great extent considering the large area which has been taken from this district in the last two years and included in the Humboldt and Moosejaw agencies.

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The past year has been a very poor one so far as the farming interests are concerned. The failure of the crops by frosts, &c., in certain districts was disastrous to some. The action taken by the government this year in granting seed grain to settlers has been a great benefit to the country. There were hundreds of farmers who had no means in sight to procure the seed necessary to sow their land this spring. The granting of the seed grain has enabled these parties to procure the seed required, and a large acreage which would otherwise not have been sown this year, will now be put under crop. I have had conversations with a large number of those who have received the seed, and they pronounce it good and state that the change of seed will be of great benefit to the country at large.

The early spring has enabled farmers to have their ground seeded early, and at this date the wheat is about all sown and everything points to a prosperous year.

Your obedient servant,

L. RANKIN,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 17.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, June 1, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the business transacted at this branch of the department, for the year ended March 31, 1908.

I regret to record the death on the 3rd of March last, of Mr. J. W. E. Darby, who held the position of assistant agent in this office from the date of his entering the service in January 1902. The vacancy caused by his death was filled by transferring Mr. A. F. Crowe from the Crown Timber Branch. Mr. Andrew Freeman succeeded Mr. Crowe as assistant Crown Timber agent.

The revenue from all sources collected from Dominion lands, amounted to the sum of \$98,375.70, and from school lands, \$5,552.05, of which sum \$19,544.05 was realized from homestead entry fees and land sales, and the balance from timber, grazing and mines.

The year was an exceedingly busy one in all departments of the work. The counter work was extremely heavy, arising in part from the increased number of callers at the office, seeking general information.

The settlers within the agency obtained good results from their farming operations of last year. There was practically no loss in grains from frost, and prices and demand for all kinds of farm products were good. A few cases of distress were reported in the northern part of the district, among certain foreigners on bush farms, who obtained the needed relief from the immigration branch.

The trend of settlement during the year was northward, chiefly along the east side of Lake Manitoba.

Conditions are showing favourably for good crops during the current year. The spring opened some three weeks earlier than that of 1907, and the weather has been most favourable for growth.

Your obedient servant,

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

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## No. 18.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT YORKTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
YORKTON, SASKATCHEWAN, May 18, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the report of the transactions of this office for the year ending March 31 last.

The number of homestead entries granted for the past year was 2,840, an increase of 1,119, which can be attributed to the throwing open of certain lands held by Doukhobors and made available for homestead entry, while the fact that the Yorkton district has acquired a reputation for good land, progressive and successful farming, and easy distance to market points, serves as an inducement and arrests the attention of home-seekers, consequently wild land that gives promise of being turned into profitable farms by scrubbing and clearing are taken as homesteads rather than going further afield for open prairie.

The important and outstanding feature of last year was the cancelling of Doukhobor entries and the confining of these people to the land immediately surrounding their villages, a course of action which was hailed with satisfaction and approval. The entries thus cancelled made available 1,386 quarter-sections, and the granting of entries commenced on June 1 and continued each working day until July 6 following. Arrangements were made so that entries could be granted with despatch and errors guarded against. When this work was finished, after five weeks of strenuous labour, it was found that not one mistake had been made, clerical or otherwise, in the granting of entries.

Land-seekers were from almost every part of the Dominion, hotels and restaurants being overcrowded with men, young and old, awaiting the particular day for the chance of securing a homestead. On days when lands near the Canadian Northern Railway were for entry an enormous crowd of determined homesteaders were massed in front of the office, so much so that doors and windows were barricaded with stout timbers.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police had charge of the besieging homesteaders, and they discharged their duties in a fair, just and impartial manner, which can be placed on record as a matter of commendation. When, as a matter of fact, many of the homesteads were worth \$2,000, and men were there determined to secure the prize of a lifetime in a rush for first places, the moderation and patience of the police are a credit to the discipline of that force.

There were rumours of favoritism on the part of the police and collusion of officials of the Land Office with outsiders. There was no truth whatever in these rumours. The police were strangers in the town and the inside arrangements were such that no collusion could happen without the knowledge of the whole staff engaged at the work. All publicity possible was afforded as to the lands, and I am not aware of one instance of individual preference.

The district has gone through a very trying period during last year. Seeding did not commence until about May 10, which shortened the growing season about a month. The result was that the wheat crop was No. 2 feed and oats rejected. This



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calamity to some extent was counterbalanced by a fall of dry weather and sunshine, which dried away the moisture of the frozen grain. On account of shrinkage which follows a frozen crop, the yield was badly impaired, although prices were high and altogether farmers fared better than was expected.

The conditions as described left the district without seed, and it was soon apparent that government aid must be rendered, which was done, and locally the distribution of seed was placed in the hands of homestead inspectors and in other respects has been the source of extra work at this office. This distribution of seed grain is appreciated by those whom it has helped, the quality of seed being sound and free from noxious weeds.

The work of the office appears to me to be in a very satisfactory position, and each member of the staff efficient and interested in doing his work thoroughly.

The following is a summary of the work transacted:—

Homestead entries. . . . .	2,840
Timber permits. . . . .	474
Hay permits (Dominion lands). . . . .	42
Hay permits (school lands). . . . .	141
Letters received. . . . .	29,973
Letters written. . . . .	23,766
Applications for patent. . . . .	1,438
Entries cancelled. . . . .	3,024
Revenue. . . . .	\$42,310.86

Your obedient servant,

JAS. E. PEAKER,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## No. 19.

## REPORT OF THE MINES BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, June 1, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1908.

The total revenue derived from all sources during the fiscal year amounts to \$649,083.39, and the statements lettered 'A' and 'B,' showing in different forms how this amount is made up, will be found at the end of the report. Statement lettered 'A' shows the total revenue for each month, and statement lettered 'B' shows the revenue collected at each agency, including the Yukon Territory.

The revenue for the Yukon Territory, which amounts to \$260,319.10, is shown separately in statement lettered 'C.'

The reports and statements for the fiscal year from the Gold Commissioner at Dawson and the Assistant Gold Commissioner at Whitehorse will be found under Part VI. of the general report.

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## TIMBER IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The total amount of dues collected on account of timber in the Yukon Territory during the fiscal year was \$17,555.22.

There are in existence 114 timber berths held under license to cut timber within the territory, covering an area of 270.11 square miles, which licenses were granted prior to May 10, 1906, on which date the regulations governing the granting of licenses to cut timber in the territory were rescinded and regulations for the issue of permits to cut such timber substituted therefor. Three saw-mills are in operation within the territory, two on the Klondike river near Dawson and one on Twelvemile river.

According to returns received in the department the number of feet, B.M., of lumber manufactured during the year was 3,116,967, and the quantity sold 3,220,669, a quantity of the lumber having been held over from the previous year. The number of cords of wood cut during the year was 5,509.5, and the number sold 5,697. This does not include the very large amount of timber and cordwood cut free of dues for mining purposes.

## MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the fiscal year 97 entries for quartz mining claims were granted by the agents of Dominion Lands in the western provinces and territories.

In the Yukon Territory 38,290 placer mining claims, 8,408 quartz mining claims and 59,838 renewals and relocations were recorded up to March 31, 1908.

According to the returns received during the fiscal year 1,537 entries for placer mining claims, 1,054 entries for quartz mining claims and 5,647 renewals and relocations were recorded during that period. The revenue collected from these sources, and from fees for registering documents in connection with mining operations, was \$127,355.50.

## ROYALTY ON GOLD MINED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The total amount collected up to March 31, 1908, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption at one time allowed under the regulations, is \$3,623,140.08, of which amount \$70,504.65 was collected during the last fiscal year.

The following statement shows the agencies at which the royalty was collected and the amount collected at each:—

Dawson. . . . .	\$69,012 05
Whitehorse. . . . .	1,492 60

## DREDGING.

Forty-eight leases to dredge for minerals, other than coal, in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are now in force, covering a total frontage of 303.83 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1908, amounts to \$169,400.02, of which amount \$17,875.42 was collected during the fiscal year.

These leases are chiefly confined to the Yukon, Stewart, Fortymile, Klondike and Hootalinqua rivers. By an order in council, dated May 14, 1907, the regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory were rescinded and other regulations substituted therefor. These regulations define 'river' as a stream of water the bed of which is of an average width of 150 feet throughout the part sought to be leased, and 'river bed' is defined as the bed and bars of the river to the foot of its natural banks. The exclusive right is given to every lessee under these regulations, or under the regulations rescinded, to dredge the river bed within that portion of the river leased to

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him. Under these regulations a lease shall not include more than 10 miles of a river, and not more than one lease shall be issued to an applicant. The term of the lease is 15 years and the rental \$100 a mile for the first year and \$10 a mile for each subsequent year, and provision is made that the lessee shall install and operate a dredge on his leasehold within three years from the date of the lease.

There are in operation in the Yukon Territory 12 dredges, nearly all of which have an indicated capacity of 3,000 cubic yards in 24 hours. Several additional dredges have been ordered and will be in operation during the present season.

Forty leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are in force, covering a total frontage of 199 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1908, amounts to \$38,539.03, of which amount \$1,741.42 was collected during the fiscal year.

## HYDRAULIC MINING.

The regulations for the disposal of mining locations in the Yukon Territory to be worked by the hydraulic mining process were withdrawn by order in council, dated February 2, 1904, such withdrawal, however, not to affect leases already granted. Thirteen hydraulic mining leases are still in force, covering a total frontage of 38.58 miles. These leaseholds are all situated in the Yukon Territory. Since the regulations were first established, in December, 1898, forty-seven hydraulic mining leases have been issued, all of which have now been cancelled with the exception of the above number. Under the grouping provisions of the Placer Mining Act operators can now acquire and group for operation a sufficient area to warrant the installation of efficient hydraulic machinery.

## COAL MINING LANDS.

By an order in council, dated March 4, 1907, the regulations governing the sale of coal mining lands, the property of the Crown, which had been in force since the year 1883, were rescinded, and by an order in council, dated May 9 following, new regulations were established for the leasing of coal mining rights.

The regulations which were rescinded on the above date provided for the sale to one applicant of an area of coal mining lands not exceeding 320 acres, at the rate of \$10 an acre for the surface and under rights, or \$7 for the coal mining rights only. It was shown, however, that 320 acres of coal mining lands was not a sufficient area to warrant the large expenditure necessarily incurred by operators in opening up and equipping a mine, and the regulations of May 9, 1907, provided for the leasing to one applicant of the coal mining rights under 2,560 acres of land, either in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, and a royalty at the rate of five cents per ton upon the merchantable output of the mine. While the lease includes the coal mining rights only, the lessee may acquire, at the rate of \$10 an acre, whatever area of the available surface rights may be necessary for the efficient and economical working of the mining rights. The lessee may also be required to commence active operations on his leasehold within two years from the date of the lease, and to produce at the pit's mouth, ready for shipment, a quantity of coal proportionate to the area included in his lease.

Under the provisions of these regulations, which came into effect on June 15, 1907, 380 applications were received during the balance of the fiscal year, covering an approximate area of 299,985 acres, and payment was made of the sum of \$20,393.43 on account of rental.

The total number of applications for coal mining lands received during the year was 551. The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal mining lands was \$346,813.23, being greater than any previous year. The area sold was 84,612 acres, of which 83,712 acres are in the province of Alberta, 700 acres in the province of Sas-

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katchewan and 200 acres in the Yukon Territory. The total area of coal lands disposed of by the Crown up to March 31, 1908, was 293,105·88 acres, and the total amount of revenue received for the sale thereof was \$1,227,176·77.

The statement lettered 'D' at the end of this report shows the revenue derived from the sale of coal lands for each fiscal year since 1896.

As the late regulations for the sale of coal mining lands provided for the payment thereof in four equal annual instalments, with interest, the revenue now derived from the sale of such lands is on account of the unpaid balances of the purchase price and interest only.

The following is a statement showing the revenue collected in the western provinces and in the Yukon Territory on account of the sale of coal lands during the fiscal year:—

Province of Alberta.. . . .	\$334,635 58
Province of Saskatchewan.. . . .	6,134 25
Railway belt in the province of British Columbia.. . .	1,120 00
Yukon Territory.. . . .	4,923 40
Total.. . . .	<u>\$346,813 23</u>

Forty coal mining licenses, embracing a total area of 16,076 acres, within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, are now in force. The revenue derived from these licenses during the fiscal year amounted to \$10,419·40, and was made up as follows:—

Rental.. . . .	\$5,608 20
Royalty on coal mined.. . . .	4,811 20

The total amount of rental collected on account of such lands up to March 31 last was \$14,089·27, and the total amount of royalty collected up to the same date was \$16,106·50.

By an order in council, dated the 10th day of December, 1907, the annual rental of coal mining lands within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada was increased from 30 cents to one dollar an acre per annum.

The following is a statement showing the revenue derived during the fiscal year from royalty on coal mined on Dominion lands in the western provinces (except lands in the Rocky Mountains Park), and in the Yukon Territory:—

In the province of Alberta .. . . .	\$ 2,459 47
In the province of Saskatchewan.. . . .	355 30
In the Yukon Territory.. . . .	1,543 38
Total.. . . .	<u>\$4,358 15</u>

The total amount of royalty collected on coal mined up to March 31, 1908, including that of the Rocky Mountains Park, is \$24,460·59.

The following is a statement of the office work performed during the year:—

Letters received and recorded.. . . .	5,609
Letters sent.. . . .	19,796
Pages of memoranda and schedule.. . . .	3,146
Plans and sketches prepared.. . . .	328
Accounts kept posted.. . . .	1,530
Accounts rendered.. . . .	824
Assignments accepted and registered.. . . .	191
Returns examined and posted.. . . .	1,172
Receipts issued.. . . .	475

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Applications for coal locations received.. . . . .	551
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in the western provinces and territories, not including the Yukon.. . . . .	97
Applications for stone, gypsum and clay.. . . . .	47
Applications for tar, asphalt and petroleum.. . . . .	50
Applications for quartz claims.. . . . .	102
Applications for iron claims.. . . . .	31
Applications for hydraulic locations.. . . . .	2
Applications for dredging leases.. . . . .	62*
Placer mining grants, renewals and relocations in the Yukon Territory.. . . . .	7,184
Quartz mining locations granted, Yukon Territory.. . . .	1,054
Applications to dredge for sand and gravel.. . . . .	1
Applications to purchase or lease lands in the Yukon Territory.. . . . .	42
Applications for water frontage.. . . . .	11
Agricultural leases in force in the Yukon Territory, com- prising an area of 389.4 acres.. . . . .	7
Leases for water frontage issued.. . . . .	1
Water front leases in existence.. . . . .	17
Stone quarrying leases in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada issued, comprising a total area of 1,277.96 acres	5

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. ROWATT,  
*Chief Clerk.*

\* Of which 46 were in the Yukon Territory and 16 in the western provinces.

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## REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Coal and Minerals in the Western Provinces  
Mining Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Power and  
the Yukon for the

Months.	Improve- ments.	Gypsum.	Millsite.	Sale of Quartz Acreage.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April . . . . .				17 00
May . . . . .				196 30
June . . . . .				191 30
July . . . . .		57 90		
August . . . . .				
September . . . . .				
October . . . . .				
November . . . . .				
December . . . . .			5 00	
1908.				
January . . . . .	15 00			
February . . . . .				
March . . . . .				
Total . . . . .	15 00	57 90	5 00	404 60

Months.	Free Certificates Export of Gold.	Rental Yukon.	Registration Fees.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April . . . . .	4 00	4,371 00	6 50
May . . . . .	4 50	426 13	2 00
June . . . . .	19 00		
July . . . . .	18 00	365 30	
August . . . . .	20 00		17 00
September . . . . .	59 50	12 91	18 00
October . . . . .	28 08	51 17	6 00
November . . . . .		50 50	
December . . . . .	5 00		
1908.			
January . . . . .	1 50	5 00	
February . . . . .	50		
March . . . . .	2 50		2 00
Total . . . . .	162 50	5,282 00	51 50

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## INCLUDING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

and Territories, also Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Royalty on Gold, Water Fronts, Survey Fees, and Sale of Dominion Lands in Fiscal Year 1907-08.

Yukon Homestead Fees.	Yukon Timber Dues.	Coal Mining.	Mining Fees.	Yukon Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases Alberta and Saskat- chewan.	Dredging Leases Yukon.	Gold Export Tax.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	4,171 49	2,050 31	12,551 50	1,000 02		836 46	76 05
	2,326 91	294 25	7,601 50	750 00	51 00	9,605 99	13,401 23
	1,224 46	534 25	11,809 50	150 00	700 00		11,775 08
	1,438 48	1,809 95	14,916 00			60	10,047 60
40 00	506 09	2,724 58	14,879 30	1,580 35	650 42	2,975 00	8,397 84
30 00	794 55	5,335 00	17,302 00		200 00	1,000 00	12,419 94
	2,559 44	5,841 60	18,538 00				13,346 48
10 00	1,295 07	1,491 72	8,704 00	1,191 15		1,205 00	75 15
	921 28	4,020 26	8,420 50			403 00	19 81
10 00	620 39	4,429 98	6,272 50	225 00		375 00	923 09
	928 65	9,068 76	4,346 50	4 55			17 73
	768 41	3,963 78	5,302 25	1,257 90	140 00	1,474 37	3 75
90 00	17,555 22	41,564 44	130,703 55	6,248 97	1,741 42	17,875 42	70,504 65
Survey Fees Yukon.	Hay. Yukon.	Water Power, Yukon.	Sale of Dominion Lands other than Coal. Yukon.	Stone Quarries.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Sale of Coal Lands.	Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
200 00		2,500 00	663 38			30,744 74	50,282 45
	29 00		112 89		11 75	16,943 37	51,756 82
	8 00		1,108 12	246 80	19 25	60,008 20	87,853 96
100 00	70 00		356 55		26 75	57,151 54	86,358 67
100 00	27 00		145 98	149 40		47,674 55	79,887 51
			601 74	203 33	13 50	47,715 47	85,705 94
			512 38	14 11	5 00	8,293 54	49,195 72
			80 00	82 68		25,503 46	39,688 73
			1,226 60	245 00		15,996 60	31,263 05
			17 31	154 00		15,777 90	28,827 57
			85 00	29 45		12,395 26	26,876 60
			286 75	576 06		8,608 60	22,386 37
400 00	134 00	2,500 00	5,196 70	1,701 03	76 25	346,813 23	649,083 39

H. H. ROWATT,  
Chief Clerk.

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## DOMINION LANDS

B.—STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of Revenue Collected at each Agency.

Revenue received at Head Office, on account of the sale of coal lands in the Western Provinces.

Agency.	Improvements.	Gypsum.	Millsider.	Sale of Quartz Acreage.	Homestead Fees, Yukon.	Timber dues, Yukon.	Coal Mining.	Mining Fees.	Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases Alta and Sask.	Dredging Leases, Yukon.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Battleford...							25 00				
Calgary .....							447 95	132 50			
Dauphin .....								70 00			
Estevan .....							673 70				
Edmonton .....							2,264 17	40 00			
Kamloops .....		57 90					40 00				
Lethbridge .....							11,842 55	80 00			
New Westminster .....											
Prince Albert .....							15 00	15 00			
Red Deer .....							504 85				
Regina .....								65 00			
Rocky Mountains Park .....							8,272 75				
Winnipeg .....							3,599 05	680 00			
Mooselaw .....							45 70				
Ungava .....								125 00			
Ottawa .....			5 00				12,290 34	2,140 55	2,784 30	1,741 42	17,875 42
Dawson Gold Com- missioner's Office .....								105,904 00	3,464 67		
Duncan Mining Re- corder's Office .....								6,608 00			
Sixty-mile Mining Recorder's Office .....								2,633 00			
Whitehorse Asst. Gold Commis- sioner's Office .....								5,546 00			
Kluahne Mining Re- corder's Office .....								4,084 00			
Conrad Mining Re- corder's Office .....								2,525 50			
Dawson Crown Tim- ber Office .....					16,035 22	1,543 38					
Whitehorse Crown Timber Office .....						1,520 00					
Dawson Comptrol- ler's Office .....											
Whitehorse Royalty Collector .....											
Forty-mile Royalty Collector .....											
Dawson Dominion Lands Office .....	15 00			404 60	50 00			55 60			
Whitehorse Dominion Lands Office .....					40 00						
Total .....	15 00	57 90	5 00	404 60	90 00	17,555 22	41,564 44	130,703 55	6,248 97	1,741 42	17,875 42



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## REVENUE.

including the Yukon Territory, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

is in this statement, credited to the several agencies in which the lands affected are situated.

Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates Export of Gold.	Rental Yukon.	Registration Fees.	Survey Fees.	Hay, Yukon.	Water Power, Yukon.	Sale of Dominion Lands other than coal, Yu- kon.	Stone Quarries.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Sale of Coal Lands.	Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
											25 00
								246 80		47,084 09	47,911 34
										5,474 25	70 00
											6,147 95
								82 68		56,003 95	58,390 80
										1,120 00	1,217 90
										200,513 76	212,436 31
								25 00			25 00
											30 00
										31,033 78	31,538 63
											65 00
								5 25			8,278 00
											4,279 05
										660 00	705 70
											125 00
		1 00			2,500 00			1,341 30	5 00		40,684 33
									71 25		109,439 92
											6,608 00
											2,633 00
											5,546 00
											4,034 00
											2,525 50
					134 00						17,712 60
											1,520 00
69,011 30	156 50										69,167 80
1,492 60	6 00										1,498 60
75											75
		2,513 51	35 50	400 00			1,477 59			4,923 40	9,874 60
		2,767 50	16 00				3,719 11				6,542 61
70,504 65	162 50	5,282 01	51 50	400 00	134 00	2,500 00	5,196 70	1,701 03	76 25	346,813 23	649,083 39

H. H. ROWATT,  
Chief Clerk.

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## REVENUE OF THE

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Water Power, Survey Fees, and the Sale of Dominion

Month.	Improvements.	Hay.	Timber Dues.	Coal Mining.	Mining Fees.	Hydraulic Leases.	Water Power.	Dredging Leases.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1907.								
April.....			4,171 49		12,551 50	1,090 02	2,500 00	836 46
May.....		29 00	2,326 91	40 00	7,579 00	750 00		9,605 99
June.....		8 00	1,224 46	10 00	11,672 00	150 00		
July.....		70 00	1,438 48	39 05	14,193 50			60
August.....		27 00	506 09	275 48	14,514 00	1,580 35		2,975 00
September.....			794 55	1,006 90	16,734 50			1,000 00
October.....			2,559 44	126 90	18,385 50			
November.....			1,295 07	41 45	7,629 00	1,191 15		1,205 00
December.....			921 28	3 60	8,350 50			403 00
1908.								
January.....	15 00		620 39		6,227 50	225 00		375 00
February.....			928 65		4,299 00	4 55		
March.....			768 41		5,219 50	1,257 90		1,474 37
Total.....	15 00	134 00	17,555 22	1,543 38	127,355 50	6,248 97	2,500 00	17,875 42

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## YUKON TERRITORY.

Royalty on Gold, Mining Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Fronts and Lands for the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates Export of Gold.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Rental.	Registration Fees.	Survey Fees.	Home-stead Fees.	Sale of Dominion Lands other than Coal.	Sale of Quartz Acreage	Sale of Coal Lands.	Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
76 05	4 00	.....	4,371 00	6 50	200 00	.....	663 38	17 00	600 00	27,087 40
13,401 23	4 50	11 75	426 13	2 00	.....	.....	112 89	196 30	.....	34,485 70
11,775 08	19 00	19 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108 12	191 30	100 00	26,277 21
10,047 60	18 00	26 75	365 30	.....	100 00	.....	356 55	.....	400 00	27,055 83
8,397 84	20 00	.....	.....	17 00	100 00	40 00	145 98	.....	3,478 99	32,077 73
12,419 94	59 50	13 50	12 91	18 00	.....	30 00	601 74	.....	.....	32,691 54
13,346 48	28 00	5 00	51 17	6 00	.....	.....	512 38	.....	.....	35,020 87
75 15	.....	.....	50 50	.....	.....	10 00	80 00	.....	54 41	11,631 73
19 81	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226 60	.....	.....	10,929 79
923 99	1 50	.....	5 60	.....	.....	10 00	17 31	.....	.....	8,420 69
17 73	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 00	.....	.....	5,335 43
3 75	2 50	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	286 75	.....	290 00	9,305 18
70,504 65	162 50	76 25	5,282 01	51 50	400 00	90 00	5,196 70	404 60	4,923 40	260,319 10

H. H. ROWATT,  
Chief Clerk.

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D.—STATEMENT showing the total revenue derived from the sale of coal land for each fiscal year since 1896.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
1896-1897	75 76
1897-1898	1,833 74
1898-1899	350 00
1899-1900	5,650 33
1900-1901	101,772 00
1901-1902	16,270 32
1902-1903	31,055 88
1903-1904	68,949 75
1904-1905	35,695 00
1905-1906	125,754 12
For the nine months ending March 31, 1907	383,795 97
1907-1908	346,813 23

H. H. ROWATT,  
Chief Clerk.

## YUKON REVENUE.

E.—STATEMENT showing the total Gold Production, the total Exemption, the total subject to Royalty, and the total Royalty collected for each Fiscal Year from May 1, 1898, to March 31, 1908.

Fiscal Year.	Gold Production.	Exemption.	Subject to Royalty.	Royalty Collected.	Infringements.	Total Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1897-1898	3,072,773 20	339,845 00	2,732,928 20	273,292 82		273,292 82
1898-1899	7,582,283 02	1,699,657 02	5,882,626 00	588,262 37	1,681 15	589,943 52
1899-1900	9,809,464 64	2,501,744 64	7,307,720 00	730,771 99	2,269 05	733,041 04
1900-1901	9,162,082 79	1,927,666 62	7,234,416 17	592,660 98	3,707 05	596,368 03
1901-1902	9,566,340 52	1,199,114 64	8,367,225 88	331,436 79	95 25	331,532 04
1902-1903	12,113,015 34		12,113,015 34	302,893 48		302,893 48
1903-1904	10,790,663 12		10,790,663 12	272,217 96		272,217 96
1904-1905	8,222,053 91		8,222,053 91	206,760 87		206,760 87
1905-1906	6,540,007 09		6,540,007 09	163,963 25		163,963 25
1906-1907	3,304,791 05		3,304,791 05	82,622 42		82,622 42
1907-1908	2,820,161 60		2,820,161 60	70,504 65		70,504 65
Total	82,983,636 28	7,668,027 92	75,315,608 36	3,615,387 58	7,752 50	3,623,140 08

## No. 20.

## REPORT ON TIMBER, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 29, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

During the year several new features of considerable importance in connection with the timber regulations have become operative, chief among which may be mentioned the change in the method of awarding timber berths. The practice of calling for tenders for a certain berth and awarding the berth to the highest tenderer has been discontinued. Henceforth before a berth is sold it is to be surveyed and then cruised by a competent timber cruiser in the employ of the department who will make his report to the Minister of the Interior under affidavit as to the quantity and value of the timber on the berth in question. With the cruiser's report for a basis the minister will fix an upset price below which the berth cannot be sold.

In connection with lumbering operations in British Columbia difficulty had been experienced in securing accurate returns of the mill-cut upon which to base royalty dues, owing to the fact that so many operators were cutting upon provincial as well as Dominion lands, and the logs becoming mixed on their way to the mill. It has therefore been decided that beginning with the fiscal year 1908-09 royalty at the rate of 50 cents per thousand ft. B.M. will be collected on the measurement shown by the culler's returns, in which the British Columbia log-scale is used. These returns are to be furnished once a year at the close of the season and the royalty due thereon paid in quarterly instalments.

Notices were sent during the year to all holders of timber berths granted prior to May 1, 1903, who had not erected a mill and operated their berths to the extent required by the regulations, namely, 60,000 ft. B.M. per year for each square mile held under license, that it would be necessary for them to comply with the regulations as regards operations. Provision was made in these notices whereby if the berth holder was prepared to cut at the minimum annual rate of 100,000 ft. B.M. per square mile his application to have the logs manufactured at a mill not his own property would be considered.

With a view to securing to settlers in outlying districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta a cheap supply of lumber, there was established last year, by order in council, a provision whereby owners of portable sawmills might secure on application a permit to cut over a tract of land not exceeding one square mile in extent, on payment of a fee at the rate of \$100 per square mile per annum, such permit to be renewable for one year only. In addition to the above payment a royalty of 50 cents per thousand feet B.M. is charged. The success of this provision is amply attested by the fact that 32 of these permits have already been issued and approximately seven million feet of lumber has been cut thereunder.

There has also come into operation during the year a regulation which allows the issue of what is known as cordwood permits under which an applicant may, upon payment, in advance, of \$25 receive a permit good for one year and renewable for one year to cut cordwood, fence posts, telegraph poles and mining timber over a tract not exceeding 160 acres, the usual Crown dues to be paid at the close of the period for which the permit is issued. Nineteen of such permits have been issued during the year.

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The revenue derived from timber, grazing, hay and irrigation on Dominion lands for the fiscal year just ended, amounted to \$510,244.10, an increase of \$99,989.03, over the fiscal nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Statement 'A,' showing the total revenue of this branch from its various sources, will be found at the end of this report.

Reports received from the Crown Timber agents at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Winnipeg and New Westminster, showing the revenue collected on Dominion lands within their respective agencies, and other information, are appended hereto. The report of the Inspector of Ranches is also attached. The report of the Commissioner of Irrigation will be found with the report of the Forestry Branch.

The total revenue from timber, grazing and irrigation received at the above Crown Timber agencies, together with the ruling price of lumber and the number of mills in each may be summarized as follows:—

Agency.	Total Revenue	Average price of Lumber per M. ft. B. M. at Mills.	No. of Mills operating under license.	No. of Portable Mills in operation.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Calgary .....	41,585 20	20 29	16	9
Edmonton .....	87,225 13	15 00	10	10
Prince Albert .....	40,733 83	20 00	6	2
Winnipeg .....	90,263 04	20 to 27 00	31	6
New Westminster .....	192,128 88	17 00	32	..

Sawmill returns received at this department give the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year in the above mentioned agencies:—

	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber, ft. B. M. ....	243,493,881	167,916,665
Shingles .....		50,000
Shingle bolts, cords .....	9,158	7,597
Lath .....	29,119,988	16,623,038

The quantity of lumber manufactured and sold within each agency will be found in the agent's report appended hereto.

Licenses to the number of 770 were prepared in duplicate and issued.

The areas under license and permit respectively in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and within the railway belt of the province of British Columbia on March 31, 1908, were as follows:—

	Under License	Under Permit.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Manitoba .....	1,279.05	522.19
Alberta .....	2,955.48	552.84
Saskatchewan .....	2,511.10	285.09
British Columbia .....	2,260.74	25.79
Total .....	9,006.37	1,385.91

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The number of applications to cut timber received during the year was 596. The number of berths granted was 201. The total number of berths under license is 770. The number of berths covered by permits is 170. The number of portable sawmill berths existing under order in council of February 19, 1907, is 32.

## GRAZING LANDS.

Provision was made by order in council, dated March 15, 1907, whereby the Minister of the Interior may grant a lessee of grazing lands permission to cultivate and crop such portion of his leasehold as may be considered necessary for the growing of fodder for his stock; provided, however, that the crops so raised shall be used exclusively as fodder and shall not be disposed of by barter or sale without the consent of the minister.

This legislation was designed to provide ranchers with a reserve of feed for their stock against severe winters, and to make possible the maintenance of a greater number of cattle on a given area than could be maintained otherwise.

The total number of leases in force is 939, including a total area of 3,259,271 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Province of Manitoba. . . . .	12,642
Province of Saskatchewan. . . . .	632,493
Province of Alberta. . . . .	2,132,718
Railway belt, British Columbia. . . . .	481,418
Total. . . . .	3,259,271

## IRRIGATION.

A full account of irrigation matters dealt with by this branch will be found in the report of the Superintendent of Forestry.

## OFFICE WORK.

The following is a partial statement of the office work performed at Ottawa for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908 :—

Letters received and recorded. . . . .	19,014
Letters sent. . . . .	22,962
Plans and sketches prepared. . . . .	1,328
Cash receipts issued in quadruplicate. . . . .	2,074
Timber and grazing assignments registered. . . . .	149

*Timber.*

Berths applied for . . . . .	596
Berths granted. . . . .	201
Licenses for timber berths prepared in duplicate. . . . .	770
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths. . . . .	256
Returns of survey of timber berths examined. . . . .	68
Returns of operating sawmills verified and posted. . . . .	387
Timber permits checked and entered. . . . .	10,801
Ledger accounts kept posted. . . . .	972
Seizures checked and entered. . . . .	178
Fire-guarding accounts posted. . . . .	972

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*Grazing.*

Applications for grazing lands received.....	577
Leases of grazing lands issued.....	283
Applications for hay lands received.....	80
Ledger accounts kept posted—grazing.....	939
Ledger accounts kept posted—hay.....	2
Hay permits checked and entered.....	2,315

Your obedient servant,

B. L. YORK.  
*Chief Clerk.*

## REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS.

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay, and Irrigation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Month.	Timber.	Grazing.	Hay.	Irrigation.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1907.					
April.....	34,124 06	1,820 62	1,004 05	3 25	36,951 98
May.....	47,674 02	5,988 68	1,037 95	40 50	54,741 15
June.....	43,758 65	3,463 18	755 85	32 25	48,009 93
July.....	145,248 67	2,523 94	1,352 95	30 25	149,155 81
August.....	25,321 10	5,373 68	519 65	40 25	31,254 68
September.....	21,504 95	5,631 40	89 05	85 00	27,310 40
October.....	31,237 76	7,337 84	47 80	30 75	38,654 15
November.....	14,894 73	4,959 03	1 95	53 25	19,908 96
December.....	28,874 72	3,253 19	5 80	30 25	32,163 96
1908.					
January.....	37,079 30	1,558 78	25 70	54 27	38,718 03
February.....	13,385 63	3,953 48	1 60	5 25	17,345 96
March.....	14,341 52	1,575 97	10	111 50	16,029 09
Totals.....	457,445 11	47,439 79	4,842 45	516 75	510,244 10

## TIMBER DUES MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:

	\$ cts.
Bonus.....	212,067 05
Rent.....	64,101 20
Royalty.....	97,615 19
Permits.....	66,582 74
Seizures.....	17,078 93
	457,445 11

F. LOYER,

*Book-keeper Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch.*



## No. 21.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, June 23, 1908.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report upon my work of inspection of the timber, grazing and mining branches of the department in Manitoba and the North-west provinces and in British Columbia, for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Between the date of my last previous report and the present I was called to Ottawa twice to confer upon timber matters. I also made inspection of a majority of the agencies (the more important ones), and in a number of instances made two inspections, my reports upon which were duly forwarded to you.

It was not found convenient for me to leave my duties at Winnipeg a sufficient length of time to make a tour of all the agencies, owing to having to assume active charge of the work of the Lands Branch for several months, on account of the long illness and death of my late assistant, Mr. J. W. E. Darby.

The position rendered vacant by his death was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. F. Crowe, who was transferred from the Timber and Mines Branch; his assistant, Mr. A. Freeman, was appointed to succeed him as assistant Crown timber agent.

The appointment recently of one additional forest ranger for the Edmonton district and two official scalers for British Columbia has filled a long needed requirement, and will add greatly to the efficiency of the inspection service.

In the round of my inspection duties I met these new officers and posted them on their work. I also met the other members of the forest ranger staff and discussed with them both new and unfinished work and advised with them in regard thereto.

While in some respects the year has shown an improvement in the manner the local officers are conducting the business of the Timber branch, still it is far from being efficiently dealt with, which applies more particularly to those offices exercising supervision over the operations of millmen operating under license and permit.

There are two reasons which may be assigned for this: namely, that the offices have been undermanned and preference has been given to Land branch work; and, secondly and mainly, the need of each clerk having a practical knowledge, in all its workings, of the lumber business.

Within the past few years the lumbering industry in the west has assumed large proportions, and is rapidly growing.

I took occasion to point out in my annual report for the year 1904-5 that a closer supervision than is at present maintained should be exercised over the operations of licensees and permittees operating upon Dominion lands.

Inspections should be made at least once a year of the books and stock of the respective lumbermen transacting business with the department. This is partially being done in some of the districts, but not fully or in a systematic manner.

This work should be laid upon the respective Crown timber agents, who could see that it is done, provided they had upon their office staff a practical timber man, who should also be an expert bookkeeper. The inspection of bush operations should be done by the forest ranger.

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## REVENUE.

The revenue from all sources collected on account of timber, grazing and mining at the agencies (exclusive of that paid in direct to the department at Ottawa) amounts to \$329,330.04, which sum is shown in detail in statement 'A' appended. As the previous departmental year, as amended, only covered nine months' business, a comparative statement of revenue with present year could not satisfactorily be given, even on a basis of proportion. A large increase in revenue appears in favour of present year. Appended will be found another statement, marked 'B,' which shows the total manufacture of lumber and other products at the sawmills of the respective licensees and permittees.

It will be observed therefrom that no less than 267,532,730 feet of lumber was manufactured by licensees and 57,170,935 feet by holders of permits, making a total of 324,703,665 feet B.M.

The total quantity shown by sworn returns of licensees for departmental year ended June 30, 1906, was 114,756,083 feet, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, 141,050,292 feet.

It will thus be seen that the volume of business has more than doubled in the past two years.

The stock of logs taken out during the past winter was small in comparison with that of the previous winter; due to the decline in sales of lumber during the year 1907, consequent chiefly upon the depression in portions of the country over loss of crop, and to the large stock of lumber being carried over. While the sales amounted to 180,909,384 feet B.M., there was carried over in stock on March 31 last no less than 139,805,143 feet B.M. This lumber was held principally at points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the railway belt in British Columbia.

The statement shows 1,540,674 pieces of tie timber to have been manufactured. Of this quantity 591,037 pieces were cut under free permits, by contractors for the Canadian Northern Railway, and upwards of 800,000 pieces in same manner for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The remaining number of ties, on which dues were paid, went principally to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

I would draw special attention to the large amount of timber covered by permits granted to settlers, for the most part without payment of dues:—

Number of permits issued during the year under review, 10,801, covered thereby—57,170,935 ft. B.M. lumber, 1,654,940 pieces roof poles, 2,831,028 pieces fence posts, 6,522,425 pieces fence rails, 190,202½ cords cordwood.

The demand for permits from settlers to cut timber on Dominion lands increases with each year. During the preceding year 1906-1907, the number issued was 6,971.

To my mind greater restrictions than are provided by the existing timber regulations should be placed upon the cutting of timber under permit by settlers and others.

Cutting, as far as practicable, should be restricted to mature trees and dead timber. The foregoing statement shows that permits issued authorized the cutting by settlers of 11,008,393 pieces of timber for purposes of roof poles, fence posts and rails. In the cutting of this class of timber young growing trees are taken, and as a tree is required to supply each piece, it would seem that that number of trees were cut, provided the permittees cut up to the allowance of their permits.

I would strongly recommend the withdrawal of the privilege of cutting green roof poles and fence rails. They are now very little used, having been replaced by the use of sawn lumber and wire fencing.

So long, however, as the regulations provide for the cutting of this class of material free of dues, settlers will apply for the right thereto and, as is the practice, the timber is taken and used for other purposes than that specified, generally for purposes of fuel. The cutting of cordwood should be restricted wholly to dry and fallen timber in districts where the same may be had in quantity sufficient to meet the requirements.

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In my last annual report I gave particulars regarding the number of timber berths held under Dominion license, and the area of land comprised therein, also the number of berths upon which operations took place. As this same information was given in last year's report of the Timber Branch of the Department, Ottawa, it is assumed that like particulars will be given again this year. I will, therefore, omit it from my report.

According to official report dated December 31, 1907, the following is a statement of the extent of cutting which took place during the year 1907, upon Provincial Government lands in British Columbia, by leaseholders, and hand loggers, which is given as the main market therefor is found in Manitoba and the two provinces lying to the west, namely, 509,022,854 ft. B.M.

The total revenue derivable from timber sources during the year in British Columbia was \$1,723,023.28, which sum is made up chiefly of rentals and license fees.

## NORTHERN COUNTRY.

According to reliable information received, there are at present nine sawmills in operation at points on the Mackenzie, Peace and Athabaska rivers and at Lesser Slave lake and Lake Athabaska. The owners of these mills have not acquired timber berths, and the lumber manufactured by them for the most part is taken from the lands of the Crown without authority.

Special regulations for the granting of rights to cut on Dominion lands in Northern Alberta and in Athabaska were passed by order in council of August 10, 1905. These have only partially been enforced over a small district in the neighbourhood of Athabaska Landing and at Lesser Slave lake.

In the centre of all settlements are stationed police officers who could give enforcement to the regulations if it were deemed advisable to engage their services.

While I would not advocate charging dues on timber to be used by settlers engaged in farming or stock raising, I am of the opinion that timber taken for barter or sale or used in commercial enterprises should be paid for.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies.*

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## CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

STATEMENT 'A'—Summary of Work Performed during the year ended March 31, 1908, showing Number of Transactions under various heads and Amount of Revenue Collected.

Agency.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Timber Sales.	Timber Permits.	Timber Seizures.	Hay Permits.	Trucking Rents.	Mining Fees.	Coal Lands Royalty, &c.	Stone Quarries.	School Lands Revenue.	Sundries.	Total Revenue for year ended 31 March, 1908.	\$ cts.
Alameda						3	222	21	16	11		1	1,562 09	
Battleford				243		4	278	5					1,219 42	
Brandon				307			24				165		1,222 72	
Calgary			53	964		15	171	144	84		2		32,520 63	
Dauphin		25		1,169		31	190	29	14				9,677 90	
Edmonton			58	2,630		21	223	2	11	124	219		27,849 65	
Humboldt	6	40		201		24					165		759 27	
Kamloops							13	246	8				8,791 66	
Lethbridge				495		6	102	213			not g.		62,664 35	
Moosejaw				670			196	39	1		160	2	2,522 58	
New Westminster.		250	117	61									63,670 77	
Prince Albert.		28	32	1,075		33	70	1	3	130			23,042 76	
Red Deer				409			35	1	7	82			1,964 43	
Régina				708			283	41	7				1,818 63	
Vernon				474		8	183	1				9	1,329 49	
Winnipeg		105	127	1,454		43	252	7	66		343		82,422 69	
	6	448	387	10,801		178	2,315	746	161	318	11	1,064	329,330 04	

This statement does not account for revenue paid in direct to the Department at Ottawa, on account of business of the Agencies, which would mainly be on account of bonus and ground rent.

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT B.—Statement showing Manufacture and sale of timber products by Licensees of timber berths on Dominion Lands during the twelve months ended March 31, 1908.

Agency.	Lumber ft. B. M. Manu- factured.	Lumber ft. B. M. Sold.	Lumber ft. B. M. on Hand.	Lath Manufac- tured.	Lath Sold.
Calgary.....	24,377,364	12,328,701	8,901,939	431,851	431,851
Edmonton.....	20,947,566	12,241,419	8,706,147	431,858	431,858
New Westminster.....	74,081,680	51,141,393	30,743,265	4,349,900	2,552,650
Prince Albert.....	53,048,790	38,212,510	29,933,170	12,238,130	6,572,130
Winnipeg.....	95,077,330	66,985,361	61,520,622	12,100,100	7,071,400
	267,532,730	180,900,384	139,805,143	29,551,839	17,059,889

Agency.	Lath on Hand.	Railway Ties Manu- factured.	Shingle Bolts Cords Manufac- tured.	Shingle Bolts Cords Sold.	Shingle Bolts Cords on Hand.
Calgary.....		108,907			
Edmonton.....		482,950			
New Westminster.....	1,870,450	94,243	9,519½	7,597½	7,390½
Prince Albert.....	8,212,410	43,000			
Winnipeg.....	12,279,000	811,574			
	22,361,860	1,540,674	9,519½	7,597½	7,390½

STATEMENT of timber material covered by Permits issued at the respective Agencies during the Year ended March 31, 1908.

Agency.	Lumber and Logs feet B. M.	Roof Poles.	Fence Posts.	Fence Rails.	Cordwood (Cords).
Alameda.....	2,780	900	950	700	28
Battleford.....	1,878,050	50,600	66,400	248,000	1,889
Brandon.....	393,466	4,700	4,050	2,400	4,563
Calgary.....	4,700,000	298,824	371,499	1,090,282	28,137½
Dauphin.....	5,001,501	6,950	44,329	20,700	7,751
Edmonton.....	18,670,543	416,375	511,768	2,096,239	39,450
Humboldt.....	1,368,831	53,015	70,620	269,250	2,010
Lethbridge.....	3,721,430	173,378	865,702	196,157	4,915
Moosejaw.....	1,332,936	133,675	199,395	469,240	6,284
New Westminster.....	3,854,344				1,142
Prince Albert.....	6,450,156	192,184	256,267	1,000,599	22,814
Red Deer.....	3,155,002	110,821	140,741	563,818	7,902
Regina.....	1,224,000	100,033	110,610	82,700	7,699
Yorkton.....	3,332,439	77,600	110,530	327,705	1,716
Winnipeg.....	2,085,457	35,885	77,976	94,635	53,902
	57,170,935	1,654,940	2,831,028	6,522,425	190,202½

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
*Inspector.*

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STATEMENT C.—Summary of work performed by Forest Rangers for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Name.	District.	Applications for timber permits.	Applications for hay permits.	No. of timber seizures.	Land inspections made.	Applications for patents taken.	No. of days at field work.	MILES TRAVELLED		No. of days at Headquarters.	Travelling and living expenses, self and horses.	Expenses for new and on old travel- ling equipment.	Remarks.
								By wagon.	By rail.				
Adams, T. E.	Winnipeg	86		18	31		231	3,793	4,707	40	\$ 433 05	\$ 9 90	Month spent at De- partment, Ottawa; services transferred to Forestry Branch.
Cameron, J. A. C.	Edmonton			6	84		220	5,781	276	66	723 40	258 05	
Davis, W. A.	Dauphin			8							48 00		
Laisted, John	Winnipeg			10	84		242	3,907	3,716	33	621 50	8 35	Asst. Crown Timber Agent Kamloops, no record of accounts for April and May, 1907; addressed to Ottawa and March 1908 only.
Margach, W. J.	Calgary			9			224	3,297	8,699	90	1,192 91	10 50	
MacDonald, D. J.	NW Westminster			1	1		73		4,007	174	469 30		
McLaggan, J. W.	Edmonton			2	39		37	1,025	40	14	129 80	3 40	To Oct. 31, '07 only; transferred to Fo- restry Branch. Transferred from homestead inspec- tion work to forest ranging March 1, 1908.
Robertson, A. L.	Prince Albert	13		35			209	2,270	1,515	89	439 94	37 90	
Rutherford, John	Regina	28					162	3,034		23	383 28		
Scale, John	Dauphin			16	1		18	387	330	8	86 75		
Sinclair, F.	Winnipeg	139		13	225		290	684	11,412	35	502 84		Employed as home- stead inspector from Aug. 1, '07; To Oct. 31, '07 only; transferred to Fo- restry Branch.
Stauffer, J. E.	Calgary	18		10	162	76	76	1,539	1,696	28	358 41	6 15	
Walkinslaw, C. A.	Winnipeg		3				123	1,803	364	9	403 51		
		284	3	128	657	76	1,875	27,700	36,762	609	5,743 18	333 85	

## No. 22.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

STATEMENT A., showing the Revenue collected on account of Timber, Grazing and Hay on Dominion Lands at the Calgary Agency during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

Month.	Timber.	Grazing.	Hay.	Fire Tax.	Total.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April .....	990 28	2 52	3 00		995 80
May .....	95 33	796 84	332 00		1,224 17
June .....	1,523 82	8 00	252 50	15 86	1,800 18
July .....	1,815 05	586 51	255 00		2,656 5
August .....	1,336 87	208 00	48 30	3 21	1,596 38
September .....	194 25	4 80	1 75		200 80
October .....	2,358 20	631 89	19 90		3,009 99
November .....	438 07	714 55			1,152 62
December .....	101 36	927 66	3 00		1,032 02
1908.					
January .....	2,919 61	71 61	10 00		3,001 22
February .....	313 63	3 90			317 53
March .....	237 84	26 85			264 69
Head Office .....	12,324 31	3,983 13	925 45	19 07	17,251 96
	24,333 24				24,333 24
	36,657 55	3,983 13	925 45	19 07	41,585 20
Less Fire Tax .....				19 07	
	36,657 55	3,983 13	925 45		41,585 20

J. R. SUTHERLAND,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing Saw-Mills operated under Government license during the twelve months ending March 31, 1908, at  
Calgary Agency.

Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where Situatd.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Kind of Timber.	Logs Cut at	Lumber on Hand in Return March 31, 1907, Manufactured and Sold since that date and Quantity on Hand March 31, 1908.	Quantity of Lumber Manufactured and Sold.	Date of Last Return.	No. of Returns.	Remarks and No. of Berth.
Eau Clair and Bow River Lumber Co.	Calgary	Steam	...	1887	Fir, spruce, cypress and pine.	Spray River	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured... " sold..... " on hand March 31, 1908.....	3,080,052 Nil 4,000,000 " 7,080,052 " 5,555,579 " 3,524,473 "	Mar. 31, 1908.	4	F. B. E. F., H., I. & J. 417
J. H. Wray	Mountain View.	Steam	.....	1904	Spruce and pine.	Mill on Berth.	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured... " sold..... " on hand Sept. 30, 1907.....	Nil 14,000 " 14,000 " Nil	Sept. 30, 1907.	2	T. B. 583
The Lineham Lumber Co.	High River...	Steam	.....	1903	Fir and spruce	High River	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured... " sold..... " on hand March 31, 1908.....	139,582 Nil 3,146,314 " 3,285,896 " 3,156,798 " Nil	Mar. 31, 1908.	4	T. B. 579



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G. H. Bawzenheimer or The Little Red Deer Steam Great West Lumber Co.	1800 Fir and spruce 6 W 56L.	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured..	271,276 Nil. 4,538,507 "	Mar. 31, 1908.	4 T. B. 252
		" sold.....	5,229,783 1,498,919 "		
		" on hand March 31, 1908.....	3,730,864 "		
The Lineham Lumber Co.....	50 1890 Fir and spruce Sheep Creek....	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured..	6,216 Nil. 1,136,594 "	Mar. 31, 1908.	4 T. B. 569
		" sold.....	1,142,810 1,142,810 "		
		" on hand March 31, 1908.....	Nil.		
The Lineham Lumber Co.....	1903 Fir and spruce High River....	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured.. " sold.....	Nil. 433,837 433,837 "	Mar. 31, 1908.	3 T. B. 1124
		" on hand March 31, 1908.....	Nil.		
C. J. B. Anderson .....	40 1904 Fir and spruce.....	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured..	92,091 Nil. 471,976 "	Sept. 30, 1907.	2 T. B. 1200
		" sold.....	564,067 539,067 "		
		" on hand Sept. 30, 1907.....	25,000 "		
Wm. Rutherford.....	25 1905 Spruce.....	Quantity on hand March 31, 1907..... " manufactured.. " sold.....	Nil. 39,000 39,000 "	Dec. 31, 1907.	3 T. B. 784
		" on hand Dec. 31, 1907.....	Nil.		

\* The quantity returned as manufactured was by estimate and was returned 125,008 feet in excess of what the lumber measured out when sold from yards.

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## SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing Saw-Mills operated under Government license, &amp;c., at the Calgary Agency.—Continued.

Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Kind of Timber.	Logs Cut at.	Lumber on Hand in Return of Mar. 31, 1907, Manufactured and Sold since that Date and Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1908.	Quantity of Shingles Manufactured and Sold.	Date of Last Return.	No. of Returns.	Remarks and No. of Berths.
Hon. Peter McLaren...	Blairmore, Alta.	Steam	40	1882	Fir and spruce Berth	Feet.	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	95,047	Mar. 31, 1908.	4	T. B. 36 A.
							" manufactured..	4,563,224			
							" sold .. .. .	4,658,271			
							" on hand Mar. 31, 1908 .....	4,199,359			
The Lindeam Lumber Co....	Sheep Creek...	Steam	40	1822	Spruce and pine.	Feet.	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	458,921	Mar. 31, 1908.	4	T. B. 594
							" manufactured..	Nil			
							" sold .. .. .	1,164,852			
							" on hand Mar. 31, 1908....	1,164,852			
Thos. Quizley.....	Mt. Royal, Alta.	Steam	30	1904	Spruce and fir. Berth	Feet.	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	32,000	June 30, 1907..	1	T. B. 1165
							" manufactured..	112,000			
							" sold .. .. .	144,000			
							" on hand June 30, 1907.....	144,000			
							Nil.	Nil.			

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Wm. Rutherford	10-8-34	Steam	1003 Spruce and fir, (10-8-34) port,	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	Nil.	Dec. 30, 1907..	3 T. B. 1027
				" manufactured..	317,000		
				" sold .....	125,000		
				" on hand Dec. 31, 1907 .....	194,000		
Piegan Indian Agency		Macleod, Alta. Steam	40 1904 Spruce and fir, Porcupine Hills,	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	Nil.	Sept. 30, 1907..	2 T. B. 886, 115, 322 sold; 38, 921 used by Indians.
				" manufactured ..	156,368		
				" sold .....	154,243		
				" on hand Sept. 30, 1907. ....	2,125		
F. R. Pettepher		Red Deer, Alta. Steam	40 1903 Spruce. ....	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	Nil.	Mar. 31, 1908..	4 T. B. 1079
			Berth	" manufactured..	778,672		
				" sold .....	378,140		
				" on hand Mar. 31, 1908. ....	400,532		
Wm. C. McDougall		Medicine River Steam	40 1900 Spruce. ....	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907.....	Nil.	June 30, 1907..	1 T. B. 803
			Berth	" manufactured..	50,000		
				" sold .....	20,000		
				" on hand June 30, 1907.....	30,000		
Vernon De Mille		Piddis, 25-21-4-5, Steam	25 1905 Spruce .....	Quantity on hand Mar. 31, 1907 .....	Nil.	Mar. 31, 1908..	4 T. B. 1218
			Berth, 25-21-4-5	" manufactured..	175,650		
				" sold. ....	175,650		
				" on hand Mar. 31, 1908. ....	Nil.		

Total quantity manufactured lumber..... 21,521,994 ft. B.M.  
" sold..... 16,743,245 ft. B.M.

R. B. MATHESON,

*Acting Crown Timber Agent.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## No. 23.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN 'TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 28, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report with respect to the timber operations within this agency for the fiscal year ending March 31, '1908.

The amount cut by licensed berth owners was 16,104,087 feet B.M.

The amount cut under permit from portable mill permit berths was 2,183,367 feet B.M.

The amount cut by portable mills under settlers' permits was 6,703,765.

The average price at which the lumber was sold at the mills would appear to be \$15 per thousand B.M.

A very considerable loss was sustained during the past year by some of the larger mill operators owing to the sudden rise of the waters of the Saskatchewan river.

The winter just passed was quite favourable for the lumber industry, and, as owing to the financial conditions there is, perhaps, less activity in building operations, mill men have a larger stock than usual on hand.

; Your obedient servant,

K. W. MACKENZIE,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

## SCHEDULE A.

Statement of receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay at the Edmonton Office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Month.	
1907.	
April.. . . . .	\$1,614 92
May.. . . . .	1,200 36
June . . . . .	740 15
July.. . . . .	1,427 49
August . . . . .	1,676 68
September.. . . . .	102 08
October.. . . . .	271 60
November.. . . . .	828 47
December.. . . . .	520 53
1908.	
January.. . . . .	540 58
February.. . . . .	2,774 14
March.. . . . .	770 58
Total.. . . . .	\$12,467 58
Head office.. . . . .	74,757 55
	<hr/>
	\$87,225 13

Certified correct.

K. W. MACKENZIE,  
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## SCHEDULE B.

Returns of Saw-Mills operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License during the year ending March 31, 1908.

Owner.	Location of Saw-Mill.	Kind of Power.	Location of Limits.	Operations began.	Birth No.	Lumber on hand, March 31, 1907.	Lumber Manufactured.	Lumber Sold.	Lumber on hand.	Lath Manufactured.	Lath Sold.	Other Products Manufactured.	Other Products Sold.
D. R. Fraser & Co.	Edmonton.	Steam.	In Tp. 52, Rge 3-4, W 5th.	1899	788	1,296,017	Nil.	1,296,017	Nil.				
"	"	"	In Tp. 50, Rge 4, W 5th.	1905	812	Nil.	70,036	70,036	"				
"	"	"	Special permit Order in Council, 10-7-07.	1906	1,002	"	242,309	Nil.	242,309				
John Walter.	Strathcona.	"	In Tp. 51, Rge 26, W 4th.			"	136,700	"	136,700				
"	"	"	In Tp. 50, Rge 4, W 4th.	1900	887	270,000	1,904,958	1,657,899	577,059				
"	"	"	Sec. 11-50, Rge 4, W 4th.	1907	1,196	Nil.	63,395	63,395	Nil.				
"	"	"	In Tp. 49, Rge 3, W 4th.	1907 S. L. 33	"	"	272,039	272,039	"				
"	"	"	In Tp. 50, Rge 3, W 4th.	1907	1,287	"	52,482	52,482	"				
"	"	"	Special permit Order in Council, 10-7-07.	1907	1,288	"	277,682	277,682	"				
"	"	"	"	1907	1,289	"	708,779	Nil.	708,779				
D. R. Fraser & Co. & John Walter.	Edmonton & Strathcona.	"	In Tp. 50-51, Rge 3, W 5th.			"	253,705	253,705	Nil.				
"	"	"	In Tp. 50, Rge 6, W 5th.	1900	9	473,678	1,037,036	985,388	525,346	406,858	406,858		
"	"	"	In Tp. 47, Rge 4, W 5th.	1907	1,091	Nil.	383,006	228,414	154,652				
"	"	"	In Tp. 49-50, Rge 6, W 5th.	1907	1,211	"	1,393,336	996,446	396,910				
"	"	"	"	1907	1,242	"	1,745,954	1,273,338	473,616				







SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## No. 24.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SAKATCHEWAN, April 2, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1908.

The total receipts amount to \$29,012.76. Schedule B is a statement of lumber and lath manufactured under license during the same period. The total number of feet B.M. of lumber manufactured is 50,208,790, and the sales amount to 35,372,510 feet and the average selling price is \$20.90 per M. The six mills operating under license have now on hand 687,244 spruce logs, which is not as large a cut as I had anticipated, but owing to the financial depression the lumbermen all curtailed their operations. The small portable mills scattered throughout the district have manufactured some 2,500,000 feet for settlers under free permits. The cut of cordwood amounted to about 12,000 cords, and some 60,000 ties were manufactured. The lumbermen all report a good demand for lumber since April 1.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. COOK,

*Crown Timber Agent.*

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of receipts, Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for twelve months ending March 31, 1908.

Month.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permit Dues.	Seizure Dues.	School Lands, Timber, Grazing and Hay.	Dominion Lands, Grazing and Hay.	Total.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April. . . . .	602 14	2,894 95	605 45	221 62	63 20	78 80	4,466 16
May . . . . .	5,036 42	302 30	586 24	10 13	77 40	10 80	6,023 29
June . . . . .	27 81		17 40	9 00	120 10	30 50	304 81
July . . . . .	43 24	6,057 32	55 76	50 35	169 15	51 90	6,427 72
August . . . . .	45 65		231 71		25 70	13 25	316 31
September . . . . .	110 74		29 50	59 62	9 40	25 50	234 76
October . . . . .		3,660 76	132 75		57 55		5,851 06
November . . . . .		25	554 98	1 00	41 51		597 74
December . . . . .			1,123 29		8 15	1 20	1,132 64
1908.							
January . . . . .	62 50	1,336 35	1,078 25	6 00	13 80		2,496 90
February . . . . .			396 89	22 00	61 20	1 00	481 09
March . . . . .			582 33	66 09	31 86		680 28
	5,928 50	16,251 93	5,494 55	445 81	679 02	212 95	29,012 76
Paid at Head Office.							11,721 07
							40,733 83

R. S. COOK,

*Crown Timber Agent.*

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, April 29, 1908.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing Saw-Mills in the Prince Albert district operating under Government License during the twelve months ending March 31, 1908.

Name of Owner.	Horse-power and kind.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of Timber.	Where cut.	Lumber.		Lath.		Average Price for year.	Logs on hand.	Date of last return. Total number received.
						Manu- factured	Sold.	Manu- factured	Sold			
	Steam.	Feet.				Feet.	Feet.	M.	M.			March 31, 1908.
The Prince Albert Lbr. Co.	1,200 H. P.	160,000 1905	Spruce.	On Sturgeon and Little Red Rivers.		37,609,794	24,938,734	9,925,780	4,502,000	20 90 3 90	433,014	
The Sturgeon Lake Lbr. Co.	200 "	33,000 1899	"	North of Sturgeon Lake.		1,251,822	2,610,908	406,180	321,300	25 60 4 50	.....	"
Wm. Cowan & Co.	145 "	30,000 1890	"	On Little Red River		4,502,255	3,479,927	605,050	263,600	20 13 4 05	58,826	"
The Saskatchewan Lbr. Co.	290 "	33,000 1905	"	Crooked River		6,634,700	4,274,441	1,707,300	2,105,800	20 34 3 60	173,858	"
A. Marsolin	25 "	45,000 1907	"	Shell River		210,210	108,500	.....	.....	18 33	.....	"
The Carrol Lbr. Co., Ltd.	25 "	10,000 1907	"	Tisdale		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,510	"
						50,208,790	35,372,510	12,644,310	7,193,300	20 90 3 90	687,244	297

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, April 29, 1908.

R. S. COOK,  
Crown Timber Agent.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## No. 25.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 1, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,

Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the Timber, Mines and Grazing Branch of the department for the year ending March 31, 1908, to which are appended the following tabulated statements:—

A.—Classified statement showing revenue collected on account of Dominion lands for timber, grazing and mines during the year.

Aa.—Classified statement showing revenue collected on account of school lands for timber, grazing and mines during the year.

B.—Schedule giving list of names of the respective holders of timber berths held under license and permit who are conducting operations, and the extent thereof.

## LUMBER SALES.

The statement given hereunder, showing the amount of lumber and other products of timber sold within this district, was compiled from particulars procured from reliable sources, and is as nearly correct as can be obtained:—

From province of Ontario, west of Lake Superior—

	Ft., B.M.
From Canadian logs. . . . .	58,000,000
From American logs. . . . .	50,000,000
From province of British Columbia. . . . .	92,000,000
Imported from United States. . . . .	2,642,076
From mills operating under Dominion license. . . . .	53,485,361
From mills operating under Dominion permit. . . . .	13,500,000

Total. . . . . 269,627,437

Owing to the active demand throughout the country for lumber material and shortage in supply, prices were increased early in the year and were maintained until this spring, when a reduction was made of from two to five dollars per thousand feet. For purposes of comparison, I give hereunder the selling price of the different classes of lumber during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, with that for the year ended March 31, 1908:—

Pine, Cedar and Fir.	1907.	1908.
Dimension lumber.. . . . .	\$23 00 to \$30 00	\$20 00 to \$27 00
Fir for interior finishing.. . . .	40 00 to 50 00	40 00 to 50 00
Flooring, siding and ceiling . . . . .	35 00 to 45 00	33 00 to 40 00
Shiplap and common boards.. . . .	23 00 to 26 00	21 00 to 23 00
Spruce.		
Dimension lumber.. . . . .	22 00 to 28 00	18 00 to 25 00
Siding, flooring and ceiling... . . . .	23 00 to 28 00	23 00 to 28 00
Shiplap and common boards.. . . .	20 00 to 26 00	18 00 to 24 00
Lath.. . . . .	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00
Shingles.. . . . .	3 35 to 3 75	3 00 to 3 65

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## REVENUE.

The total revenue collected on account of this branch from all sources during the year amounts to \$90,263.04 from Dominion lands and \$3,591.04 from school lands, the details of which are shown in statements A and Aa appended.

## TIMBER PERMITS.

The number of timber permits issued at this office to settlers during the year amounted to 1,435 (including 106 on school lands), covering the following quantity of timber:—

*Dominion lands—*

Building logs (lineal feet) . . . . .	318,071
Lumber (feet, B.M.) . . . . .	1,131,244
Roof poles . . . . .	35,885
Fence rails . . . . .	94,635
Fence posts . . . . .	77,976
Cordwood . . . . .	51,082

*School lands—*

Building logs (lineal feet) . . . . .	600
Cordwood . . . . .	2,820

## SEIZURES.

During the year forty-nine seizures were made, thirty-nine of which covered material cut on Dominion lands and ten on school lands, as follows:—

*Dominion lands—*

Building logs (lineal feet) . . . . .	8,436
Lumber (feet, B.M.) . . . . .	205,365
Railway ties . . . . .	4,285
Fence posts . . . . .	700
Cordwood . . . . .	1,673

*School lands—*

Lumber (feet, B.M.) . . . . .	1,000
Railway ties . . . . .	1,423
Fence posts . . . . .	350
Cordwood . . . . .	193
Telegraph poles . . . . .	185

## FUEL.

The figures given hereunder give approximately the sales of coal and wood during the same years:—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
American anthracite . . . . .	115,000 tons.	140,000 tons.
American bituminous . . . . .	105,000 "	150,000 "
Canadian anthracite . . . . .	40,000 "	40,000 "
Canadian bituminous . . . . .	62,200 "	61,731 "
Canadian lignite . . . . .	68,796 "	120,000 "
Total . . . . .	390,996 "	511,731 "

These figures are exclusive of coal used in connection with the operations of the railroads.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

The following retail prices were obtained at Winnipeg:—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
American anthracite. . . . .	\$10.50 to \$11.00	\$10.50
American bituminous. . . . .	8.00 to 9.00	8.00 to \$8.50
Canadian anthracite. . . . .	10.00	10.00
Canadian bituminous. . . . .	8.00 to 9.00	8.00 to 9.00
Canadian lignite. . . . .	5.00	5.00 to 5.50

## CORDWOOD.

The sales of cordwood in the city of Winnipeg and town of St. Boniface during the year amount to about 105,000 cords. The retail price charged per cord was, for poplar, \$3.50 to \$4.50; spruce and jackpine, from \$4 to \$5, and tamarack, from \$5 to \$6.

This wood, excepting 14,970 cords imported from the United States was principally taken from Dominion and provincial lands under permits.

## HAY.

The hay crop of 1907 was excellent. The number of settlers acquiring permits to cut hay upon Dominion and school lands was 738, aggregating 16,108 tons.

## FOREST FIRES.

The damage to timber resulting from forest fires in this district was very small.

Your obedient servant,

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
Crown Timber Agent.

## SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands, collected at the Winnipeg Agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

## DOMINION LANDS.

Month.	Bonus.	TIMBER DUES.				Grazing Fees.	Mining Fees.	Hay Permits.	Totals.
		Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permits.	Seizures.				
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April . . . . .		653 46	1,911 69	996 73	169 00			319 75	4,050 63
May . . . . .		1,429 79	1,839 32	1,688 56	15 00		17 50	117 30	5,107 47
June . . . . .		3,074 34	611 98	639 28	496 72	6 18	32 50	95 60	4,956 60
July . . . . .		399 09	4,306 07	1,105 81	264 75	4 45	107 50	235 70	6,423 37
August . . . . .		921 19	817 89	5,419 44	211 26		112 50	108 70	7,590 98
September . . . . .		1 90	989 59	793 40	4 50	1 60	235 00	36 50	2,062 49
October . . . . .			4,271 03	1,380 63	26 66	7 36	107 50	1 00	5,794 18
November . . . . .		146 84	1,850 52	3,235 49					5,232 85
December . . . . .		19 35	4,387 66	12,669 51	985 03		17 50		17,979 05
1908.									
January . . . . .		7 93	6,857 96	1,334 35		4 45	30 00	20	8,234 89
February . . . . .			1,931 68	6,560 91	123 60		22 50		8,638 69
March . . . . .			104 34	2,201 20	441 52		2 50		2,749 56
		6,653 89	29,879 73	38,025 31	2,638 04	24 04	685 00	914 75	78,820 76
Collected at H.O. . . . .	8,552 00	2,691 14	3 89	25	195 00				11,442 28
Total . . . . .	8,552 00	9,345 03	29,883 62	38,025 56	2,833 04	24 04	685 00	914 75	90,263 04

E. F. STEPHENSON,  
Crown Timber Agent.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## SCHEDULE B.

Showing Quantity of Lumber, &c., Manufactured at Saw-Mills operating under Government License in the Winnipeg Crown Timber Agency, for 12 months ending March 31, 1908.

Name.	Location of Mill.	Location of Limit.	LUMBER.			SILINGERS.			LATH.		
			Manufac- tured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manu- fact P'd	Sold.	On hand	Manufac- tured.	Sold.	On hand.
Ashdown & Casson, Ltd.	Swan River	Swan River	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	M.	M.	M.
Burrows, T. A.	Grandview.	Duck Mountain.	2,144,032	1,140,846	1,140,846				58,700	54,250	4,450
Bank of Toronto	Winnipeg	Rosseau River	11,420,207	10,081,834	3,906,844					83,550	
Bank of Ottawa.	Durban & Mafeking	Mafeking	267,117	915,490	1,988,080						
Beaver Lumber Co.	Tp. 25—4 E 1.	Lake Winnipeg.	354,565	293,124	479,910						
Bjorkquist, Halli.	Icelandic River.	Icelandic River.	850,000		850,000						
Caverly, Jefferson.	Moody River.	" 38—29 W 1	8,030								
Finson, K. T. O.	Erwood.	" 42—2 W 2	1,581,720	1,931,200	1,981,120						
Hallday, Robert	Icelandic River.	" 23—4 E 1.	1,065,000	475,154	589,846						
Hanbury, John.	Punk Island.	Punk Island.	329,000	329,000							
Jefferson, W. D.	Brandon.	Duck Mountains	3,500,550	1,06,874	383,047						
Matchenbacher Bros.	Tp. 29—1 E 1	Lake Winnipeg & Man.	501,021	1,890,579	3,587,681						
Matthews, B. J.	Mafeking	Tp. 35, R. 25 & 26 W.	830,111	83,795	746,316						
McArthur & Co., Ltd.	The Narrows.	Lake Manitoba.	280,378	190,000	179,578				480,960	480,960	
J. D.			6,384,360	125,312	4,373,073						
McArthur, Peter.	Lac du Bonnet.	Winnipeg River	4,719,664	2,268,307	2,763,859						
McClure, J. H.	Winnipegosis.	Lake Winnipegosis.	2,282,000	2,381,289	972,736						
Peden, Wm.	Tp. 19—2 E 1.	Tp. 19—2 E 1.	330,003	155,000	383,343						
Red Deer Lumber Co.	Rosburn.	Riding Mountain.	186,283	202,283	4,000						
Ritchie Bros.	Red Deer Lake.	East Saskatchewan.	27,726,487	15,622,430	29,461,039				7,478,200	4,771,350	9,393,250
Robinson, Wm.	Ochre River.	Ochre River.	19,500		9,950						
Shaw Bros.	Selkirk.	Lake Winnipeg.	1,395,110	1,385,110							
Sigurdson & Thorvald- son.	Dauphin	Riding Mt. & E. Sask.	10,906,380	6,880,390	6,197,798				3,920,100	1,444,500	2,881,300
Simnett, John.	Big Island	Big Island	200,000		200,000						
Stuart, James.	Grandview	Duck Mountain.	1,320,651	1,447,303	296,912				162,200	162,200	
Swan River Lumber Co.	Bad Throat River.	Lake Winnipeg.	1,007,857	1,007,857						72,650	
Thomas & Co.	Tp. 36—24 W 1.	Lake Winnipeg.	60,541								
Traders Bank of Canada	10—18—3 E.	Lake Winnipeg.	40,356	40,366	499,070						
Wills, A. L.	Bad Throat River.	"	829,742	330,672							
Williams, W. J. F.	Grindstone Point.	Lake Dauphin.	647,973	647,973							
Rutley, Jos	Lake Dauphin.	Ochre River.	228,394	2,100	85,000				50,000	40,000	
	Ochre River.				226,294						
			81,577,330	53,485,361	61,520,622				50,000	40,000	12,100,100
										7,671,400	12,279,000

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

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## No. 26.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., May 15, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, last. I also inclose a schedule containing the list of the saw-mills situated within the railway belt in this province and statistics of the lumber trade for the period mentioned.

The lumber business in this province up to the month of September last was in a very healthy condition, but a lull came over the financial world about that time, that had its effect upon this most important branch of industry, and while at the present time the trade can hardly be said to have recovered from its setback there are prospects of a fairly prosperous season.

During the year about 72,000,000 feet of saw logs were manufactured within the railway belt in this province; out of this amount and what was on hand from the previous year, approximately 49,000,000 feet were sold, leaving at the end of the fiscal year about 30,000,000 feet on hand. As there were only nine months in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, it would be impossible for me to draw a comparison, but taking the year of 1906 as an example, there was in that year 21,000,000 feet of timber manufactured in the railway belt, and a similar amount sold. The receipts of this office for that year were \$33,627.27, while the receipts for the year ending March 31 last, were \$65,670.77, to which please add amount collected at head office on account of this agency.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*



## SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts, British Columbia Crown Timber Agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Month.	Ground Rent.	Royalty Dues.	Permit Dues.	Seizure Dues.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1907.					
April.	2,822 80	5,455 29	400 26		8,678 35
May.	7,000 23	3,110 89	2,065 06	321 80	13,487 98
June.	1,316 77	3,097 02	250 25		3,664 04
July.	33 38	6,097 52	768 23		6,899 13
August.	54 10	2,840 47	276 82	2,902 86	6,074 25
September.	304 89	1,506 37	703 78		2,515 04
October.	174 59	5,186 59	44 60		5,406 78
November.	60 33	1,746 88	5 25		1,812 46
December.	1 18	3,760 26	373 00		4,134 44
1908.					
January.		2,551 35	519 95	5,396 94	8,468 24
February.	8 00	166 29	119 02		293 31
March.	08	1,442 49	795 18		2,237 75
Totals...	11,866 35	35,961 42	7,221 40	8,621 60	63,670 77
Head Office.					128,458 11
Total					192,128 88

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List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt in British Columbia  
and on hand during the fiscal

Name of Owner.	Where situated.	Capacity of Mill.	Power.	Operating on Limit Nos.
		Ft.		
Palliser Lumber Co.	Palliser, B.C.	40,000	Steam..	29 and 3
Columbia River Lumber Co.	Golden, B.C.	100,000	"	258, 257 and 422
"	Beaver, B.C.	100,000	"	17, 277 and 278
"	Kualt, B.C.	50,000	"	45, 72 and 305
"	Carlin, B.C.	40,000	"	129, 421, 241, 239 and 256
Bowman Lumber Co.	Revelstoke, B.C.	50,000	"	88 and 207
"	Comaplix, B.C.	100,000	"	366, 113 and 114, 112
Lee Lumber Co.	Wigwam, B.C.	30,000	"	118
Big Bend Lumber Co.	Arrowhead, B.C.	100,000	"	316 and 392
Arrowhead Lumber Co.	"	125,000	"	333
Three Valley Lumber Co.	Three Valley, B.C.	50,000	"	285, 326, 363, 365 and 457
"	Crazy Creek, B.C.	100,000	"	Not operating.....
Rothsay Lumber Co.	Mara, B.C.	20,000	"	402
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.	Enderby, B.C.	40,000	"	237
Lamb-Watson Lumber Co.	Kanlcoops	30,000	"	" on Dom. Lands.
Monarch Lumber Co.	Savona, B.C.	20,000	"	"
Harrison River Mills T. & T. Co.	Harrison River, B.C.	50,000	"	63
E. H. Heaps & Co.	Ruskin, B.C.	25,000	"	33, 185 and 268
Can. Pacific Lumber Co.	Port Moody, B.C.	100,000	"	" on Dom. Lands.
Emerson Lumber Co.	"	75,000	"	"
North Pacific Lumber Co.	Barnet, B.C.	100,000	"	"
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	* 40,000	"	52
Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	"	100,000	"	" on Dom. Lands.
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co.	"	100,000	"	"
"	New Westminster, B.C.	40,000	"	86
E. J. Farrer.	Vancouver, B.C.	No mill.	"	433 and 468
K. Mikuni.	"	"	"	246
Spencer & Daison.	"	"	"	209
N. G. Elliott.	"	"	"	429
Vancouver Power Co.	"	"	"	0
Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Sapperton, B. C.	75,000	Steam..	33
L. A. Lewis.	"	No mill.	"	77
Small & Bucklin.	New Westminster, B.C.	75,000	Steam..	" on Dom. Lands.
Fraser River Saw Mills.	"	125,000	"	"
Grant & Kerr.	Ladner, B.C.	25,000	"	293
Manitoba Lumber Co.	Eburne, B.C.	25,000	"	290
Fraser River Lumber Co.	New Westminster, B.C.	25,000	"	" on Dom. Lands.
George E. Drew.	"	No mill.	"	323
Neil Mitchell.	"	"	"	453
Kwong Man. Fai & Co.	"	"	"	223
E. J. Fader.	"	"	"	Permit Claim 430
Abbotsford Lumber Co.	Abbotsford, B.C.	25,000	Steam..	332

\* Shingle Mill.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

and Statement showing Quantity of Timber Manufactured, sold  
year ended March 31, 1908.

Locality of Limits.	Quantity of lumber manu- factured.	Quantity of lumber sold from quantity manu- factured and quantity on hand from previous year.	Quantity of lumber on hand.	Quantity of single bolts manufactured.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Cords.
Beaver Foot and Kicking Horse	6,686,211	4,663,467	2,463,760	Nil.
Columbia River	4,815,619	1,579,917	4,815,742	"
"	1,019,316	54,918	985,434	"
Shuswap River	8,491,653	3,393,487	4,120,864	"
"	5,101,705	3,537,893	1,563,812	"
Columbia River	7,883,555	7,185,745	1,199,564	"
"	2,948,151	2,948,151		1,016
Wigwam River	1,777,996	134,197	1,643,889	593
Columbia River	2,593,924	2,366,349	327,575	Nil.
Arrowhead	3,052,911	3,052,911	Nil.	"
Three Valley Lake	11,056,106	5,321,352	9,752,814	736
Mara	453,371	221,900	231,471	Nil.
Mabel Lake	3,323,444	Nil.	3,323,444	"
Harrison Lake	581,450	581,450	Nil.	Nil.
Stave River and Lake	442,574	127,678	314,896	4,856½
Burrard Inlet	268,115	268,115	Nil.	647½
Coquitlam	1,062,907	1,062,907	Nil.	Nil.
Burrard Inlet	1,064,499	1,064,499	"	"
"	363,061	363,061	Nil.	Nil
"	313,060	313,060	"	"
"	Nil.	2,218,374	"	"
Stave River	23,680	23,680	"	"
Coquitlam	1,708,102	1,708,102	"	"
Elgin	2,531,789	2,531,789	Nil.	Nil
Pitt Lake	467,846	467,846	"	"
Harrison Lake	2,761,815	2,761,815	Nil.	"
"	Nil.	Nil.	"	831½
Burrard Inlet	"	"	"	279
Pitt Lake	1,656,814	1,656,814	"	Nil.
Abbotsford	1,632,006	1,632,006	"	"
	74,081,680	51,141,393	30,743,265	9,519½

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## List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway

Name of Owner.	Quantity of shingle bolts sold out of quantity manufactured, and quantity on hand from previous year.	Quantity of shingle bolts on hand.	Quantity of lath manufactured.
	Cords.	Cords.	M.
Palliser Lumber Co . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	502,250
Columbia River Lumber Co.	"	"	Nil.
" " " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
" " " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
Bowman Lumber Co . . . . .	"	"	1,166,950
" " " " " " " " " "	1,016	"	Nil.
Lee Lumber Co . . . . .	568	65	"
Big Bend Lumber Co. . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	"
Arrowhead Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Three Valley Lumber Co . . . . .	650	558	2,680,700
" " " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
Rothsay Lumber Co . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Lamb-Watson Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Monarch Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Harrison River Mills T. & T. Co . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
E. H. Heaps & Co . . . . .	3,313½	5,710½	"
Can. Pacific Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Emerson Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
North Pacific Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co . . . . .	647½	Nil.	Nil.
Pacific Coast Lumber Co . . . . .	"	"	"
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" " " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
E. J. Farrer . . . . .	"	"	"
K. Mikuni . . . . .	487	90½	"
Spencer & Daison . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	"
N. G. Elliott . . . . .	"	"	"
Vancouver Power Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Brunette Saw Mill Co . . . . .	"	"	"
L. A. Lewis . . . . .	"	"	"
Small & Bucklin . . . . .	"	"	"
Fraser River Saw Mills . . . . .	"	"	"
Grant & Kerr . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Manitoba Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
Fraser River Lumber Co . . . . .	"	"	"
George E. Drew . . . . .	"	"	"
Neil Mitchell . . . . .	713	490	Nil.
Kwong Man. Fai & Co . . . . .	202½	676½	"
E. J. Fader . . . . .	Nil.	Nil.	"
Abbotsford Lumber Co. . . . .	"	"	"
	7,597½	7,390½	4,349,900

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Belt in British Columbia, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity of lath sold.	Quantity of lath on hand.	Quantity of railway ties manufactured.	Quantity of railway ties sold.	Quantity of railway ties on hand.	No. of mill returns received.	Date of last return.
M.	M.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.		
325,800	176,450				4	March 31, 1908
Nil.	Nil.	8,889	8,889	Nil.	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	1,176	1,176	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	48,350	48,350	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	6,844	6,844	"	4	" 31, 1908
764,850	474,100	27,884	27,884	"	4	" 31, 1908
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
1,462,000	1,219,900	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
Nil.	Nil.	1,100	1,100	Nil.	4	March 31, 1908
"	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	March 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	March 31, 1908
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	March 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	" 31, 1908
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	March 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	3	Dec. 31, 1907
"	"	"	"	"	4	March 31, 1908
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	Dec. 31, 1907
"	"	"	"	"	4	March 31, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	†	May 1, 1908
"	"	"	"	"	4	March 31, 1908
2,562,650	1,870,450	94,243	94,243	Nil.		

† 5 permits issued.

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## No. 27.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF RANCHES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF RANCHES,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 31, 1908.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

During the year 4,473 inspections have been made of grazing leases, stock watering reserves and applications to purchase, and requests for permission to be allowed to cultivate part of leases for growing fodder crops. In the discharge of these duties 10,844 miles have been driven by team and 21,247 miles travelled by rail.

Conditions on the range have been almost perfect during the past fall and winter; light snows, mild weather and few, if any, storms which could be called severe and these only of short duration have prevailed. Yet, as the department is aware, lessees of grazing lands have, in many cases, relinquished their holdings wholly or in part. In my opinion this state of affairs is caused partly by the dread of a provincial tax on leased lands, partly on account of the winter losses of the season of 1906-07, but chiefly because the stockman no longer fears the encroachment of other ranchers, as the ranching business does not appear to present the same attractions to the new investor as formerly. The established rancher is not abandoning the business, but appears to be taking advantage of these conditions in order to curtail expenses.

Inspections are now pretty well up to date.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT HELMER,  
*Inspector of Ranches.*

## No. 28.

## REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, as follows:—

A.—Dominion lands, including Yukon Territory . . .	\$1,979,499 13
B.—Ordnance lands . . . . .	8,674 95
C.—School lands . . . . .	708,045 83
D.—Registration fees . . . . .	2,256 65
E.—Fines under the Immigration Act . . . . .	1,650 00
F.—Casual revenue . . . . .	20,069 03
G.—Seed grain repayments. . . . .	12,899 84
	<hr/>
	\$2,733,095 43

A statement of revenue on account of Dominion lands (marked H.) shows the receipts monthly, classified under subheads. Statement (marked I.) shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, as compared with the revenue of the previous twelve months.

Your obedient servant,

P. MARCHAND,

*Acting Accountant.*

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## A.—DOMINION Lands Revenue (cash and scrip) for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1908.

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
YUKON TERRITORY.			
Sale of lands .....	10,524 79		
Rental of land .....	5,282 01		
Map sales, office fees, &c. ....	51 50		
Survey fees .....	400 00		
Timber dues .....	17,555 22		
Hay permits .....	134 00		
Mining fees .....	127,355 50		
Export tax on gold .....	70,504 65		
Free Miners' certificates .....	76 23		
Free certificates for export of gold .....	162 50		
Hydraulic leases .....	6,198 97		
Dredging leases .....	17,925 42		
Homestead fees .....	90 00		
Improvements .....	15 00		
Coal lands .....	1,543 38		
Rent of water power .....	2,500 00		
Suspense account .....	407 00		
Miscellaneous .....	11 00		
	250,737 10		250,737 10
DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES.			
Battleford .....	60,669 35	560 00	61,229 35
Brandon .....	10,604 39	760 00	11,364 39
Calgary .....	93,224 90		93,224 90
Dauphin .....	11,709 54		11,709 54
Edmonton .....	106,082 32		106,082 32
Estevan .....	17,730 56		17,730 56
Humboldt .....	35,148 41		35,148 41
Kamloops .....	12,254 62	3,254 53	15,509 15
Lethbridge .....	371,060 03	1,760 00	372,820 03
Moosejaw .....	74,923 40	1,282 29	76,205 69
New Westminster .....	3,446 30		3,446 30
Prince Albert .....	23,383 87	1,199 58	24,583 45
Red Deer .....	57,665 28		57,665 28
Regina .....	52,175 45	78,463 61	130,639 06
Winnipeg .....	18,503 56	4,871 23	23,374 79
Yorkton .....	39,800 00	160 00	39,960 00
	990,381 98	92,311 24	1,082,693 22
CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.			
Battleford .....	106 95		
Brandon .....	774 27		
Calgary .....	36,657 55		
Dauphin .....	9,305 95		
Edmonton .....	86,606 03		
Estevan .....	75		
Humboldt .....	82 65		
Lethbridge .....	716 84		
Moosejaw .....	201 35		
New Westminster .....	192,128 88		
Prince Albert .....	39,841 86		
Red Deer .....	190 20		
Regina .....	224 50		
Winnipeg .....	88,639 25		
Yorkton .....	576 69		
	456,053 72		456,053 72



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—DOMINION Lands Revenue (cash and scrip) for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Agencies.	Cash.		Scrip.		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Rocky Mountains Park.....	27,232	87			27,232	87
Irrigation fees.....	516	75			516	75
Survey fees.....	140,855	35			140,855	35
Patent fees and interchange fees.....	768	50			768	50
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	6,467	50			6,467	50
Fees, re Board of Examiners, D.L.S.....	690	00			690	00
Mining fees.....	3,348	05			3,348	05
Grazing lands.....	43,211	78	4,048	01	47,259	79
Hay permits.....	4,842	45			4,842	45
Coal lands.....	28,154	26			28,154	26
Stone quarries.....	1,270	93			1,270	93
Dredging leases.....	1,741	42			1,741	42
Refund of refunds.....	682	77			682	77
Suspense account.....	978	35			978	35
Sale of land.....	29,844	11			29,844	11
Homestead fees.....	29	73			29	73
Rent of water power.....	140	78			140	78
Miscellaneous.....	271	52			271	52
	291,047	12	4,048	01	295,095	13
Refunds.....	1,998,219	92	96,359	25	2,094,579	17
	114,600	04	480	00	115,080	04
	1,883,619	88	95,879	25	1,979,499	13

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

## B.—STATEMENT of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1908.

Month.	Amount.
1907—April.....	\$ 676 52
“ May.....	483 82
“ June.....	2,269 01
“ July.....	1,365 54
“ August.....	280 20
“ September.....	1,080 24
“ October.....	437 39
“ November.....	399 13
“ December.....	91 86
1908—January.....	852 63
“ February.....	399 80
“ March.....	338 81
Total.....	\$ 8,674 95

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## SCHOOL LANDS.

## C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of School Lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Month.	Manitoba School Lands.	Saskatche- wan School Lands.	Alberta School Lands.	Total.*
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April	6,137 89	12,252 59	6,174 16	24,564 64
May	22,156 86	25,454 36	3,509 30	51,120 52
June	32,944 12	28,323 08	1,728 50	62,995 70
July	48,122 15	33,034 05	2,092 39	83,248 59
August	45,282 45	7,513 95	1,632 65	54,429 05
September	4,210 64	15,205 99	6,519 65	25,935 68
October	29,037 95	21,852 43	15,393 11	66,283 49
November	101,494 16	32,987 42	35,610 70	170,092 28
December	45,073 70	15,845 44	31,041 50	91,960 64
1908.				
January	11,964 64	6,054 36	7,422 96	25,441 96
February	13,288 38	7,339 96	4,816 60	25,444 94
March	8,421 66	10,865 04	7,241 64	26,528 34
	368,134 00	216,728 67	123,183 16	708,045 83
Transfer to Alberta School Lands of amount wrongly credited to Saskatchewan School Lands in 1906-1907		25 60	25 60	
	368,134 00	216,703 07	123,208 76	708,045 83

P. MARCHAND.

*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

## D.—STATEMENT of Registration Fees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

District.	Registrar.	Total.
		\$ cts.
*North Alberta	Geo. Roy	100 00
Yukon Territory	J. E. Girouard	2,156 65
		2,256 65

\* Revenue collected previous to 8th September, 1906.

P. MARCHAND,

*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## E.—STATEMENT of Fines Collected under the Immigration Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Month.	From Whom Received.	Total.
1907.		\$ cts.
August .....	Dr. A. S. Monroe <i>re</i> S. S. Jarroquiberry ..	400 00
September.....	Dr. G. L. Milne <i>re</i> S. S. Wangard.....	350 00
October .....	{ E. R. Stephan <i>re</i> N. Y. & K. Co .....	900 00
	{ E. B. Marvin & Co. <i>re</i> S. S. Indiana .....	
		1,650 00

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

## F.—STATEMENT of Casual Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Immigration Com., Winnipeg .....	Tents sold by J. R. Bunn .....	9 25
J. T. Lithgow .....	Unclaimed estates in the Yukon Territory.....	1,363 54
Howard Douglas.....	Refund of overpayment to C. H. Deutchman .....	71
James White .....	Refund acct. travelling expenses.....	25
J. B. Harkin .....	" travelling expenses.....	21 95
F. T. Congdon.....	" travelling expenses.....	57 20
J. M. Macoun .....	" expenses.....	141 95
J. A. Bannerman.....	Proceeds sale of team of horses .....	125 00
D. J. McDonald .....	Refund acct. expenses <i>re</i> Genelle vs. The King.....	20 75
Dr. J. E. Woodman.....	Refund travelling expenses .....	5 10
Hon. Frank Oliver.....	" travelling expenses.....	450 00
Otto J. Klotz .....	" travelling expenses.....	15 76
Dr. W. L. Ellis.....	" expenses.....	50 00
E. J. O'Connell .....	" expenses.....	11 10
James White .....	" expenses.....	10 06
Grand Trunk Railway Co.....	" of double payments for freight.....	1 11
Alex. Ayotte .....	" of salary 15 to 31 Aug., 1908, not used.....	41 13
Kilroy, Morgan & Co.....	" of overcharge on towels <i>re</i> Vancouver Hospital .....	60 00
A. F. Jury .....	Proceeds sale of old bonus forms.....	2 13
J. B. Challies .....	Refund acct. travelling expenses.....	30 65
F. T. Congdon.....	" travelling expenses.....	25
Geo. L. Dempster .....	Proceeds sale of old office furniture.....	8 00
Immigration Com., Winnipeg.....	" " of sheaves of barley to D. Wood .....	3 00
" " " .....	" " of hard tack by C. W. Speers.....	29 50
Public Works Dept .....	Refund acct. freight paid G. T. Ry. Co., Royal Observatory .....	3 91
A. R. Wade .....	Refund acct. travelling expenses.....	46 45
G. R. Lancetfield.....	" travelling expenses.....	25 00
C. A. Bigger .....	" trigonometrical surveys of 1906 .....	491 23
R. M. Ogilvie .....	" travelling expenses.....	24 31
C. A. Bigger .....	" trigonometrical surveys of 1906.....	2 99
E. O'Kelly .....	" travelling expenses.....	50 85
A. D. L., Calgary.....	" of cheque <i>re</i> extinguishing fire not used.....	100 00
J. W. E. Darby .....	" travelling expenses.....	42 48
Miss Sarah Doyle.....	" of cheque acct. services <i>re</i> Doukhobors.....	20 00
Markham & Dracup.....	" of cheque acct. livery <i>re</i> Doukhobor pilgrimage.....	2 00
W. A. J. Baker .....	" services and expenses <i>re</i> insane in Kee- watin .....	20 00
W. S. Davis .....	" services and expenses <i>re</i> insane in Kee- watin.....	14 00

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F.—STATEMENT of Casual Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.—*Con.*

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		8 cts.
Immigration Comr., Winnipeg . . . . .	A. E. Rogers railway fare . . . . .	1 85
J. W. E. Darby . . . . .	of Dom. Lands cheque No. 17432 of Aug. 29, 1906, not used . . . . .	100 00
Immigration Comr., Winnipeg . . . . .	Proceeds sale of fittings, &c., of old Selkirk Hall . . . . .	72 00
Imperial Government . . . . .	Share of Alaska Boundary Arbitration . . . . .	13,789 94
		\$17,266 34
	Refunds . . . . .	18 75
<i>Casual Revenue, Northwest Territories.</i>		\$17,247 59
Hudson's Bay Co. . . . .	Liquor permit . . . . .	\$ 8 00
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	16 00
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	29 25
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	4 00
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	4 00
K. and L. McLeod . . . . .	" . . . . .	5 00
Supt. J. D. Mordue . . . . .	" . . . . .	2 00
Inspr. E. A. Pelletier . . . . .	" . . . . .	2 00
Robert Kane . . . . .	Fine for taking liquor into Northwest Ter- ritories . . . . .	25 00
J. McKay . . . . .	Liquor permit . . . . .	2 00
Hudson's Bay Co. . . . .	" . . . . .	28 00
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	30 00
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	2 00
F. Fisher . . . . .	" . . . . .	2 00
Hudson's Bay Co. . . . .	" . . . . .	83 00
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	6 00
		248 25
		2,554 44
<i>Casual Revenue, Relief Advances.</i>		Refunds : . . . . . 34 85
		2,519 59
	1876 . . . . .	1,503 31
Relief mortgages . . . . .	1894 . . . . .	1,812 19
Seed grain advances . . . . .	1896 . . . . .	425 10
" . . . . .	1900 . . . . .	31 98
" . . . . .	1901 . . . . .	1,018 42
" . . . . .	1905 . . . . .	4,233 53
" . . . . .		9,044 53
		29,059 96

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

## G.—STATEMENT showing Seed Grain and Relief Mortgages for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

	Seed Grain Advances, 1905.	Seed Grain Advances, 1901.	Seed Grain Advances, 1900.	Seed Grain Advances, 1896.	Seed Grain Advances, 1895.	Seed Grain Advances, 1894.	Seed Grain to Set- tlers Account, 1890.	Territorial Accounts, 1886-87-88.	Relief Mortgages of 1876.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Refunds.	4,336 31	1,062 97	52 45	446 94	1,825 13	1,907 88	790 79	973 06	1,503 31	12,899 84
	102 78	44 55	47	21 84	19 38	95 69	27 33	62 15	.....	374 19
	1,233 53	1,018 42	51 98	425 10	1,806 75	1,812 19	763 46	910 91	1,503 31	12,525 65

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## H.—STATEMENT OF Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Month.	Homestead Fees.	Improvements.	General Sales of Land.	Timber Taxes.	Rental from Grazing Lands.	Export Tax on Gold Mining Fees, Hay and Coal Lands, &c.	Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	Map Sales, Office Fees, Sundry Fees.	Survey Fees.	Rental of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....	25,851 73	3,188 78	51,500 29	38,285 55	1,755 62	18,501 64	2,291 29	872 12	3,132 88	4,386 60	149,775 81
May.....	31,170 00	5,628 10	29,006 19	49,337 50	5,803 68	32,642 67	1,670 87	807 53	31 80	432 37	156,739 73
June.....	45,560 00	6,386 25	103,531 21	44,838 76	3,223 18	26,077 73	1,294 55	717 35	8,182 79	85 00	239,906 82
July.....	36,800 00	5,780 21	84,330 85	146,649 78	2,423 18	26,732 25	4,909 62	560 45	100 00	423 55	308,810 65
August.....	28,090 00	6,831 80	60,369 38	25,786 94	5,133 54	31,827 04	2,417 42	778 98	100 00	270 75	161,505 99
September.....	23,820 00	5,968 73	58,737 40	22,286 25	4,911 40	36,130 65	1,427 87	666 66	.....	313 66	154,290 62
October.....	22,410 00	6,925 00	19,909 25	33,730 70	6,845 59	35,283 54	3,787 70	470 08	10,303 21	164 68	139,890 76
November.....	22,515 00	7,307 50	44,550 20	16,183 55	4,513 86	12,483 15	1,010 75	693 77	24,000 00	85 00	112,312 78
December.....	18,325 00	6,730 84	27,061 45	29,637 38	2,855 19	13,264 37	803 87	626 60	77,585 67	635 25	177,744 52
1908.											
January.....	14,435 00	4,768 51	126,458 94	37,667 82	1,238 78	9,682 82	3,084 72	569 78	37,998 80	121 00	235,956 17
February.....	14,085 00	4,773 95	23,986 48	14,284 28	3,603 48	13,279 24	599 80	1,481 85	829 80	252 35	77,147 23
March.....	18,632 00	6,780 80	26,741 39	14,910 43	303 38	10,013 96	3,844 50	2,062 35	.....	229 03	84,117 84
Scrip.....	301,693 73	71,139 47	656,303 03	473,008 94	43,211 78	265,898 56	27,232 87	10,217 54	141,255 35	7,638 65	1,998,219 92
			92,311 24		4,048 01						96,359 25
	301,693 73	71,139 47	748,614 27	473,008 94	47,259 79	265,898 56	27,232 87	10,217 54	141,255 35	7,638 65	2,094,579 17

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, compared with the period of twelve months ended March 31, 1907.

Particulars.	Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908. Twelve months.	Twelve months ended March 31, 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net decrease
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies.	1,082,693 22	1,157,227 80		74,534 58	
Crown Timber Agencies.	456,053 72	458,285 37		2,231 65	
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	27,232 87	21,683 24	5,549 63		
Hay, mining, coal, grazing, &c.	87,274 43	71,235 74	16,038 69		
Miscellaneous	180,587 83	105,455 42	75,132 41		
	1,833,842 07	1,813,887 57	96,720 73	76,796 23	
Yukon Territory.	260,737 10	326,909 66		66,172 56	
	2,094,579 17	2,140,797 23	96,720 73	142,938 79	46,218 06

NOTE—Increase in Dominion Lands Revenue . . . . . 819,954 50  
Decrease in Yukon Revenue . . . . . 66,172 56

P. MARCHAND,  
*Acting Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1908.

## No. 29.

## REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.  
OTTAWA, June 15, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the work in connection with this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Within the period covered by this report two sales of ordnance land were held, namely, in the city of Toronto and in the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and which are fully reported on under these respective localities.

In reference to lands previously sold or held under leases issued by the Imperial authorities with the privilege of having such leasehold property converted into freehold upon payment in cash of the amount of consideration money placed thereon, 38 whole lots, 6 half lots and one small island (Commissary Island), situated in the various localities mentioned herunder, and in the accompanying statement marked 'A,' have been redeemed and letters-patent issued:—

(1.) Chambly, P.Q.—Four lots, forming part of the ordnance reserve at this point which were sold in 1905 for the sum of \$780, and this amount having been paid in full, letters-patent were issued for these lots. The sum of \$390, being the balance of purchase money, was received during the past fiscal year.

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(2.) Edmunston, N.B.—Four lots, being part of the ordnance reserve in this locality, and previously sold for the sum of \$310, were fully redeemed and letters-patent issued. The balance of purchase money received within the last year was \$96.03.

(3.) Grand Falls, N.B.—Twenty lots, embraced within the limits of the reserve near this town which were sold at various dates for the total sum of \$1,040, have been paid for in full and letters-patent issued therefor. The balance of purchase money received within the past fiscal year amounts to \$494.15.

(4.) Nepean.—One lot, forming part of a sub-division of part of lot K, concession C, being a portion of the land in this township acquired for the purposes of the Rideau canal, and which was sold at public auction in 1898 for the sum of \$270, was paid for in full and letters-patent issued. The balance of purchase money received during the year was \$216.

(5.) Niagara-on-the-Lake.—Six lots in this historic town, being a sub-division of what is known as 'The Hospital Lots,' were offered for sale by public auction within the fiscal year. These lots were put up en bloc, but as only one bid was received and that slightly in advance of the upset price, it was considered advisable to offer them separately. Lot 'A' was then started at the upset price, namely, \$250 and was sold for the sum of \$268, an advance of \$18 on the upset price, and one-fifth of the purchase money, or \$53.60, was paid down.

Owing to the indifference shown on the part of prospective purchasers to acquire these lots, and the small advance on the upset price obtained for lot 'A,' it was deemed expedient and in the interest of the department to withdraw from sale the remaining five lots, it being confidently anticipated that at a more favourable time these lots could be readily disposed of at a considerable advance on the upset price.

(6.) Ottawa.—The lots in this locality are held by tenants under the provisions contained in the original leases granted by the Imperial authorities with the option of purchasing their leaseholds upon payment in cash of the amount of consideration money placed thereon. During the last fiscal year four whole lots and six half lots were redeemed and patents issued, the total amount of consideration money received therefor being \$1,141.99.

(7.) Quebec.—Five lots, forming part of the sub-division of the 'Cove Field,' which were sold in 1900 for the sum of \$3,375. This amount having been paid in full, letters-patent were issued covering these lots.

(8.) Shelburne.—A small island, situated in Shelburne Harbour and known as 'Commissary Island' which was held under lease for upwards of 14 years and upon which the lessee had made extensive improvements, was, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordnance Lands Act, Chapter 58, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, sold at a valuation. The island in question was valued at \$650, and payment of this amount having been made in cash, letters-patent were issued for this property.

(9.) Toronto.—A sale of ordnance land by public auction was held in this city within the fiscal year. The property offered for sale consisted of one small lot situated on the north side of Clifford street, upon which an upset price of \$250 was placed. This lot was sold for the sum of \$510, more than double the upset price, and the first instalment of the purchase money amounting to \$102, was paid down at the time of sale.

The following statements are hereto annexed:—

(A.) Statement showing the number of lots sold or redeemed; the amounts for which such lots were originally sold and the sums received during the fiscal year as instalments or balances of purchase money.

(B.) Statement giving the several localities where ordnance lands are situated on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year, the net revenue received amounting to \$8,652.95.

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(C.) Statement showing the amounts received each month of the fiscal year, classified as fees, rent or interest equivalent to rent, and principal.

(D.) Statement showing the amounts due and unpaid on account of purchase money and rent or interest. The total amount shown to be due and unpaid is \$60,166.36, or \$853.70 less than last year.

The correspondence and general office work in connection with this branch show a marked increase during the last year. The number of letters received, registered and filed was 460; number of letters written, copied, indexed and mailed, 475; and 74 reports upon various properties and matters pertaining to this branch were prepared and submitted.

In addition to the number of letters written there were 281 circulars mailed from this office, and 215 accounts open in the books of this branch with purchasers and tenants of ordnance lands prepared and rendered.

The accounts open in the ledgers have been carefully and regularly posted; the receipt book, cash book and monthly statement book have been carefully kept, and a monthly return of all moneys received in this branch regularly furnished the Accountant of the department.

There were 23 assignments received, examined and registered, an increase of 9 over the previous fiscal period; 26 draft letters-patent prepared, an increase of 3 compared with the report for 1906-7.

Within the last fiscal period two new leases and one renewal lease were issued; and one piece of ordnance land situated in the city of Kingston transferred by order in council from class two to class one and placed under the control of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

In addition to the foregoing report upon the work appertaining to the Ordnance Lands Branch, the work in connection with the recording, copying, indexing, printing and filing of copies of all orders in council passed from time to time relating to this department is likewise faithfully and efficiently carried on under my supervision.

The number of orders in council dealing with the administration of this department in its various branches is annually increasing, owing no doubt to the many, varied and important questions with which the department is called upon to deal.

A conception may be formed of the rapid increase in this branch of departmental work when attention is drawn to the fact that the records in this office show that 94 more orders in council affecting this department were passed in 1907 than in the preceding year, or an increase of over 30 per cent.

I may also point out that many of the orders in council passed each year have long schedules accompanying them which must be copied and carefully compared and the proof copy thereof read and corrected before the printed copies are struck off. Other orders in council have plans attached for the purpose of illustrating the point or points which the order is intended to cover; these plans must be ordered on requisition and lithograph copies obtained and attached to the printed copies of the order in council before the same are filed.

The bound volumes of the orders in council intended for departmental use only, and for the purpose of a permanent record likewise, received earnest attention. During the past year two additional volumes covering the years 1903 and 1904 have, with their very full indexes been completed, the volumes for 1903 have been distributed among the several branches of the department, and those for 1904 have been in the hands of the binder at the Printing Bureau for some time and delivery of the same at an early date has been promised.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. P. DUNNE,

*Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.*



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT showing the number of Lots sold or redeemed, the amounts for which such redeemed lots were originally sold, and the amounts of purchase money received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Locality.	Number of Lots sold or redeemed.	Amount of consideration or purchase.	Amount received on account during fiscal year.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Chambly.....	4 lots	780 00	390 00	Balance of purchase money.
Edmundston.....	4 lots	310 00	96 03	" "
Grand Falls.....	20 lots	1,040 00	494 15	" "
Nepean.....	1 lot	270 00	216 00	" "
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1 lot	268 00	53 60	1st instalment.
Ottawa.....	4 lots and 6 half-lots	1,141 99	1,141 99	Consideration money.
Quebec.....	5 lots	3,375 00	Nil.	Balance of purchase money paid prior to period covered by this report.
Shelburne.....	1 Island	650 00	650 00	Amount of valuation.
Toronto.....	1 lot	510 00	102 00	1st instalment.
Total.....		8,344 99	3,143 77	

JOS. P. DUNNE,

*Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.*

B.—STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Locality.	Amount.
Amherstburg.....	\$ 2 00
Burlington Beach.....	100 00
Chambly.....	673 77
Edmundston.....	110 52
Elmsley.....	9 70
Fort Cumberland.....	50 00
Fort Erie.....	22 00
Gloucester.....	215 70
Grand Falls.....	888 53
Grenville.....	2 00
Kingston.....	202 25
Longueuil.....	142 00
Marlborough.....	30 00
Montreal.....	1 00
Nepean.....	322 98
Niagara.....	63 60
Ottawa.....	2,177 16
Owen Sound.....	42 00
Oxford.....	14 20
Point Pelee.....	1 00
Quebec.....	830 00
Queenston.....	1 00
Sarnia.....	200 00
Shelburne.....	650 00
Sorel.....	48 54

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Locality.	Amount.
Brought forward.....	\$6,759 95
St. Croix River.. ..	2 00
St. Joseph's Island.. ..	18 10
Toronto... ..	1,662 00
Wolford.. ..	102 40
Registration fees. . . . .	90 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,674 95
Less refund.....	22 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,652 95

JOS. P. DUNNE,

*Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.*

## C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for each of the fiscal twelve months ending March 31, 1908.

Month.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April .....	12 00	169 52	495 00	676 52
May .....	12 00	173 66	298 16	483 82
June.....	6 00	2,034 26	226 25	2,296 51
July.....	2 00	1,067 21	296 33	1,365 54
August.....	4 00	276 20	.....	280 20
September.....	12 60	344 54	720 60	1,077 74
October.....	2 00	83 11	352 28	437 39
November.....	12 50	78 13	306 00	396 63
December .....	.....	58 35	31 01	89 36
1908.				
January .....	8 00	142 63	699 50	850 13
February .....	2 00	338 30	50 00	390 30
March .....	13 50	96 41	228 90	338 81
Total .....	83 10	4,862 32	3,704 03	8,652 95

JOS. P. DUNNE,

*Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.*

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## D.—Money due by Purchasers and Tenants up to March 31, 1908.

Locality.	Rent or Interest.		Principal.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Beaver Harbour .....	6	00			6	00
Burlington Beach .....	240	00			240	00
Carillon .....	5	00			5	00
Chambly .....	256	62	347	00	603	62
Dalhousie .....	9	66	23	00	32	66
Edmundston .....	32	78	38	40	71	18
Elmsley .....	50				50	
Fort Cumberland .....	92	00			92	00
Grand Falls .....	393	96	1,201	90	1,595	86
Kingston .....	56	08	50	96	107	04
Longueuil .....	100	00			100	00
Nepean .....	51	00			51	00
Oromocto .....	25				25	
Ottawa .....	2,903	08			2,903	08
Owen Sound .....	40	50			40	50
Oxford .....	11	60			11	60
Prescott .....	1	00			1	00
Presqu'île .....	1	00			1	00
Quebec .....	30	00			30	00
Shelburne .....	2	00			2	00
Sorel .....	1,397	00			1,397	00
St. Croix River .....	1	00			1	00
Toronto .....	780	00	52,000	00	52,780	00
Township of Tay .....	4	00			4	00
Turkey Point .....	18	67			18	67
Wolford .....	71	40			71	40
	6,505	10	53,661	26	60,166	36

JOS. P. DUNNE,

*Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.*

## No. 30.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF CORRESPONDENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,

OTTAWA, May 11, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to place before you statement 'A' showing the number of letters filed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, and the amount of money received, registered and sent to the accountant; also statement 'B' showing the number of letters and the amount of money received during each fiscal year from 1900 to March 31, 1908.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. ROBERTS,

*Chief Clerk.*

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A.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters received and recorded and the Money received during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

	Letters Received.	Daily Average.	REGISTERED LETTERS		Money Received.
			Received.	Sent.	
1907.					\$ cts.
April	14,250	570	794	3,271	150,136 65
May	13,410	536	697	3,177	99,225 94
June	16,630	665	805	2,615	142,635 47
July	17,180	661	888	2,511	206,148 83
August	17,116	658	946	2,966	77,116 88
September	15,302	638	784	2,529	86,489 43
October	14,100	542	936	3,988	87,207 06
November	15,123	605	998	3,652	319,082 32
December	16,820	673	957	3,004	185,821 63
1908.					
January	16,025	641	1,019	3,115	86,247 19
February	15,500	620	1,315	3,670	44,685 40
March	16,232	650	958	2,772	73,433 52
Total	187,688	.....	11,007	* 37,270	1,558,230 32

J. M. ROBERTS,

*Chief Clerk*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, May 11, 1908.

B.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters received and recorded and the Money received during each fiscal year from 1900 to March 31, 1908.

Fiscal Year.	Letters Received and Recorded.	Money Received.
		\$ cts.
1900	48,663	200,831 71
1901	67,860	333,534 02
1902	67,722	382,999 87
1903	87,851	629,385 47
1904	113,074	630,355 44
1905	135,908	528,219 76
1906	176,729	875,953 54
1907 (nine months)	150,462	1,337,780 94
1908	187,684	1,558,230 32

J. M. ROBERTS,

*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, May 11, 1908

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## No. 31.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, July 14, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the business of the School Lands Branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

## SALES.

In consequence of the success of the series of auction sales of school lands held in Manitoba during the autumn of 1906, it was decided to hold another series in the following spring. These lands had been previously valued by Inspectors Ingram and Potts, and sales were accordingly held at a number of points in Manitoba after they had been well advertised, both through the newspapers and by means of posters.

The result of the sales was as follows :—

Place of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Area in acres sold.	Amount realized	Average price per acre.
	1907.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pilot Mound .....	May 28.....	7,499.46	74,712 72	9 96
Manitou.....	" 30.....	5,226.45	48,513 46	9 21
Somerset .....	June 4.....	5,688.39	56,212 25	9 88
Holland.....	" 6.....	2,616.38	20,461 16	7 82
Carman.....	" 8.....	16,637.33	160,977 54	9 67
Portage la Prairie .....	" 11.....	6,505.52	56,422 64	8 67
McGregor.....	" 13.....	2,240.36	17,922 52	8 00
Carberry.....	" 15.....	640.00	4,480 00	7 00
Neepawa.....	" 18.....	3,021.00	28,636 00	9 44
Gladstone.....	" 20.....	4,309.52	37,962 02	8 63
Gimli.....	" 25.....	3,854.87	40,797 96	9 48
Winnipeg.....	" 28.....	28,182.22	355,496 44	12 61
Total.....		86,511.50	902,624 71	10 42

As it was found in the case of several parcels offered at the Winnipeg and Gimli sales that the land was more or less timbered, it was made a condition of these particular sales that the purchaser would have to take out a permit to remove the timber from the land subject to the payment of the usual dues, but that the amount so received would be applied on the purchase price of the land, the object being to prevent the purchaser stripping the land of valuable timber and then abandoning the sale after paying possibly only the first instalment.

While it was not considered advisable to hold any general auction sales during the following autumn, it was decided, in consequence of the number of applications received for school lands in the vicinity of Russell and Rossburn, to hold auction

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sales at these points, and after the lands had been duly valued sales were held with the following results :—

Place of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Area in acres sold.	Amount realized.	Average price per acre.
	1907.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Russell .....	November 5 ...	9,114 00	90,668 05	9 95
Rosburn .....	" 7 ...	7,136 20	69,865 22	9 79
Total .....	.....	16,150 20	160,533 27	9 87

The total area sold at public auction during the fiscal year in the province of Manitoba was 102,761.50 acres for \$1,063,157.98, an average price of \$10.35 per acre.

In addition to this there were a number of small sales to railway companies for right of way and other purposes of the railway, comprising 329.77 acres for \$3,701.96, or an average of \$11.22 per acre.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, it had been decided to hold auction sales of school lands at Abernethy and Esterhazy in that province during the autumn of 1907, and the lands were valued and the necessary arrangements made for the sale.

In view, however, of the unfavourable season, and of the unusual financial stringency, it was found necessary to postpone them, and in consequence no general auction sales were held in that province during the fiscal year.

Several small parcels were, however, sold for school sites, and upon the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and as they agreed to pay one-half the expenses in connection with the sale, section 11, in township 25, range 5 west of the 3rd meridian, and the northeast quarter of section 29, in township 39, range 27 west of the 3rd meridian, were put up at public auction after being advertised in the usual way. The first mentioned parcel, section 11, in township 25, range 5 west of the 3rd meridian, was put up at Davidson on October 13, 1907, and was sold for \$13,200, or an average price of \$20.62, and the northeast quarter of section 29, in township 39, range 27 west of the 3rd meridian, was sold at Battleford for \$25 per acre, half the expenses being paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as previously arranged.

As an evidence of the keenness of the competition at some of the sales, I may quote that of a parcel of three acres of land near Humboldt, which was offered in order to afford the board of school trustees an opportunity of acquiring it, and which was put up at an upset price of \$7 per acre and sold at \$501 per acre.

The total area sold by public auction in the province during the fiscal year was 806 acres for \$18,724.75, an average price of \$15.21 per acre.

There were 582.44 acres sold under the Railway Act to the railway companies for right of way and other purposes of the railway for \$7,604.98, an average of \$13.06 per acre.

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In Alberta, auction sales were held at Calgary and Cardston on November 13, 1907, with the following results:—

Place of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Area in acres sold.	Amount realized.	Average price per acre.
	1907.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Calgary . . . . .	November 13 . . . . .	4,779 52	41,106 69	8 06
Cardston . . . . .	" 16 . . . . .	5,261 33	55,958 54	10 62
Total . . . . .		10,040 85	97,065 23	9 34

Several small parcels were also sold for school sites and cemetery purposes.

The total area sold at auction in the province during the fiscal year was 10,057·85 acres for \$97,134.23, or an average price of \$9.66 per acre.

In addition to this, 180·94 acres were sold to railway companies, under the Railway Act for right of way and other purposes of the railway for the sum of \$2,350.85, an average of \$12.99 per acre.

The total area sold by public auction during the fiscal year in the three provinces was 113,625·35 acres for \$1,179,016.96, an average price of \$10.38 per acre.

In addition to this, 1,093·15 acres were sold in the three provinces to railway companies, under the provisions of the Railway Act, for right of way and other purposes of the railway for the sum of \$13,657.79, or an average price of \$12.50 per acre, making the total area disposed of 114,712·07 acres, for \$1,192,615.85, or an average price of \$10.40 per acre.

## LEASES.

The number of grazing leases issued during the current year was as follows:—

Manitoba . . . . .	23
Saskatchewan . . . . .	226
Alberta . . . . .	162
Total . . . . .	411

The total revenue from grazing leases during the same period was as follows:—

Manitoba . . . . .	\$1,717 75
Saskatchewan . . . . .	8,518 10
Alberta . . . . .	10,887 47

Seventeen leases were issued for coal mining purposes during the fiscal year, all of which were in Alberta.

The revenue from coal leases was as follows:—

Saskatchewan . . . . .	\$1,160 82
Alberta . . . . .	3,303 02

Appended hereto are three statements, lettered 'A,' 'B,' and 'C,' showing the total net revenue, duly classified, from all sources during the fiscal year, from school lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively, and showing separately the revenue collected at head office and at the different agencies.

It will be seen from these statements that the gross revenue received at head office from the school lands in the three provinces during the fiscal year was \$672,025.39, and at the agencies \$37,048.69, making a gross total of \$709,074.08, or, after deducting all refunds, a net total of \$703,692.99.

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Statement 'D,' hereto appended, shows the revenue collected from school lands by each agency during the fiscal year.

Statements 'E,' 'F,' and 'G' show the revenue and expenditure for each province, and the balance standing to its credit on the 1st of April, 1908, the balance being as follows:—

Manitoba . . . . .	\$1,935,791 84
Saskatchewan . . . . .	736,703 75
Alberta . . . . .	369,763 43

These figures represent only the principal moneys collected on account of sales, all revenue from other sources, after deducting the cost of management, having been paid over at the end of the fiscal year to the governments of the three provinces. The amount so paid to the provinces for the past fiscal year was as follows:—

Manitoba . . . . .	\$59,038 14
Saskatchewan . . . . .	51,053 25
Alberta . . . . .	43,633 93

In addition to the above amounts the following sums were paid to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by the Finance Department, being the interest on the school lands funds, namely: to Manitoba, \$69,147.25; Saskatchewan, \$32,352.23; Alberta, \$16,392.17, making the total sum paid to each province as follows:—

Manitoba . . . . .	\$128,185 39
Saskatchewan . . . . .	83,403 48
Alberta . . . . .	60,026 10

The revenue for the past fiscal year shows a slight falling off as compared with that for the previous fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, being \$703,692.99, as against \$721,864.88 for the previous year.

This is chiefly due to the fact that owing to the partial failure of last season's crop, and the financial stringency, many purchasers were unable to meet their instalments, and also owing to the same cause fewer auction sales were held.

The business of the branch, however, continues to increase in volume, as applications to purchase and lease school lands become more numerous each year.

The following is a statement of the clerical work of the School Lands Branch for the past fiscal year:—

Letters received . . . . .	9,955
Letters sent . . . . .	18,682
Notices, statements of accounts, &c. . . . .	6,000
Leases prepared and issued . . . . .	428
Cultivation permits . . . . .	26
Receipts issued . . . . .	2,542
Accounts kept posted . . . . .	8,758
Assignments registered . . . . .	192

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
Chief Clerk.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT A.—MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS  
REVENUE from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, both dates inclusive.

Months.	SALES.		Total.	Cultivation Permits.	Grazing Ranches.	Timber.	Hay.	Registration Fees of As- signments.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1907.									
April.....	4,461 18	1,033 56	5,494 74	55 00	149 20	.....	.....	.....	5,698 94
May.....	16,608 66	5,034 15	21,702 81	.....	83 05	.....	.....	.....	21,785 86
June.....	26,870 53	1,143 56	28,014 09	12 00	198 14	485 10	.....	.....	28,719 33
July.....	42,081 64	1,688 79	43,770 43	.....	149 47	.....	5 00	.....	43,905 90
August.....	43,705 69	966 91	44,672 51	.....	72 29	5 00	290 10	.....	45,048 90
September.....	3,359 78	633 79	3,973 57	20 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	3,996 57
October.....	22,034 43	6,193 75	28,233 18	.....	144 34	.....	.....	.....	28,377 52
November.....	74,417 11	23,283 24	97,710 35	45 00	59 55	.....	.....	.....	97,814 90
December.....	28,464 66	13,687 37	42,162 03	.....	67 20	31 56	.....	.....	42,263 79
1908.									
January.....	7,868 51	3,612 45	11,480 94	54 00	19 29	.....	.....	.....	11,554 14
February.....	10,965 24	2,035 24	13,001 48	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,119 73
March.....	5,318 46	2,452 94	7,771 40	21 00	95 30	.....	.....	.....	7,888 70
Agencies.....	286,196 80	61,770 73	347,967 53	212 50	1,151 49	534 66	397 10	.....	350,173 28
.....	10,403 33	3,171 95	13,575 28	7 75	695 66	2,562 03	1,295 00	.....	18,135 72
Registration fees.....	296,600 13	64,942 68	361,542 81	220 25	1,847 15	3,096 69	1,462 10	155 00	368,399 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 00
Transfer fees to Dominion Lands.....	286,600 13	64,942 68	361,542 81	220 25	1,847 15	3,096 69	1,692 10	.....	368,464 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 50	281 50	.....	380 00
Refunds.....	286,600 13	64,942 68	361,542 81	220 25	1,847 15	3,048 19	1,329 60	.....	368,134 00
.....	1,498 05	3 05	1,501 10	50 00	129 40	560 81	231 83	.....	2,473 14
.....	285,102 08	64,939 63	360,041 71	170 25	1,717 75	2,487 38	1,088 77	155 00	365,690 86

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

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## STATEMENT B.—SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS.

REVENUE from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, both dates inclusive.

Months.	SALES.		Total.	Grazing Ranches.		Timber.		Hay.		Coal.		Registration Fees.		Total.
	Principal.	Interest.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
1907.														
April	9,064 79	1,611 23	10,676 02		556 02									11 232 01
May	20,189 92	8,847 71	29,037 63		588 62									24,151 95
June	19,734 81	6,104 91	25,839 72		1,179 24									27,288 48
July	24,966 71	5,036 21	30,002 92		867 79			5 00						30,878 96
August	4,370 64	1,932 40	6,323 04		701 12			3 00						7,045 96
September	13,752 26	1,043 34	14,795 60		279 39			2 00						15,076 99
October	19,591 14	1,717 99	21,309 13		330 48									21,647 61
November	20,686 03	10,427 23	31,613 26		288 05									32,133 08
December	9,538 45	5,390 31	14,928 76		282 17									15,369 88
1908.														
January	2,714 55	2,802 22	5,516 77		334 16									5,873 43
February	4,400 83	2,446 68	6,907 51		192 40									7,409 91
March	7,291 08	2,513 96	9,805 04		483 45									10,876 57
Transfer to Alta. Sch. Lds. A. J. H. Koch, Rec. 8,832	196,361 21	44,954 19	241,315 40		6,082 89			10 00						208,673 76
Agencies	156,361 21	44,954 19	201,315 40		6,057 29			10 00						208,648 16
	2,019 07	1,142 54	3,161 61		2,545 30		112 70	2,659 80						8,489 41
Registration Fees	158,380 28	46,096 73	204,477 01		8,602 59		112 70	2,669 80						217,137 57
												58 00		58 00
Less transfer of fees to Dom. Lds.	158,380 28	46,096 73	204,477 01		8,602 59		112 70	2,659 80						217,135 57
							3 00	489 50						492 50
Refunds	158,380 28	46,096 73	204,477 01		8,602 59		109 70	2,180 30						216,703 07
	1,114 92		1,114 92		84 49			92 05						1,319 71
	157,265 36	46,096 73	203,362 09		86 40		109 70	2,088 25						215,383 36

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
Chief Clerk.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

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STATEMENT C.—ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS.  
REVENUE from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, both dates inclusive.

Months.	SALES.		Total.	Cultivation Permits.	Grazing Ranches.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Registration Fees.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.								
1907.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
April	3,016 49	1,504 15	4,520 64		87 44			288 00		5,679 08
May	588 38	336 50	924 88		774 49			432 00		2,131 37
June	117 55	151 95	269 50		683 33			36 00		968 83
July	423 52	325 42	748 94		751 22			53 00		1,553 16
August	197 12	102 18	299 30		402 72	128 56		432 00		1,352 58
September	4,997 66	420 24	5,417 90		302 91			144 00		5,864 81
October	4,581 67	4,820 37	9,402 04		628 05			127 50		15,039 09
November	19,958 54	12,718 24	32,676 78		375 92			33,179 90		33,179 90
December	20,360 33	9,060 91	29,421 24		374 00			173 00		29,968 84
1908.										
January	3,139 43	2,329 46	5,468 89	3 25	593 18			162 00		6,227 82
February	3,634 64	596 49	4,231 13		306 10	25		144 00		4,411 48
March	3,371 30	2,185 70	5,557 00		367 39	25 00		722 00		6,671 39
A. J. H. Koch, Rsc. 8,832, by transfer from Saskatchewan.	68,787 13	34,680 61	103,467 74	3 25	6,500 35	153 81		2,713 20		112,838 35
Transfer from Dominion Lands	68,787 13	34,680 61	103,467 74	3 25	6,525 95	153 81		2,713 20		112,863 95
Agencies	68,787 13.	34,680 61	103,467 74	3 25	6,525 95	153 81		2,718 20		112,868 95
	2,913 42	1,201 69	3,214 51	14 50	4,796 39	525 16	1,198 39	674 67		10,423 56
Transfer from Dominion Lands	70,800 55	35,881 70	106,682 25	17 75	11,322 34	678 91	1,198 39	3,392 87		123,292 51
Registration fees.	70,800 55	35,881 70	106,682 25	17 75	11,322 34	678 91	9 50	3,392 87		123,292 51
							1,297 89	3,392 87	112 50	123,302 01
Less transfer of fees to Dom. Lds.	70,800 55	35,881 70	106,682 25	17 75	11,322 34	678 91	1,207 89	3,392 87		123,414 51
							292 00			295 75
Refunds	70,800 55	35,881 70	106,682 25	17 75	11,322 34	675 16	1,005 89	3,392 87		123,298 76
	10 52		10 52		434 87	25	23 50	90 85		559 99
	70,790 03	35,881 70	106,671 73	17 75	10,887 47	674 91	982 39	3,392 02	112 50	122,648 77

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
Chief Clerk.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## STATEMENT D.

SCHOOL Lands Revenue collected through Dominion Lands Agencies during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Agencies.	SALES.		Total.	Cultivation Permits.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Winnipeg.	359 12	74 65	433 77	.....	219 86	2,446 78	784 00	.....	3,881 41
Dauphin.	1,611 76	234 48	1,846 24	.....	187 10	115 25	300 10	.....	2,448 69
Brandon.	8,432 45	2,862 82	11,295 27	7 75	349 50	.....	320 70	.....	11,982 22
Estevan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 79	.....	528 30	.....	782 09
Regina.	1,092 95	335 75	1,428 70	.....	662 86	9 25	694 40	.....	2,795 21
Yorkton.	603 37	806 79	1,410 16	.....	180 60	61 20	316 20	.....	1,968 16
Prince Albert.	.....	.....	.....	10 00	322 07	42 25	304 70	.....	679 02
Battleford.	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 62	.....	321 50	.....	625 12
Humboldt.	322 75	.....	322 75	.....	451 07	.....	165 30	.....	939 12
Moosejaw.	.....	.....	.....	.....	310 49	.....	210 60	.....	521 09
Lethbridge.	.....	.....	.....	1 25	2,554 35	.....	35 50	181 80	2,772 90
Calgary.	1,792 27	1,068 24	2,860 51	.....	1,615 08	11 25	364 00	102 25	4,963 09
Red Deer.	124 15	131 85	256 00	.....	451 26	.....	344 20	293 60	1,345 06
Edmonton.	97 00	1 00	98 00	13 25	175 70	513 85	454 69	97 02	1,352 51
	14,435 82	5,515 58	19,951 40	32 25	8,037 35	3,190 83	3,153 19	674 67	37,948 69

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

## STATEMENT E.

Revenue and Expenditure on account of Manitoba School Lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1907			1,640,689 76
By sales.	12 months to March 31, 1908.		360,041 71
By cultivation permits.	" "		170 25
By timber, hay, grazing, etc.	" "		5,448 90
By interest on fund.	On account.		28,000 00
By interest on fund.	9 months to March 31, 1908.		41,147 25
To cost of management at Ottawa.	12 months to March 31, 1908.	1,395 83	
To salaries, printing, advertising, etc.	" "	10,124 81	
To interest on fund paid to Manitoba Government.	On account.	28,000 00	
To interest and revenue paid to Manitoba Government.	12 months to March 31, 1908.	59,038 14	
To interest on fund, paid Manitoba Government.	9 months to March 31, 1908.	41,147 25	
To balance on March 31, 1908.		1,935,791 84	
		2,075,497 87	2,075,497 87

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

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## STATEMENT F.

Revenue and Expenditure on account of Saskatchewan School Lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1907			579,438 39
By sales	12 months to March 31, 1908.		293,362 09
By cultivation permits	" "		86 40
By timber, hay, grazing, coal, etc.	" "		11 934 87
By interest on fund	12 months to June 30, 1907		16,203 34
By interest on fund	Amount short paid to June 30, 1907		42 37
By interest on fund	12 months to March 31, 1908.		16,106 52
To cost of management at Ottawa	" "	1,395 83	
To salaries, printing, advertising, etc.	" "	5,668 92	
To interest on fund paid to Saskatchewan Government	12 months to June 30, 1907	16,203 34	
To interest on fund paid to Saskatchewan Government	Amount short paid to June 30, 1907	42 37	
To interest on fund paid to Saskatchewan Government	12 months to March 31, 1908.	16,106 52	
To interest and revenue paid to Saskatchewan Government	" "	51,053 25	
To balance on March 31, 1908.	" "	736,703 75	
		827,173 98	827,173 98

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

## STATEMENT G.

Revenue and Expenditure on account of Alberta School Lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1907			298,973 40
By sales	12 months to March 31, 1908.		106,671 73
By cultivation permits	" "		17 75
By timber, hay, grazing, coal, etc.	" "		15,959 29
By interest on fund	12 months to June 30, 1907		8,615 56
By interest on fund	9 months to March 31, 1908.		7,776 61
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months to March 31, 1908.	1,395 84	
To salaries, printing, advertising, etc.	" "	6,828 97	
To interest on fund paid to Alberta Government	12 months to June 30, 1907	8,615 56	
To interest and revenue paid to Alberta Government	12 months to March 31, 1908.	43,633 93	
To interest on fund paid to Alberta Government	9 months to March 31, 1908	7,776 61	
To balance on March 31, 1908		269,763 43	
		438,014 34	438,014 34

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, June 10, 1908.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

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## No. 32.

## REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE MAILING OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CORRESPONDENCE COMPARING AND MAILING OFFICE,  
OTTAWA. May 18, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith a statement showing in part the work done in the comparing and mailing office of the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant

CHAS. C. PELLETIER,  
*Clerk in Charge.*

STATEMENT of the work done in the Comparing and Mailing Room during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

From April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.	Letters sent.	Registered letters sent.	Telegrams sent.	Totals.
1907.				
April .....	24,730	3,271	102	28,103
May .....	26,326	3,177	127	29,630
June .....	23,559	2,615	136	26,310
July .....	25,655	2,511	71	28,237
August .....	22,641	2,966	70	25,677
September ..	23,246	2,529	68	25,843
October .....	25,317	3,988	83	29,388
November .....	23,630	3,652	125	27,407
December .....	22,600	3,004	81	25,685
1908.				
January .....	24,959	3,115	62	28,136
February .....	23,102	3,670	63	26,835
March .....	25,261	2,772	74	27,697
Total for fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.	291,026	37,270	1,062	329,358

These outgoing letters were copied in 135 1000-paged letter-books.

Besides the verifying of each letter, the checking of the thousands of inclosures accompanying them, there were 1,095 pages of documents, &c., compared during the year.

The number of pages of letter-book indexed was 131,367; almost every page was indexed in double entry.

The daily average of letters sent out was 965, compared with 950 last year, and the grand total for this office during the fiscal year was 329,358, or an estimated increase of over 17,300 letters.

CHAS. C. PELLETIER,  
*Clerk in Charge.*

## No. 33.

## REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHER,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER,

OTTAWA, March 31, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the work of my office for the past year :—

The staff at present is as follows :—

J. E. Chalifour, chief draughtsman.  
H. E. Baine, draughtsman.  
H. Taché, draughtsman.  
W. Anderson, draughtsman.  
J. Beveridge, draughtsman.  
F. Inkster, draughtsman.  
E. D. Bryant, draughtsman.  
H. M. Blatchly, draughtsman.  
G. E. Dumouchel, draughtsman.  
Jas. K. Bennie, draughtsman.  
R. W. Craig, draughtsman.  
C. G. Wood, draughtsman.  
A. M. Darrach, draughtsman.  
H. W. Wilson, draughtsman.  
J. P. McElligott, draughtsman.  
A. Groulx, draughtsman.  
W. Blue, draughtsman.  
S. Chandler, draughtsman.  
Jules Pigeon, draughtsman.  
A. Akerlindh, in charge of maps and plans.  
J. S. Gagnon, clerk.  
Mrs. D. E. Waine, stenographer  
Miss M. P. Martin, stenographer.  
J. L. Merrifield, messenger.

Mr. E. D. Bryant was appointed on May 5, 1908, to undertake the compilation of northeastern Ontario sheets of the Standard Topographical map.

Mr. J. P. McElligott, who resigned September 11, 1906, to accept a position on the National Transcontinental Railway, was reappointed on May 2, 1907.

Mr. Jules Pigeon was appointed on May 17, 1907, to assist in the preparation of preliminary compilations, &c.

Miss M. Perley Martin was transferred from the Immigration Branch on July 3, 1907, to assist in the stenographic work and typewriting.

The routine work of the office has been carried on and good progress has been made with the Standard Topographic sheets. By the end of the next fiscal year, we will have sheets covering the whole of southern Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, east of Halifax. In northern Ontario two sheets—27 and 29—have been

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printed, and the engraving of a third, No. 28, is well advanced, the compilation of Nos. 30 and 31, is nearly completed and the ywill be engraved during the coming winter. As soon as an additional draughtsman is appointed, a beginning will be made on the sheets of northern British Columbia, and, before the Grand Trunk Pacific is opened for traffic, we will have completed sheets covering the whole territory traversed by it between the Pacific and Quebec. At present the best map of northern British Columbia is that compiled in 1879, under the direction of the late Dr. G. M. Dawson.

Additions and corrections have been made to the copper plates of the southern British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Peace River, the 100-mile map of Canada and the 35-mile map of the Dominion. By making these corrections to the plates, these maps are kept up to date and new editions can be prepared in a very short time and at a minimum of cost. Thus, three editions of the western province map were published during the year, two for the homestead map and one for the Odd-section map. Extensions of the western and northern portions of the Alberta sheet have been engraved, so that we now have a complete map of that province on the scale of 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Upwards of 6,000 copies of the atlas of Canada have been bound and an extensive distribution made to the higher educational institutions, public libraries, banks, newspapers, &c., in Canada. In Great Britain, 760 copies have been sent to the most important public libraries, clubs, newspapers, government offices, scientific societies, &c. The distribution in Great Britain was made under the instructions of His Excellency Earl Grey who, in the circular letter of notification sent with each atlas, stated that he did 'not know of any work of equal merit published in any other country.' I need not say that His Excellency's kindly interest in, and appreciatory remarks on my work are highly appreciated by me.

On August 11, I left Ottawa for the maritime provinces, and, during the three weeks following, the following places were visited:—St. John, Fredericton, Digby, Moncton, Halifax, Sydney, North Sydney and Charlottetown. The time at my disposal did not permit a lengthy stay at any point, except St. John, but I was enabled to acquire a general knowledge of the developments, &c., which was of material assistance later.

On September 16, I received instructions to prepare information respecting trans-Atlantic steamship navigation, particularly between Canada and Great Britain. In connection therewith visits were made to a number of points in Canada and, on October 15, I left for England to complete the information required. While in England a set of fog charts—one for each month in the year—based on the inset maps in the North Atlantic Pilot charts, published monthly, by the United States Hydrographic Office, were prepared and a small preliminary edition printed. These charts showed conclusively that the number of days in each and every month in the year in which fog may be expected on the New York route is much greater than in the same month and in the same longitude on the Canadian route. These charts were defective inasmuch as they did not show the fog data for the Belleisle route except in the immediate vicinity of the strait, but since my return, the Director of the British Meteorological Office, London, has courteously had this information compiled so that it is now possible to compile complete 'fog' charts of the routes from Great Britain to the Atlantic ports of Canada and to New York. Having completed the work on which I was engaged, I left London December 13, arriving in Ottawa on the 21st. On January 19, I left for Washington to procure information respecting the disputed boundary between Labrador and Canada. While in Washington I examined in the library of Congress, upwards of two hundred maps and made notes respecting the information contained in them that bore directly or indirectly upon the subject of my mission. Much information that will be valuable in the preparation of the case for submission to the tribunal, was obtained but much remains to be done and the



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work cannot be considered to be complete till the maps in that great storehouse, the British Museum, have been examined.

During the past year 4,036 letters were received and 4,322 sent out, also 98,548 maps were received and 80,781 sent out.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE,  
*Geographer.*

## MAPS PUBLISHED.

Railway map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, eight sheets, each 25 inches by 26 inches; extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maryland and Oregon on the south, to Cumberland sound and Herschell island, on the north. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch. Price, mounted with rollers, \$3.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, railway edition, 16 inches by 36 inches. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada. Scale, 58 miles to 1 inch.

Relief map of Canada. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

Resource map of Canada. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

Water-power map, average rainfall at principal points in Canada. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

National Transcontinental Railway map, shows route of the National Transcontinental Railway, Moncton to Pacific. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

Explorations in northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. Scale, 75 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains—Banff sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Banff. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains—Lake Louise sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Laggan and Field. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and southwestern portion of Keewatin; three sheets, each 25 inches by 36 inches. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Index map showing townships in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, plans of which have been printed. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.

General map of the northwestern part of the Dominion of Canada. Edition of 1898. In 2 sheets. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing railways in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Regina land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Red Deer land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Calgary land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Estevan land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Winnipeg land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Lethbridge land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Edmonton land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Dauphin land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Yorkton land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Prince Albert land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Battleford land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Moosejaw land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Brandon land district. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

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Peace River district—Northern Alberta—includes the country between Wetaskiwin and Lake Athabaska, and between Athabaska river and the eastern boundary of British Columbia. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$  or 12.63 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in southern Saskatchewan. Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in southern Alberta. Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.

Map showing all the even-numbered sections patented to January 1, 1908, and all even-numbered sections homesteaded and unpatented or finally allotted to railway companies to that date, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 3 sheets. Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.

Odd-section map—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—shows odd-numbered sections in these provinces that have been alienated as railway land grants, &c. Scale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 1 inch.

British Columbia 'Railway Belt' map, including the 'Railway Belt' and the portion of the province lying south of it. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$  or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

British Columbia Railway Belt Homestead map—includes southern portion of the province between longitude  $116^{\circ}$  and  $123^{\circ}$  W. Shows lands in the 'railway belt' that have been alienated by homesteading, sale, &c. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia. Edition of 1897. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$ .

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia, showing award of Alaska Boundary tribunal, October 20, 1903. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$ .

Yukon—extends from Lynn canal on the south, to Eagle on the north, and from the Pacific to the Frances river. Scale,  $\frac{1}{750000}$  or 11.82 miles to 1 inch.

White, Alsek and Klhane rivers district, southwestern Yukon. Scale,  $\frac{1}{400000}$ , or 6.31 miles to 1 inch.

Timiskaming sheet, Pontiac county, Quebec and Nipissing district, Ontario. Scale,  $\frac{1}{750000}$ , or 11.83 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1 S.W. Ontario—Windsor sheet—Essex, Kent and Lambton and portions of Elgin, Middlesex and Huron counties. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1 S.E. Ontario—London sheet—Norfolk, Oxford, Brant and portions of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wentworth counties. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 1 N.W. and 1 N.E. Ontario—Guelph sheet—Wellington, Grey, Bruce and portions of Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Dufferin and Simcoe counties. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2 S.W. Ontario—Hamilton sheet—Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and portions of Wentworth and Halton counties. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2 N.W. and 9 S.W. (part) Ontario—Toronto and Muskoka sheet—Peel, York, Ontario and Victoria and portions of Halton, Simcoe, Dufferin, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Durham and Peterborough. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 9 N.W.—Timiskaming sheet—includes the country between Lake Nipissing and the height of land. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 13 includes whole of New Brunswick, with exception of Madawaska and portions of Westmoreland and Albert counties. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 15—Cape Breton island and portions of Antigonish and Guysborough counties, N.S. Scale,  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 27, Ontario—Lake of the Woods sheet—Rainy river district and portions of Thunder bay district and Keewatin. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$  or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 29, Ontario—Lake Nipigon sheet—includes central portion of Thunder bay district. Scale,  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## MAPS IN PROGRESS.

Sheet 2 N.E. Ontario—Belleville sheet—Northumberland and Prince Edward and portions of Durham, Peterborough, Hastings and Lennox and Addington counties. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 3 N.W. Ontario—Kingston sheet—includes Leeds and Grenville and portions of Hastings, Addington, Renfrew, Frontenac and Lanark counties. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 7 N.E.—Sault Ste. Marie sheet—includes part of Algoma district. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 8 N.W.—Sudbury sheet—includes part of Algoma and Nipissing districts. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 9 S.E. Ontario and Quebec—Pembroke sheet—includes portions of Hastings, Addington, Renfrew, Haliburton and Nipissing, Ont., and of Pontiac county, Quebec. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 10 S.E.—Cornwall sheet—includes Dundas, Prescott and Russell counties, Ont., and Vaudreuil and Soulanges and portions of Argenteuil and Ottawa counties, Que. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 10 S.W. Ontario and Quebec—Ottawa sheet—includes portions of Carleton, Lanark, Frontenac and Renfrew counties, Ont., and of Ottawa and Pontiac counties, Quebec. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 11, Montreal sheet—includes the country between Quebec and Vaudreuil and between the international boundary line and latitude  $48^{\circ}$  N. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 14 S.E.—Truro sheet—includes Pictou, N.S., King's and Queen's, P.E.I., and portions of Halifax, Guysborough and Colchester, N.S. Scale  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 28, Ontario—Thunder Bay sheet—includes portions of Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 30, Ontario—White River sheet—includes portions of Algoma and Thunder Bay districts. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 31, Ontario—Abitibi sheet—includes portions of Algoma and Nipissing districts. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 41, British Columbia—Prince Rupert sheet—includes portions of the province between longitude  $128^{\circ}$  W. and  $131^{\circ}$  W., and between latitude  $52^{\circ}$  N. and  $55^{\circ}$  N. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 42, British Columbia—Babine Lake sheet—includes portion of the province between longitude  $125^{\circ}$  W. and  $128^{\circ}$  W., and between latitude  $52^{\circ}$  N. and  $55^{\circ}$  N. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 43, British Columbia—Fort George sheet—includes portion of the province between longitude  $125^{\circ}$  W. and  $128^{\circ}$  W., and between latitude  $52^{\circ}$  N. and  $55^{\circ}$  N. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 44, British Columbia—Tete Jaune Cache sheet—includes portions of the province between longitude  $119^{\circ}$  W. and  $122^{\circ}$  W., and between latitude  $52^{\circ}$  N. and  $55^{\circ}$  N. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 45, British Columbia—Jasper House sheet—includes portions of the province between longitude  $116^{\circ}$  W. and  $119^{\circ}$  W., and between latitude  $52^{\circ}$  N. and  $55^{\circ}$  N. Scale  $\frac{1}{500000}$ , or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the North Saskatchewan. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch

Atlas of Canada—Price, half leather. . . . . \$ 3 00

Atlas of Canada—Price, full morocco. . . . . 5 00

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## ATLAS OF CANADA--MAPS.

1. Territorial divisions.
2. Relief map, west sheet.
3. Relief map, east sheet.
4. Geology, west sheet.
5. Geology, east sheet.
6. Minerals, west sheet.
7. Minerals, east sheet.
8. Forests.
9. Limits of trees.
10. Telegraphs—Quebec and maritime provinces.
11. Telegraphs—Ontario and Quebec.
12. Telegraphs—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
13. Telegraphs—British Columbia, Yukon and Alberta.
14. Telephones—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
15. Telephones—Ontario and Quebec.
16. Telephones—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.
17. Railways—Quebec and maritime provinces.
18. Railways—Ontario and Quebec.
19. Railways—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
20. Railways—British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon.
21. Transcontinental railways.
22. Canals, lighthouses and sailing routes—St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.
23. Lighthouses and sailing routes—Pacific coast.
24. Lighthouses and sailing routes—Atlantic coast.
25. Isotherms for months of year.
26. Isotherms for summer and year; precipitation, snowfall and isobars.
- 26a. Average possible hours of sunshine in summer months and temperature maps.
27. Density of population—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
- 27a. Density of population—Ontario and Quebec.
28. Density of population—Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- 28a. Density of population—British Columbia and Alberta.
29. Aborigines of Canada, Alaska and Greenland.
- 29a. Origins of the people—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
- 29b. Origins of the people—Ontario and Quebec.
- 29c. Origins of the people—Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- 29d. Origins of the people—British Columbia and Alberta.
30. International and interprovincial boundaries (a) eastern Canada-United states; (b) New Brunswick-Quebec; (c) Quebec-Labrador.
31. Interprovincial boundary—Ontario-Manitoba.
- 31a. International boundary—British Columbia and Yukon-Alaska.
32. Routes of explorers.
33. Drainage basins.
34. Montreal.
35. Toronto.
36. Quebec, St. John.
37. Winnipeg.
38. Vancouver, Ottawa.
39. Hamilton, London, Halifax.

## DIAGRAMS.

40. Trade and Commerce—Exports.
41. Trade and Commerce—Imports

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42. Trade and Commerce—Exports, principal items.
43. Trade and Commerce—Imports, principal items.
44. Trade and Commerce—Imports per head, duty, increase of trade.
45. Minerals, telegraphs.
46. Population according to (a) age and sex; (b) sex and conjugal condition.
47. Population according to age, sex and conjugal condition.
48. Population (a) proportion of British and foreign born; (b) birthplace of native population; (c) areas of provinces and territories.
49. Population (a) origins; (b) religions; (c) birthplaces.
50. Population (a) interprovincial immigration; (b) proportion of population; (c) density of population; (d) rural and urban.
51. Population, from earliest records to 1901, in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, other territories.
52. Population, from earliest records to 1901, in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.
53. Population—Cities and towns with a population of upward of 7,000.
54. Population—Cities and towns with a population of upward 7,000.
55. Population—Cities and towns with a population of upward of 7,000.
56. Agriculture—Value of land, &c.; of farm products; number of farmers and classification of farm area.
57. Agriculture—Improved and unimproved area; value of farm property.
58. Agriculture—Size of farms; number of farms; value of agricultural products.
59. Agriculture—Number of (a) sheep, (b) horses, (c) cattle.
60. Agriculture—Value of crops, live stock, dairy produce, &c.
61. Agriculture—Productions of grain, &c.
62. Agriculture—Principal crops of Ontario.
63. Agriculture—Principal crops of Manitoba.
64. Manufactures—Capital invested; number of wage-earners; value of products.
65. Manufactures—Proportion of population; value of product, by provinces.
66. Vital statistics—(a) blind (b) deaths.
67. Vital statistics—(a) insane, (b) deaf and dumb.
68. Finance—Revenue.
69. Finance—Expenditure.
70. Finance—Debt; expenditure for public works; assets.
71. Currency and Banking—Savings banks, deposits and withdrawals.
72. Currency and Banking—Chartered banks, liabilities, assets, deposits, loan and reserve fund.
73. Currency and Banking—Chartered banks, capital, deposits, liabilities and assets.
74. Marine—Light stations, &c., vessels entered, 1903.
75. Marine—Vessels arrived and departed; coasting vessels.
76. Marine—Sea-going shipping; vessels on inland waters.
77. Marine—Vessels in coasting trade, by provinces.
78. Fisheries—Yield; fishermen; value of vessels, &c.; fish exports.
79. Railways—Capital; passengers; freight; mileage.
80. Railways—Earnings; working expenses; receipts; expenditure.
81. Railways—Train mileage; rolling stock; passengers; freight.
82. Government railways—Expenditure and revenue; earnings and operating expenses; receipts.
83. Education, Immigration—Literate and illiterate; schools, teachers, pupils; expenditure; number of immigrants.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## REPORTS.

Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a relief map of North America. 8vo. pp. 226.

Dictionary of Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a relief map of Canada. 8vo., pp. 143.

## No. 34.

## REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

LAND PATENTS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the statements hereinafter enumerated for the year ended March 31, 1908.

A.—Statement showing the number of homestead entries as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

B.—Abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

C.—Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba.

D.—Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory; and the number of notifications mailed to the patentees.

E.—Statement showing the number of entries cancelled; also the year in which such entries were made.

F.—Statement showing the number of assignments recorded in the Land Patents Branch.

G.—Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. O. COTE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT showing the number of homestead entries made during the year ended March 31, 1908, as compared with the year ended March 31, 1907.

Agency.	1907-08.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.	Month.	1907-08.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net decrease.
Battleford.....	4,535	6,699	.....	2,164	April.....	2,594	6,189	.....	3,595	
Brandon.....	90	110	.....	20	May.....	3,253	4,583	.....	1,330	
Calgary.....	1,278	1,494	.....	216	June.....	4,574	5,369	.....	795	
Dauphin.....	772	582	190	.....	July.....	3,690	4,174	.....	484	
Edmonton.....	4,055	4,588	.....	543	August.....	2,814	3,888	.....	574	
Estevan.....	502	1,936	.....	1,434	September...	2,395	2,595	.....	200	
Humboldt.....	2,493	751	1,742	.....	October.....	2,252	3,389	.....	1,137	
Kamloops.....	195	70	125	.....	November.....	2,261	2,966	.....	705	
Lethbridge.....	2,456	1,988	468	.....	December.....	1,849	1,402	447	.....	
Minnedosa.....	.....	152	.....	152	January.....	1,453	1,111	342	.....	
Moosejaw.....	5,181	57	5,124	.....	February.....	1,420	1,033	387	.....	
New Westminster.	42	32	10	.....	March.....	1,869	1,589	280	.....	
Prince Albert ..	1,622	1,701	.....	79	Total..	30,424	37,788	1,456	8,820	7,364
Regina.....	1,653	10,342	.....	8,689						
Red Deer.....	1,825	3,189	.....	1,364						
Winnipeg.....	886	1,034	.....	148						
Yorkton.....	2,839	3,053	.....	214						
Total, ..	30,424	37,788	7,659	15,023						

N. O. COTE,  
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

B.—ABSTRACT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior, during the fiscal year (twelve months) ending March 31, 1908, as compared with the fiscal year (nine months) ending March 31, 1907.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	FROM APRIL 1, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1908. (Twelve months.)		FROM JULY 1, 1906, TO MARCH 31, 1907. (Nine months.)	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.	29	17,932		
2	British Columbia homesteads.	102	14,783	25	3,829
3	British Columbia sales.	49	2,739	32	2,919
4	Coal lands sales.	36	7,903	2	632
5	Commutation grants.	6	281	2	251
6	Half-breed allotments.	1	240		
7	Homesteads.	14,506	2,300,706	8,894	1,417,541
8	Hudson's Bay Co.	3	1,761	25	20,111
9	Lenses.	3			
10	License of occupation.	6			
11	Manitoba Act grants.	4	117		
12	Military Bounty grants.			1	160
13	Military homesteads.	9	2,872	3	969
14	Mineral rights (7,574 acres).	39		4	
15	Mining lands sales.	6	102	2	400
16	North west half-breed grants.	220	37,255	333	67,381
17	Parish sales.	6	1,546	8	770
18	Quit claim, special grants (1,842 acres).	12		9	
Railways:—					
19	Alberta Railway and Coal Co.			1	160
20	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	93	85,975		
21	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co., Under rights (2,001 acres).	9		2	
22	Canadian Northern Railway Co.	1,330	2,138,422	332	284,662
23	Canadian Pacific Railway grants.	246	377,427	140	237,861
24	Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris Branch	50	94,611	66	195,692
25	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.	76	1,062	6	117
26	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway grants.	33	361		
27	Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co.	471	676,160		
28	Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.	34	29,421	18	271
29	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.	192	52,779	99	37,592
30	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.	10	5,911	41	22,910
31	Saskatchewan and Western Railway.	43	98,886		
32	Sales.	607	159,050	361	50,161
33	School lands sales.	189	21,949	105	15,382
34	Special grants.	204	6,579	65	726
35	Yukon Territory sales.	65	2,147	20	843
36	Yukon Territory specials.	1			
Totals		18,690	6,138,977	10,596	2,361,330

N. O. COTE,  
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

C.—STATEMENT showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba, up to March 31, 1908.

	Acres.
Total area transferred to March 31, 1907 . . . . .	1,413,244·21
August 1, 1907 . . . . .	3,192·00
September 26, 1907 . . . . .	160·00
December 4, 1907 . . . . .	247,607·82
“ 20, 1907 . . . . .	16,332·85
“ 24, 1907 . . . . .	141,107·41
“ 24, 1907 . . . . .	77,494·70
January 29, 1908 . . . . .	7,502·70
March 9, 1908 . . . . .	11,167·00
Total . . . . .	1,917,808·69

N. O. COTE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.

D.—STATEMENT showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territory, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year, April 30, 1907-March 31, 1908.

Registration District.	Number of Patents sent to Registrars.	Number of notifications mailed to Patentees.
Yukon Territory . . . . .	68	86
Assiniboia . . . . .	7,943	7,547
South Alberta . . . . .	2,522	2,470
North Alberta . . . . .	2,981	3,008
West Saskatchewan . . . . .	841	831
East Saskatchewan . . . . .	2,182	2,013
Yorkton . . . . .	654	602

N. O. COTE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

E.—STATEMENT showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended March 31, 1908; also the year in which such entries were made.

Year.	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Time Sales.	Sales.
1877		1		
1878				
1879				
1880				
1881				
1882		4		
1883	5	6		
1884	1	5		
1885	2	2		
1886	2	3		
1887		1		1
1888	1	3		
1889	2	3		
1890				
1891	2			
1892	2		1	
1893				
1894				
1895	1			
1896	1			
1897	1			
1898	10			
1899	14			
1900	15	2	1	
1901	52			
1902	144			
1903	518		1	
1904	656	2	1	
1905	2,331		3	
1906	8,035		2	
1907	3,848		3	3
1908	25			
	15,668	32	12	4

N. O. COTE,  
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

F.—STATEMENT showing the number of assignments recorded in the Land Patents Branch during the year ended March 31, 1908.

Number of deeds registered . . . . .	853
Fees received in connection therewith . . . . .	\$1,752.50

N. O. COTE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.

G.—STATEMENT of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Name of grant.	No. of grants.	Acres.
Special grants . . . . .	210	6,474.00
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company . . . . .	...	9,774.02
Calgary and Edmouton Railway Company . . . . .	...	88,199.14
Canadian Northern Railway Company . . . . .	...	2,152,054.69
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, main line . . . . .	...	355,403.72
“ “ “ Souris branch . . . . .	...	93,808.70
“ “ “ Pipestone extension . . . . .	...	642.00
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company . . . . .	...	676,202.30
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company . . . . .	...	50,222.83
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company . . . . .	...	5,757.72
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company . . . . .	...	98,880.00
Railway right of way . . . . .	153	2,301.00
Hudson's Bay Company's grants . . . . .	10	370,089.00
		<hr/>
		3,909,800.12

N. O. COTE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, July 30, 1908.



PART II

IMMIGRATION



# IMMIGRATION

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, May 1, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit to you herewith the annual reports of the principal officers engaged in the immigration service, together with a report from the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and reports appended thereto from British and continental agents, &c. These reports have reference to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

The following statistical tables for the same period have been compiled in my office :—

### IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

#### SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Per ocean travel—	
Quebec.....	112,324
Halifax.....	28,319
St. John.....	17,894
Vancouver.....	6,566
Victoria.....	6,024
North Sydney.....	3,722
New York.....	22,379
Portland.....	3,650
Boston.....	1,987
Philadelphia.....	898
Baltimore.....	394
	<hr/> 29,308
From the United States (direct).....	204,157
	<hr/> 58,312
Total.....	<hr/> 262,469

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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL Immigrants arriving for Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908, and for the twelve months ending March 31, 1907.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.				FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April .....	23,143	6,031	6,139	35,313	30,103	7,153	6,793	44,051
May .....	22,701	7,425	7,065	37,191	28,493	8,675	8,569	45,677
June .....	13,657	5,849	6,025	25,531	20,913	8,450	8,280	37,643
July .....	9,850	4,420	4,087	18,357	14,601	6,150	5,590	26,341
August .....	9,641	3,792	3,590	17,023	10,744	5,508	4,760	21,012
September .....	7,345	3,817	3,173	14,335	10,039	5,074	3,944	19,057
October .....	6,993	3,558	3,251	13,802	9,374	4,779	4,090	18,243
November .....	6,395	2,689	2,370	11,454	7,516	3,583	3,166	14,265
December .....	4,109	1,851	1,688	7,648	3,513	1,899	1,624	9,036
January .....	3,604	1,177	892	5,673	3,174	1,274	1,119	5,567
February .....	5,371	1,340	1,034	7,745	3,609	1,434	1,121	6,164
March .....	20,230	4,312	4,088	28,630	9,749	2,931	2,733	15,413
Totals .....	133,039	46,261	43,402	222,702	133,828	56,912	51,729	262,469

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL Immigrants arriving for Canada, by ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908, and for the twelve months ending March, 31, 1907.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.				FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
North Sydney .....	845	122	45	1,012	2,726	618	378	8,722
Halifax .....	19,290	4,862	4,460	28,612	17,857	5,514	4,948	28,319
St. John .....	13,199	3,128	2,593	18,920	11,913	3,454	2,527	17,894
Quebec .....	43,498	20,908	19,498	83,904	57,218	28,708	26,398	112,324
Vancouver .....	2,948	235	118	3,301	6,218	208	140	6,566
Victoria .....	2,516	290	37	2,842	3,401	487	136	6,024
Via United States Ports (New York, Portland, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia) .....	17,146	3,914	3,788	24,848	20,960	4,552	3,796	29,308
From the United States .....	33,597	12,823	12,843	59,263	31,535	13,371	13,406	58,312
Totals .....	133,039	46,261	43,402	222,702	133,828	56,912	51,729	262,469



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Total Immigrants arriving from the United States, direct, by months, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908, and for the twelve months ending March 31, 1907.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.				FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April.....	7,005	2,542	2,809	12,356	5,131	2,103	2,379	9,613
May.....	4,085	1,592	1,677	7,354	3,749	1,522	1,651	6,922
June.....	2,844	1,044	1,006	4,894	2,806	1,279	1,239	5,324
July.....	2,967	1,164	1,019	5,150	2,760	1,455	1,180	5,395
August.....	2,463	870	834	4,167	2,160	1,077	839	4,076
September.....	2,331	892	829	4,052	1,954	1,019	880	3,853
October.....	2,857	1,135	1,103	5,095	2,435	1,139	1,072	4,646
November.....	2,306	963	960	4,229	2,140	951	1,065	4,156
December.....	1,298	533	509	2,340	1,627	615	695	2,937
January.....	973	381	321	1,675	1,542	606	614	2,762
February.....	806	329	295	1,520	1,446	525	495	2,466
March.....	3,572	1,378	1,481	6,431	3,785	1,080	1,297	6,162
Totals.....	33,597	12,823	† 12,843	59,263	31,535	13,371	13,406	58,312

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## SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION OF total Immigrant arrivals for Canada for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	SEX.			TRADE OR OCCUPATION.													
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.			Clerks, Traders, &c.			
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
Per ocean travel . . . . .	122,263	43,541	38,323	204,157	27,388	6,192	8,286	49,656	5,670	7,846	29,706	12,878	13,751	9,485	3,614	2,831	Not given.
From the United States.	31,535	13,371	13,406	58,312	23,219	12,133	12,509	4,472	338	274	1,893	341	273	958	244	213	
Totals . . . . .	153,828	56,912	51,729	262,469	50,607	18,325	20,795	54,128	6,008	8,120	31,599	13,219	14,024	10,443	3,858	3,044	
	TRADE OR OCCUPATION.				DESTINATION.												
	Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Not given.	
	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.										
Per ocean travel . . . . .	2,818	710	1,034	10,499	3,240	3,978	4,575	10,309	43,286	74,328	34,436	10,209	9,405	22,171	13,111	163	
From the United States.	851	69	73	66	142	189	64	51	871	805	5,353	20,381	22,072	8,597	19	163	
Totals . . . . .	3,669	779	1,107	10,565	3,382	4,168	4,639	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,596	31,477	30,768	32	163	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1907-8, and for the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, showing increase or decrease of each nationality.

	Twelve months ending March 31, 1907.	Fiscal year, 1907-8.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	76,298	90,380	14,082	
Welsh.....	870	1,032	162	
Scotch.....	20,729	22,223	1,494	
Irish.....	6,069	6,547	478	
Total British.....	103,966	120,182	16,216	
African, South.....	32	76	44	
Australian.....	293	180		113
Austrian, N.E.S.....	1,537	1,899	362	
Bohemian.....	163	102		61
Bukowinian.....	1,429	2,145	716	
Croatian.....	273	294		49
Dalmatian.....	51	10		41
Galician.....	6,313	14,268	7,955	
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	850	1,307	457	
Magyar.....	435	321		114
Ruthenian.....	482	912	430	
Slovak.....	216	188		28
Belgian.....	1,216	1,214		2
Bulgarian.....	221	2,529	2,308	
Brazilian.....	7	1		6
Chinese.....	97	1,884	1,787	
Dutch.....	658	1,212	554	
French.....	2,129	2,671	542	
German, N.E.S.....	2,801	2,363		438
Alsatian.....	1	2	1	
Bavarian.....	4	7	3	
Prussian.....	24	5		19
West Indian.....	176	134		42
Bermudian.....	13	43	30	
Jamaican.....	18	101	83	
Greek.....	702	1,053	351	
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	736	1,679	943	
" Russian.....	8,128	5,738		2,390
" Polish.....	62	46		16
" Austrian.....	215	195		20
" German.....	51	54	3	
Italian.....	10,584	11,212	628	
Japanese.....	3,214	7,601	4,387	
Newfoundland.....	1,121	3,374	2,253	
New Zealand.....	62	70	8	
Portuguese.....	5	2		3
Polish, N.E.S.....	231	255	24	
" Austrian.....	470	586	116	
" German.....	24	16		8
" Russian.....	652	736	84	
Persian.....	33	7		26
Roumanian.....	637	949	312	
Russian, N.E.S.....	3,609	6,281	2,672	
Finnish.....	1,444	1,212		232
Spanish.....	34	61	27	
Swiss.....	203	195		8
Servian.....	8	48	40	
Danish.....	481	290		191
Icelandic.....	94	97	3	
Swedish.....	1,888	2,132	244	
Norwegian.....	1,636	1,554		82

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Immigrants arriving for Canada, by Nationalities—*Con.*

	Twelve months ending March 31, 1907.	Fiscal year, 1907-8.	Increase.	Decrease.
Turkish.....	445	489	44	
Armenian.....	231	563	332	
Egyptian.....	10	8		2
Syrian.....	337	732	395	
Arabian.....	36	50	14	
U. S. A. Citizens (through ocean ports).....	143	133		10
Negro.....	149	136		13
Hindoo.....	2,329	2,623	294	
Total Continental, &c.....	59,473	83,975	24,502	
United States (direct).....	59,263	58,312		951
Total Immigration.....	992,702	262,469	39,767	

## ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 269,503 passengers, of whom 15,995 travelled saloon and 253,508 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 13,575 were destined to Canada and 2,420 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 227,272 were for Canada and 26,236 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 17,652 returned Canadians and 5,463 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 204,157 souls, which, together with the 58,312 settlers direct from the United States, brings the total immigration to 262,469, an increase over the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 39,767 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	5	1		6					5	1		6
Australian	62	65	18	145	25	27	7	59	87	92	25	204
Austrian		5		12	2			2		5		14
Hungarian	5			5					5			5
Belgian	21	4	2	27	3	1		4	24	5	2	31
Chinese	15	9	4	28	9	3	1	13	24	12	5	41
Dutch	7	1		8		1		1	7	2		9
French	179	124	46	349	19	25	10	54	198	149	56	403
German	51	14		65	19	2		21	70	16		86
English	2,799	1,515	251	4,565	110	67	14	191	2,909	1,582	265	4,756
Welsh	28	9	3	40		1		1	28	10	3	41
Scotch	488	245	25	758	26	15	1	42	514	260	26	800
Irish	132	75	7	214	11	6		17	143	81	7	231
West Indian	35	25	19	79	1	1		2	36	26	19	81
Bermudian	48	64	31	143					48	64	31	143
Jamaican	7	6	1	14					7	6	1	14
Hebrew	1	1		2					1	1		2
Italian	11	3		14	2	1		3	13	4		17
Japanese	54	12	4	70	19	3		22	73	15	4	92
Newfoundland	439	265	54	758	134	114	24	272	573	379	78	1,030
New Zealand	31	23	2	56	5	2	1	8	36	25	3	64
Polish	2			2	1			1	3			63
Russian	8	3	3	14					8	3	3	14
Finnish		1		1						1		1
Spanish	6	2	5	13	2			2	8	2	5	15
Swiss	6	3	1	10	2			2	8	3	1	12
Danish	4	1		5	1	1		2	5	2		7
Swedish	10	2		12		1		1	10	3		13
Norwegian	4	1		5	2	1		3	6	2		8
Armenian	1	1	2	4					1	1	2	4
Egyptian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Syrian	11			11	1			2	12		1	13
U. S. A. Citizens	151	104	19	274	806	609	91	1,506	957	713	110	1,780
Negro		3		3					4	3		7
Hindoo	3			3					3			3
Canadian	2,196	1,704	320	4,220	3	2		5	2,199	1,706	320	4,225
Tourists	950	577	108	1,635	129	51	3	183	1,079	628	111	1,818
Totals	7,782	4,868	925	13,575	1,333	934	153	2,420	9,115	5,802	1,078	15,995

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South....	40	16	20	76	3	...	7	10	43	16	27	86
Australian.....	105	44	31	180	102	69	53	224	207	113	84	404
Austrian, N.E.S..	1,333	296	270	1,899	227	127	109	463	1,560	423	379	2,362
Bohemian.....	50	25	27	102	5	5	9	19	55	30	36	121
Bukowinian.....	1,931	119	95	2,145	...	...	...	...	1,931	119	95	2,145
Croatian.....	204	15	5	224	25	4	3	32	229	19	8	256
Dalmatian.....	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Galician.....	9,646	2,312	2,310	14,268	96	53	36	185	9,742	2,365	2,346	14,453
Hungarian, N.E.S.	789	254	264	1,307	124	76	61	261	913	330	323	1,568
Magyar.....	201	58	62	321	...	...	...	...	201	58	62	321
Ruthenian.....	647	132	133	912	...	...	...	...	647	132	133	912
Slovak.....	135	30	23	188	...	...	...	...	135	30	23	188
Belgian.....	693	283	238	1,214	84	21	24	129	777	304	262	1,343
Bulgarian.....	2,516	7	6	2,529	1,224	11	3	1,238	3,740	18	9	3,767
Brazilian.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Chinese.....	1,719	39	126	1,884	156	2	4	162	1,875	41	130	2,046
Dutch.....	671	228	313	1,212	77	52	68	197	748	280	381	1,409
French.....	1,578	689	404	2,671	57	36	25	118	1,635	725	429	2,789
German, N.E.S....	1,079	580	704	2,363	269	192	206	667	1,348	772	910	3,030
Alsatian.....	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	4	...	2	4	6
Bavarian.....	6	1	...	7	1	1	...	2	7	...	...	9
Prussian.....	4	1	...	5	3	1	...	4	7	2	...	9
Wurtemberg.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
English.....	45,987	22,973	21,420	90,380	1,256	929	663	2,848	47,243	23,902	22,083	93,228
Welsh.....	663	194	175	1,032	46	23	15	84	709	217	190	1,116
Scotch.....	12,090	5,938	4,195	22,223	325	261	198	784	12,415	6,199	4,393	23,007
Irish.....	3,799	1,838	910	6,547	229	165	58	452	4,028	2,003	968	6,999
West Indian.....	78	53	3	134	8	...	...	8	86	53	3	142
Bernaduan.....	26	13	4	43	...	...	...	...	26	13	4	43
Jamaican.....	64	27	10	101	...	...	...	...	64	27	10	101
Greek.....	982	37	34	1,053	151	2	3	156	1,133	39	37	1,209
Hebrew, N.E.S....	648	476	555	1,679	43	43	56	142	691	519	611	1,821
" Russian.....	2,332	1,608	1,798	5,738	67	56	70	193	2,399	1,664	1,868	5,931
" Polish.....	21	11	14	46	2	1	...	3	23	12	14	49
" Austrian.....	99	52	44	195	2	...	...	2	101	52	44	197
" German.....	23	15	16	54	1	...	...	1	24	15	16	55
Italian.....	9,957	708	547	11,212	165	30	16	211	10,122	738	563	11,423
Japanese.....	6,945	566	90	7,601	590	121	5	716	7,535	687	95	8,317
Newfoundland....	2,497	571	306	3,374	721	594	91	1,406	3,218	1,165	397	4,780
New Zealand.....	50	14	6	70	24	17	4	45	74	31	10	115
Portuguese.....	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	3
Polish, N.E.S....	167	47	41	255	53	21	10	84	220	68	51	339
" Austrian.....	422	93	71	586	1	...	...	1	423	93	71	587
" German.....	5	7	4	16	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	16
" Russian.....	513	126	97	736	55	17	26	98	568	143	123	834
Persian.....	6	1	...	7	5	3	...	8	11	4	...	15
Roumanian.....	481	203	265	949	60	48	37	145	541	251	302	1,094
Russian, N.E.S....	3,487	1,250	1,544	6,281	1,893	974	977	3,844	5,380	2,224	2,521	10,125
Finnish.....	844	271	97	1,212	1,252	630	268	2,150	2,096	901	365	3,362
Spanish.....	50	9	2	61	2	...	...	2	52	9	2	63
Swiss.....	135	40	19	195	17	6	2	25	153	46	21	220
Servian.....	33	6	9	48	1	1	3	5	34	7	12	53
Danish.....	195	61	34	290	246	106	67	419	441	167	101	709
Icelandic.....	43	30	24	97	1	...	...	1	44	30	24	98
Swedish.....	1,271	445	416	2,132	811	511	279	1,601	2,082	956	695	3,733
Norwegian.....	934	337	283	1,554	1,754	833	403	2,990	2,688	1,170	686	4,544
Turkish.....	466	14	9	489	150	2	...	152	616	16	9	641
Armenian.....	320	142	101	563	24	25	12	61	344	167	113	624
Egyptian.....	6	2	...	8	2	1	...	3	8	3	...	11

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.—*Concluded.*

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Syrian . . . . .	469	165	98	732	112	44	41	197	581	209	139	929
Arabian . . . . .	37	6	7	50	5	.....	4	9	42	6	11	59
U. S. Citizens . .	77	25	29	133	949	959	411	2,319	1,026	986	440	2,452
Negro . . . . .	91	34	11	136	4	3	.....	7	95	37	11	143
Hindoo . . . . .	2,620	.....	3	2,623	4	.....	.....	4	2,624	.....	3	2,627
Total Immig'n . .	122,293	43,541	38,323	204,157	13,486	7,077	4,330	24,893	135,779	50,618	42,653	229,050
Ret'd Canadians .	12,391	3,799	1,462	17,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,391	3,799	1,462	17,652
Tourists . . . . .	3,909	1,250	304	5,463	1,157	110	76	1,343	5,066	1,360	380	6,806
Totals . . . . .	138,593	48,590	40,089	227,272	14,643	7,187	4,406	26,236	153,236	55,777	44,495	253,508

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South.	9	9	3	8	9	3	12	6	9	3	4	1	76
Australian.	15	13	26	39	14	10	10	15	6	1	7	24	180
Austrian, N.E.S.	214	435	215	120	142	77	79	200	211	29	35	142	1,899
Bohemian.	16	5	19	4	8	6	15	8	1	6		14	102
Bukowinian.	676	554	397	134	60	41	63	9	58	38	29	86	2,145
Croatian.	49	37	38	11	11	12	28	14	1	3	1	19	224
Dalmatian.	2	2	3	1				2					10
Galician.	4,414	3,257	4,053	761	301	192	386	307	224	88	74	211	14,268
Hungarian, N.E.S.	268	433	102	56	45	64	96	123	71	8	2	39	1,397
Magyar.	116	5	36	10	24	19	47	38	11	5	10		321
Ruthenian.	201	49	176	174	71	77	45	34		45	40		912
Slovak.	69	2	23	9	9	28	13	13	9	6	5	2	188
Belgian.	266	224	116	126	99	67	52	87	37	34	29	77	1,214
Bulgarian.	104	468	145	139	42	159	347	548	567	9		1	2,529
Brazilian.							1						1
Chinese.	92	112	143	175	195	179	244	207	144	110	101	182	1,884
Chinese.	316	222	178	30	122	39	91	82	24	22	23	63	1,212
French.	175	627	305	263	298	217	216	134	102	73	92	169	2,671
German, N.E.S.	290	355	246	250	221	228	246	185	81	84	86	82	2,363
Alsatian.		2											2
Bavarian.	1	2	1				1	2					7
Prussian.				2		1							5
English.	16,067	17,076	14,737	9,551	8,657	6,264	6,095	3,420	1,337	610	1,689	4,877	90,380
Welsh.	153	195	129	95	103	68	105	52	17	27	32	56	1,082
Scotch.	3,483	5,439	4,213	2,224	1,424	1,981	1,125	801	357	189	296	691	22,223
Irish.	1,025	1,271	1,200	525	622	566	471	266	124	55	114	308	6,547
West Indian.	14	20	11	29	3	13	16	12	6	2	2	6	134
Bermudian.	10	13	6	9			2			1	2		43
Jamaican.	5		2	12	41	15	16	9		1			101
Greek.	79	67	184	118	126	121	148	103	69	17	1	20	1,053
Hebrew, N.E.S.	62	42	86	108	203	257	257	56	258	237	35	128	1,679
Polish.	298	603	658	737	961	594	357	511	344	298	197	180	5,738
Austrian.	1	1	1	12	1	2	4		3	3	8	10	46
German.	16	7	43	12	38	6	13	15	13	15	10	7	195
Italian.	9	2	13	5	8	2	5	9	1				54
Italian.	3,036	3,083	1,538	638	513	430	482	376	197	85	232	582	11,212
Japanese.	714	521	807	2,323	649	1,238	396	198	359	108	139	149	7,601
Newfoundland.	439	537	267	231	218	230	328	445	144	110	101	333	3,374
New Zealand.	1	12	12	20	5	3	8	3	2			4	70
Portuguese.		1					1						2
Polish, N.E.S.	3	62	21	35	12	29	17	4	7	4		61	255
Austrian.	84	26	118	102	24	67	42	35	11	27	28	22	586
German.	3		6	3			1					3	16
Russian.	54	63	102	148	86	44	88	56	28	37	11	19	736
Persian.				3						2	2		7
Romanian.	144	154	69	80	86	52	56	128	47	84	27	22	949
Russian, N.E.S.	467	1,225	855	581	531	311	456	797	575	183	124	236	6,281
Finnish.	161	214	149	163	128	80	85	115	66	28	16	7	1,212
Spanish.	8	10	8	3	1	10	5	7	1	1	5	2	61
Swiss.	21	45	20	29	23	9	11	9	6	2	2	18	195
Servian.		1	7	6	5	1	19	2	1		2	4	48
Danish.	43	68	34	29	16	16	32	13	12	2	8	17	290
Icelandic.	8	8	8	9	5	3	2	5	9				97
Swedish.	305	491	255	276	178	134	172	161	60	16	34	50	2,132
Norwegian.	273	372	248	101	139	122	100	76	28	16	26	44	1,554
Turkish.	88	134	34	15	21	18	24	69	61	4	3	18	489
Armenian.	10	14	32	123	42	97	49	153	1	12	3	27	563
Egyptian.		2	1		4	1							8
Syrian.	5	38	79	115	148	68	61	167	35	5	2	9	732
Arabian.	4	2		21	8	8	1	3		1	2		50
U.S. Citizens.	16	14	15	12	26	14	8	8	8	2	1	9	133
Negro.	7	19	17	28	50	8	3	1				3	136
Hindoo.	98	90	108	54	160	903	555	9	356	67	6	217	2,623
Totals.	34,438	38,755	32,319	20,946	16,936	15,204	13,597	10,106	6,009	2,805	3,698	9,251	204,157



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TABLE IV.  
MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal  
Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
<i>Agriculturists.</i>	7,722	8,850	8,245	3,808	2,621	2,654	1,852	1,593	1,162	380	737	2,782	41,866
<i>General labourers.</i>	14,078	12,969	9,251	6,069	3,803	4,320	3,901	3,114	2,221	832	994	2,219	63,172
<i>Mechanics.</i>	8,221	10,591	8,928	6,433	6,261	4,384	3,979	2,809	1,290	798	808	1,883	56,335
<i>Clerks.</i>	1,569	2,560	2,088	1,913	1,689	1,671	1,434	892	765	360	396	845	15,930
<i>Miners.</i>	459	534	505	426	526	487	618	372	145	119	118	253	4,562
<i>Female servants.</i>	1,173	1,701	1,910	978	906	974	925	732	360	132	226	433	10,469
<i>Not classed.</i>	1,216	2,250	1,392	1,268	1,040	1,314	889	657	387	215	349	836	11,793
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>38,755</b>	<b>32,319</b>	<b>20,946</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,204</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>9,251</b>	<b>204,157</b>
<i>Maritime Provinces.</i>	2,041	1,186	1,060	692	805	625	707	1,009	665	270	314	894	10,369
<i>Quebec.</i>	5,030	8,814	6,751	4,443	4,216	3,674	3,376	2,765	1,263	852	774	1,269	43,286
<i>Ontario.</i>	13,369	14,326	12,067	7,771	6,518	5,081	4,788	3,514	2,000	716	1,104	2,590	74,328
<i>Manitoba.</i>	8,509	8,322	6,615	2,732	1,394	1,443	1,220	894	591	341	479	1,296	34,436
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>	1,787	2,413	1,849	813	618	526	616	507	187	71	159	699	10,299
<i>Alberta.</i>	1,706	1,709	1,786	897	700	593	581	337	198	87	226	615	9,405
<i>British Columbia.</i>	1,964	1,987	2,191	3,628	1,921	3,278	2,369	1,083	1,165	468	649	1,528	22,171
<i>Yukon.</i>	3	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>38,755</b>	<b>32,319</b>	<b>20,946</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,204</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>9,251</b>	<b>204,157</b>

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TABLE  
NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	40	16	20	76	12	8	13	3	1		8	2	7
Australian	105	44	31	180	18	3	4	18	2	1	34	4	6
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,333	296	270	1,899	348	50	79	776	59	81	100	37	34
Bohemian	50	25	27	102	9	3	1	11	2	4	10	3	3
Bukowinian	1,931	119	95	2,145	460	34	49	1,368	36	37	51	1	3
Croatian	204	15	5	224	18			165	1		7		
Dalmatian	10			10	1			9					
Galician	9,646	2,312	2,310	14,268	3,348	749	1,353	5,924	533	783	273	64	68
Hungarian, N.E.													
S.	789	254	264	1,307	325	61	70	415	83	112	31	15	19
Magyar	201	58	62	321	2	3	3	188	29	38	7	2	
Ruthenian	647	132	133	912	13			622	61	116	11	1	
Slovak	135	30	23	188	3			128	9	10	1	1	1
Slovenian	693	283	238	1,214	199	61	84	184	30	30	153	86	56
Bulgarian	2,516	7	6	2,529	478		4	2,011	4	2	17		
Brazilian	1			1									
Chinese	1,719	39	126	1,884	32			453	2	7	41	1	1
Dutch	671	228	313	1,212	236	69	98	119	27	67	257	60	97
French	1,578	689	404	2,671	673	158	191	266	43	38	320	139	103
German, N.E.S.	1,079	580	704	2,363	323	179	375	266	67	106	292	102	132
Alsatian		1	1	2									1
Bavarian	6	1		7	1			2			2		
Prussian	4	1		5	1						1	1	
English	45,987	22,973	21,420	90,380	11,316	3,169	3,697	9,580	2,827	4,060	17,873	8,128	8,989
Welsh	663	194	175	1,032	163	22	35	88	17	24	221	55	61
Scotch	12,090	5,938	4,195	22,223	2,800	653	781	2,520	405	536	4,776	1,879	1,892
Irish	3,799	1,838	910	6,547	1,149	189	200	934	132	158	912	407	284
West Indian	78	53	3	134	5			26	1	1	25	4	
Bermudian	26	13	4	43	1			5			14	2	
Jamaican	64	27	10	101	1			44			4	3	
Greek	982	37	34	1,053	136		4	788	11	25	23	3	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	648	476	555	1,679	125	65	131	139	48	93	304	267	246
Russian	2,332	1,608	1,798	5,738	114	36	66	524	121	170	1,485	902	999
Polish	21	11	14	46				7			13	8	13
Austrian	99	52	44	195	2			33	1	2	46	16	13
German	23	15	16	54	5			2	1		15	10	15
Italian	9,957	708	547	11,212	1,092	40	38	8,157	262	273	424	39	25
Japanese	6,945	566	90	7,601	1,656	95	11	3,773	147	34	96	20	3
Newfoundland	2,497	571	306	3,374	35	2		2,115	99	114	186	45	66
New Zealand	50	14	6	70	14	2		6	1		18	4	4
Portuguese	1	1		2				1					
Polish, N.E.S.	167	47	41	255	47	6	12	69	12	17	26	7	4
Austrian	422	93	71	586	7	1	3	394	41	50	17	2	3
German	5	7	4	16				2	1		3		
Russian	513	126	97	736	73	13	23	320	29	39	88	24	15
Persian	6	1		7	1			3			2		
Romanian	481	203	265	949	73	34	73	316	60	109	72	43	63
Russian, N.E.S.	3,487	1,250	1,544	6,281	725	265	511	1,880	240	422	658	295	310
Finnish	844	271	97	1,212	69	5	15	630	40	21	56	12	19
Spanish	50	9	2	61	5			26	3		9	1	2
Swiss	136	40	19	195	41	7	11	32	4	1	43	7	6
Servian	33	6	9	48	1			22	2	4	4	2	3
Danish	195	61	34	290	92	16	26	51	4	3	40	6	3
Icelandic	43	30	24	97	13	2	10	14			8	5	5
Swedish	1,271	445	416	2,132	364	101	181	634	61	107	209	53	73
Norwegian	934	337	283	1,554	289	70	102	434	49	93	163	34	43

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V.

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
12	3					2	5			3	15	16	24		4	14	
15	6		13	2	6	10	7	17	14	3	9	24	10	2	5	127	
21	7	12	76	9	15	98	12	35	49	130	720	315	432	134	108	59	1
1			19	4	9	6		7	10	25	11	12	19	8	13	14	
	1	1	22	2	1	41		4	4	122	851	223	717	127	87	18	
	1		14		1	4		9	4	15	15	149	17		1	27	
										4	5			1			
6			89	11	22	901	6	54	84	249	2,595	1,714	7,452	1,169	989	100	
4	1		12	2	2	50	2	42	61	60	108	355	262	459	32	31	
2						10	2	14	21	25	20	102	36	99	36	3	
1						59		11	17	7	302	191	357	37	11	7	
			2			11	1	9	12		5	63	11	3	45	61	
39	17	9	111	36	39	38	7	15	20	191	327	53	406	83	111	43	
6			1			3	3			116	186	2,203	15	3		6	
1										1							
1,105	16	37	1			1	87	19	81	14	156	143	8		9	1,554	
48	18	20	2			28	9	26	31	17	219	379	408	74	86	29	
161	66	21	34	15	15	116	124	152	36	208	1,178	185	616	178	202	102	2
114	38	37	45	6	7	114	39	74	47	74	418	371	790	344	256	109	1
											2						
1								1		1	4	1		1			
										2			1		1		
4,552	2,218	1,619	1,211	403	575	4,432	1,455	1,796	2,480	3,127	15,903	44,464	12,618	4,412	4,378	5,470	8
59	18	18	115	17	23	40	17	25	14	55	162	362	146	53	86	168	
1,374	502	405	316	116	201	1,849	304	444	380	736	4,549	8,650	4,274	1,083	1,285	1,646	
627	235	149	38	11	6	681	139	183	113	218	1,330	2,687	1,329	222	411	349	1
12	1					45	10	2	2	74	7	52	1				
2						9	4	2	4	30			1		12		
8	4	5				10	7	10	5	53	12	36					
30	2					15	5	6	5	97	318	583	10			45	
66	23	59				45	14	28	26	11	1,257	183	161	52	14	1	
171	146	288	3	3	9	232	35	168	206	147	2,925	1,764	714	85	64	39	
						3	1		1	4	16	25	1				
15	10	11				15	3	10	18	7	98	80	10				
1	3	1						1		34	12	3			5		
48	9	4	201	5	2	189	35	164	205	439	5,213	4,365	215	11	200	769	
596	61	6	77	2		15	747	226	36	4	7	1			7,589		
44	8	5	95	30	41	293	22	94	80	3,014	141	105	23	2	11	78	
8	2		4					5	2		9	5	7		6	43	
	1										2						
2	1	2	8	2	3	13	15	6	3	10	101	33	53	31	9	18	
	1		3			35	1	13	15	25	149	131	188	15	65	12	
						4		2	4		2	2	6	6			
5	2	4	27	2	3	44		12	13	32	345	177	124	17	9	32	
								1		1		6					
16	5	6				52	4	9	14	6	421	128	128	257	8	1	
74	50	80	115	5	7	267	35	128	214	202	1,750	1,268	1,607	727	373	354	
2	1		86	11	25	190	1	12	17	13	103	92	44	5	37	88	
8	1					1	2	3		2	6	19	19		1	14	
13	2					9	7	11	1	4	82	39	27	11	18	14	
1	1		4				1	1	2	6	6	22	3	7	3	1	
10	4		2			24	2	5	2	7	63	73	71	29	36	11	
3	1					21	5	1	9		12	3	79		3		
17	5	5	38	9	17	187	9	29	33	45	192	635	588	233	192	247	
14	3	2	30	2	1	153	4	26	42	79	114	371	375	222	170	223	

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TABLE  
NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	TRADE OR												
	Sex.				Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Turkish . . . . .	466	14	9	489	138	2	3	280	2	2	33	3	2
Armenian . . . . .	320	142	101	563	46	4	7	150	27	22	103	39	37
Egyptian . . . . .	6	2		8							3		
Syrian . . . . .	469	165	98	732	151	12	18	203	26	19	48	25	12
Arabian . . . . .	37	6	7	50	2	1	1	26	1		2		
U.S. Citizens . . . . .	77	27	29	133	14	2	3	8	6	9	31	7	4
Negro . . . . .	91	34	11	136	7			31			35	1	6
Hindoo . . . . .	2,620		3	2,623	116			2,429			2		
Totals . . . . .	122,293	43,541	38,323	204,157	27,388	6,192	8,286	49,656	5,670	7,846	29,706	12,878	13,751

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## V.

Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908—Continued.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
10	3	2				1	5	3		50	98	334	5		2		
11	8	11	12			46	8	18	18	45	375	139	1		2		
1	1						12	1		3	4	1					
60	14	6		1	1	57	7	30	42	367	252	96	13			4	
5			1	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	34	4	2				
14	3	2	3	1		2	7	6	11	30	29	24	5	6	7	32	
6	1					25	12	6	5	95	16	29	4		1		
63		3					10				3	1				2,619	
9,485	3,614	2,831	2,818	710	1,034	10,499	3,240	3,978	4,575	10,309	43,286	74,328	34,436	10,209	9,405	22,171	

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## PORT OF NORTH SYDNEY.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived at the port of North Sydney 9,790 passengers, of whom 2,953 travelled saloon and 6,837 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 2,116 were destined to Canada and 837 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 5,159 were for Canada and 1,678 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,204 returned Canadians and 233 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 3,722 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian . . . . .	1			1					1			1
Austrian . . . . .					2			2	2			2
Hungarian . . . . .	1			1					1			1
Chinese . . . . .	3			3					3			3
French . . . . .	83	70	33	186	12	20	8	40	95	90	41	226
German . . . . .	2			2	6			6	8			8
English . . . . .	136	21		157	16	4	2	22	132	25	2	179
Welsh . . . . .	5	1		6					5	1		6
Scotch . . . . .	38	6		44	6	3		9	44	9		53
Irish . . . . .	14	2		16	7	3		10	21	5		26
West Indian . . . . .	2			2					2			2
Italian . . . . .	2			2					2			2
Japanese . . . . .	1			1	1			1	2			2
Newfoundland . . . . .	423	242	53	718	130	114	23	267	553	356	76	985
New Zealand . . . . .	1			1					1			1
Russian . . . . .	2			2					2			2
Spanish . . . . .					1			1	1			1
Danish . . . . .	1			1	1			2	2	1		3
Swedish . . . . .					1			1		1		1
Norwegian . . . . .	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Syrian . . . . .	4			4	1			1	5			5
U. S. Citizens . . . . .	57	18	3	78	343	92	18	453	400	110	21	531
Hindoo . . . . .	1			1					1			1
Canadian . . . . .	583	175	57	815		1		1	583	176	57	816
Tourists . . . . .	35	30	8	73	12	7		19	47	37	8	92
Totals . . . . .	1,397	565	154	2,116	539	247	51	837	1,936	812	205	2,953

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austrian.....	2	1	2	5					2	1	2	5
Chinese.....	12			12					12			12
French.....	104	50	42	196	7			7	111	50	42	203
German.....	9	1		10	1			1	10	1		11
English.....	49	1	6	56	11	1		12	60	2	6	68
Welsh.....	6			6	4			4	10			10
Scotch.....	15	3		18	2	1		3	17	4		21
Irish.....	7	1		8	2	1	1	4	9	2	1	12
West Indian.....	3			3					3			3
Bermudian.....	1			1					1			1
Italian.....	6		2	8	1			1	7		2	9
Newfoundland.....	2,464	555	301	3,320	703	592	91	1,387	3,167	1,148	392	4,707
Polish.....					6			6	6			6
Russian, N.E.S.....	6	1		7	2	1	1	4	8	2	1	11
Finnish.....	1			1					1			1
Danish.....	3			3					3			3
Icelandic.....					1			1	1			1
Swedish.....	15	1	4	20	4			4	19	1	4	24
Norwegian.....	8	1	1	10	3			3	11	1	1	13
Armenian.....	1			1					1			1
Syrian.....	8			8	5	3		8	13	3		16
U.S.A. Citizens.....	6	3	20	29	21	14	174	209	27	17	194	238
Total immigration.....	2,726	618	378	3,722	773	614	267	1,654	3,499	1,232	645	5,376
Returned Canadians.....	787	216	201	1,204					787	216	201	1,204
Tourists.....	117	92	24	233	15	5	4	24	132	97	28	257
Totals.....	3,630	926	603	5,159	788	619	271	1,678	4,418	1,545	874	6,837

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals
Austrian.....					5								5
Chinese.....	12			12	3	1	4						12
French.....	1	57	18	17	12	15	22	19	28	5	12		196
German.....				12		6	1		1				10
English.....	3	15	1	5	4	4	4	10	12	3	12	3	56
Welsh.....		1		3					12				6
Scotch.....	2	4			7		12			1		12	18
Irish.....				1	12			1	12		1	1	8
West Indian.....	1					1						1	3
Bermudian.....			1										1
Italian.....		1				3			4				8
Newfoundland.....	428	507	266	231	208	228	326	439	143	110	101	333	3,320
Russian, N.E.S.....				2	3			1		1			7
Finnish.....												1	1
Danish.....							2				1		3
Swedish.....					14		1	1			3	1	20
Norwegian.....	1		2		3		2	1				1	10
Armenian.....	1												1
Syrian.....		12	12		12	1			1				8
U. S. Citizens.....	1	5	5	1	5	8			2			2	29
Totals.....	440	592	295	264	268	264	367	472	185	120	110	345	3,722



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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....		1	2	2	11	12	3	5	....	3	3	1	43
General labourers.....	376	414	199	134	129	141	240	312	102	78	71	288	2,484
Mechanics.....	34	68	33	49	33	21	35	41	12	9	13	30	378
Clerks.....	6	23	9	8	8	3	10	8	12	6	2	1	96
Miners.....	3	11	11	10	12	21	21	51	15	17	5	9	186
Female servants.....	10	52	33	30	27	29	40	38	18	3	8	12	300
Not classed.....	11	23	8	31	48	37	18	17	26	4	8	4	235
Totals.....	440	592	295	264	268	264	367	472	185	120	110	345	3,722
Maritime Provinces.....	404	463	266	228	213	237	334	401	170	117	93	317	3,243
Quebec.....	9	87	4	24	15	22	27	24	4	1	5	7	229
Ontario.....	9	26	21	4	7	1	3	33	7	1	2	1	115
Manitoba.....	3	6	1	....	27	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	39
Saskatchewan.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Alberta.....	2	5	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	12
British Columbia.....	12	5	3	6	6	3	3	11	4	1	10	18	82
Totals.....	440	592	295	264	268	264	367	472	185	120	110	345	3,722

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Austrian . . . . .	2	1	2	5				1	1	2			
Chinese . . . . .	12			12				6					
French . . . . .	104	50	42	196				87	9	5	12	11	21
German . . . . .	9	1		10				1			1	1	
English . . . . .	49	1	6	56				23			9	1	3
Welsh . . . . .	6			6				1			3		
Scotch . . . . .	15	3		18				1			5	3	
Irish . . . . .	7	1		8				3					
West Indian . . . . .	3			3				3					
Bermudian . . . . .	1			1							1		
Italian . . . . .	6		2	8									
Newfoundland . . . . .	2,464	555	301	3,320	34	2		2,091	98	110	182	44	66
Russian, N.E.S. . . . .	6	1		7				5			1	1	
Finnish . . . . .	1			1				1					
Danish . . . . .	3			3				2			1		
Swedish . . . . .	15	1	4	20		1	4	12			2		
Norwegian . . . . .	8	1	1	10	1			6			1	1	1
Armenian . . . . .	1			1									
Syrian . . . . .	8			8	1			1					
U S. Citizens . . . . .	6	3	20	29				2	1	6	4		3
Totals . . . . .	2,726	618	378	3,722	36	3	4	2,252	109	123	222	62	94

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## V.

Canada at the Port of North Sydney for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
5			1				1			5						
4	3	6				16	1	11	10	3	8	1				
1			6							127	69					
3			10				4		3	10						
			2							47	3	2	2		1	1
3										6						
1			1				2	1		12	2		3			1
										5	1	2				
6		2								3						
41	8	5	95	30	41	284	21	89	79	8						
										2,963	140	103	23	2	11	78
										6	1					
										1						
1										1	2					
										9	1		10			
										6	1	1	1			1
1										1						
6										6	1	1				
							2	11		23		5				1
72	11	13	115	30	41	300	29	103	103	3,243	229	115	39	2	12	82

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## PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived at the port of Halifax 36,091 passengers, of whom 2,002 travelled saloon and 34,089 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 1,909 were destined to Canada and 93 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 31,279 were for Canada and 2,810 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,624 returned Canadians and 336 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 28,319 souls, a decrease, as compared with the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 293 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
French.....	17	4	3	24					17	4	3	24
German.....		1		1						1		1
English.....	294	133	28	455	1	1		2	295	134	28	457
Welsh.....	3	2		5					3	2		5
Scotch.....	37	22		59					37	22		59
Irish.....	10	7		17					10	7		17
West Indian.....	7	4	1	12					7	4	1	12
Bermudian.....	2	10	4	16					2	10	4	16
Jamaican.....	2	2		4					2	2		4
Italian.....	1			1					1			1
Newfoundland.....	13	21	1	35	4		1	5	17	21	2	40
Russian.....		1		1						1		1
Spanish.....	1			1					1			1
Norwegian.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
Armenian.....	1		2	4					1		2	4
U. S. A. Citizens.....	16	51	2	29	7	2		9	23	13	2	38
Canadian.....	218	123	34	375	1			1	219	123	34	376
Tourists.....	474	322	70	866	71	4	1	76	545	326	71	942
Totals.....	1,098	666	145	1,909	84	7	2	93	1,182	673	147	2,002

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....	7	1	7	15					7	1	7	15
Australian.....	9			9					9			9
Austrian, N.E.S.....	102	16	5	123	17	23	14	54	119	39	19	177
Bohemian.....	14	1	5	20	1			1	15	1	5	21
Bukowinian.....	59	12	2	73					59	12	2	73
Croatian.....	14		1	15	17	1	2	20	31	1	3	35
Galician.....	1,114	360	380	1,854	8	6	2	16	1,122	366	382	1,870
Hungarian.....	21	5	5	31	9	6	2	17	30	11	7	48
Belgian.....	138	54	44	236	19	3	2	24	157	57	45	260
Bulgarian.....	290		4	294	106			106	396		4	400
Brazilian.....	1			1					1			1
Chinese.....	15			15					15			15
Dutch.....	208	54	105	367	11	3	11	25	219	57	116	392
French.....	349	105	74	528	5	2	4	11	354	107	78	539
German, N.E.S.....	191	91	174	456	48	26	35	109	239	117	209	565
Alsatian.....		1	1	2						1	1	2
Bavarian.....	2			2					2			2
English.....	9,973	2,940	2,569	15,422	160	88	72	320	10,133	3,028	2,581	15,742
Welsh.....	99	13	17	129	4	3		7	103	16	17	136
Scotch.....	2,152	661	517	3,330	26	13	8	47	2,178	674	525	3,377
Irish.....	601	170	97	868	23	5	3	31	624	175	100	899
West Indian.....	38	14	1	53	7			7	45	14	1	60
Bernaduan.....	6	3	1	10					6	3	1	10
Jamaican.....	50	8		58					50	8		58
Greek.....	135	6	4	145	16	1	1	18	151	7	5	163
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	200	177	194	571	8	2	1	11	208	179	195	582
" Russian.....	363	270	289	922	33	17	14	64	396	287	303	986
" Polish.....	8	6	7	21	1			1	9	6	7	22
" Austrian.....	21	4	3	28	2			2	23	4	3	30
" German.....	5	2	3	10					5	2	3	10
Italian.....	200	16	11	227	19	5	5	29	219	21	16	256
Japanese.....	3			3					3			3
Newfoundland.....	33	16	5	54	17	1		18	50	17	5	72
Polish, N.E.S.....	7	3	2	12	10	3	2	15	17	6	4	27
" Austrian.....	5	1		6	1			1	6	1		7
" Russian.....	41	10	10	61	42	14	25	81	83	24	35	142
Persian.....	4			4	3	3		6	7	3		10
Roumanian.....	43	37	64	144	5	2		7	48	39	64	151
Russian, N.E.S.....	373	152	224	749	359	136	163	658	732	288	387	1,407
Finnish.....	96	35	8	139	158	74	24	256	254	109	32	395
Spanish.....	1	2		3					1	2		3
Swiss.....	22	4	3	29	1			1	23	4	3	30
Servian.....	4			4					4			4
Danish.....	23	6		29	28	8	13	49	51	14	13	78
Icelandic.....	2	1	8	11					2	1	8	11
Swedish.....	73	20	11	104	82	39	25	146	155	59	36	250
Norwegian.....	116	25	12	153	236	71	35	342	352	96	47	495
Turkish.....	105	3	1	109	30	2		32	135	5	1	141
Armenian.....	196	115	82	393	22	24	12	58	218	139	94	451
Egyptian.....	2			2					2			2
Syrian.....	272	85	55	412	96	39	41	176	368	124	96	588
Arabian.....	10	2	2	14	3			3	6	2	5	20
U.S. Citizens.....	7	3	1	11	23	11	3	37	30	14	4	48
Negro.....	34	4		38	1			1	35	4		39
Total Immigration.....	17,857	5,514	4,948	28,319	1,657	631	522	2,810	19,514	6,145	5,470	31,129
Returned Canadians.....	2,108	347	169	2,624					2,108	347	169	2,624
Tourists.....	239	78	19	336					239	78	19	336
Totals.....	20,204	5,939	5,136	31,279	1,657	631	522	2,810	21,861	6,570	5,658	34,089

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South	6	3	1	2	2						1		15
Australian	5	1						1				2	9
Austrian, N.E.S.	2	5						3	32	3	19	53	123
Bohemian										6		14	20
Bukowinian	34	1	1						37				73
Croatian									1			14	15
Galician	1,040	4	616		5		2	12	158		2	15	1,854
Hungarian	11	2	2		12				8			6	31
Belgian	71	26			1	9		37	24	4	12	52	236
Bulgarian		14		13	1			7	258	1			294
Brazilian								1					1
Chinese						14					1		15
Dutch	281			1				3	16		13	83	367
French	129	126	7					5	36	48	55	115	528
German, N.E.S.	136	61	11	30	1	18	1	34	46	38	42	38	456
Alsatian		2											2
Bavarian	1		1										2
English	9,392	1,252	473	140	159	88	78	326	442	223	478	2,371	15,422
Welsh	64	17	3	2	2	3		7	1	10	5	15	129
Scotch	2,353	53	36	23	39	21	12	83	160	108	126	316	3,330
Irish	473	62	47	15	9	10	5	31	26	23	34	133	868
West Indian	1	17	6	16		4	2		4			3	53
Bermudian	2	3	2	2						1			10
Jamaican	3		2	1	39		5	8					58
Greek	7	3		6	32	25	8	29	24	11			145
Hebrew, N.E.S.	14	15	3	1		2	1	9	243	179	13	91	571
" Russian	76	47	34	52	17	41	9	121	249	121	67	88	922
" Polish			1	1					2	2	5	10	21
" Austrian				1				3	13	5	1	5	28
" German					4			5	1				10
Italian	80	52	1				2		46	8	18	20	227
Japanese				1						1			3
Newfoundland	2	30	1		10	2	2	6	1				54
Polish, N.E.S.						1		3	4	4			12
" Austrian			1			1			3			1	6
" Russian	1		3			4	5	20	21	7			61
Persian										2	2		4
Roumanian		15						1	30	80		18	144
Russian, N.E.S.	48	34	26	13	6	4		164	203	84	53	114	749
Finnish	50	4		1				36	20	16	8	4	139
Spanish	1								1		1		3
Swiss	6	9						1	3	2		8	29
Servian													4
Danish	12	1			1			4	2	1	3	5	29
Icelandic	2								9				11
Swedish	36			2				20	14	8	14	10	104
Norwegian	110				14		3	3	7	1	5	10	153
Turkish	24	3	7	8	6	13	3	40		4	1		109
Armenian	6	10	17	71	25	85	38	129	1	5	1	5	393
Egyptian			1			1							2
Syrian			45	39	119	41	22	127	12	3		4	412
Arabian	4	1		2	4			2					14
U. S. Citizens	2		1				1	1	1		1		11
Negro		12	6		18		1					1	38
Totals	14,491	1,885	1,355	443	523	387	200	1,282	2,159	1,009	981	3,604	28,319

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupation and Destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	5,494	482	655	125	62	43	45	285	529	203	336	1,854	10,113
General labourers ..	2,678	585	376	83	197	96	44	282	589	203	111	342	5,586
Mechanics.....	4,508	467	161	143	119	118	53	337	677	395	289	735	8,002
Clerks.....	743	79	22	27	37	43	13	138	109	54	104	213	1,582
Miners.....	216	46	48	20	28	17	14	70	58	50	51	165	783
Female servants.....	504	52	63	22	31	18	16	105	125	61	57	185	1,239
Not classed.....	348	174	30	23	49	52	15	63	72	43	33	110	1,014
Totals.....	14,491	1,885	1,355	443	523	387	200	1,282	2,159	1,009	981	3,604	28,319
Maritime Provinces. ...	884	309	494	184	416	184	120	360	291	82	115	377	3,766
Quebec.....	1,602	288	115	103	56	132	49	331	572	475	254	429	4,406
Ontario.....	6,409	518	125	91	25	37	25	307	736	256	307	1,068	9,904
Manitoba.....	3,562	381	364	47	9	1	4	154	320	100	157	555	5,654
Saskatchewan .....	822	260	94	12	5	19	...	54	105	30	47	347	1,795
Alberta.....	930	92	161	2	6	1	...	47	70	32	38	266	1,645
British Columbia.....	332	37	2	4	6	13	2	29	65	34	63	562	1,149
Totals....	14,491	1,885	1,355	443	523	387	200	1,282	2,159	1,009	981	3,604	28,319

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## TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.	7	1	7	15	5	1	5						2
Australian.	9			9	3			1			4		
Austrian, N.E.S.	102	16	5	123	12	3	2	21	1		7	3	
Bohemian.	14	1	5	20									
Bukowinian.	59	12	2	73	40	8	2	19					
Croatian.	14		1	15				1					
Galician.	1,114	360	380	1,854	968	212	343	116	16	16	28	7	13
Hungarian.	21	5	5	31	6	2	4	11	1		1	1	
Belgian.	138	54	44	236	55	13	20	19	3		16	12	2
Bulgarian.	290		4	294	95		3	188		1	4		
Brazilian.	1			1									
Chinese.	15			15				1					
Dutch.	208	54	105	367	121	27	45	28	8	34	53	9	17
French.	349	105	74	528	203	48	48	38	6	5	68	19	13
German, N.E.S.	191	91	174	456	90	54	144	17	4		47	11	22
Alsatian.		1	1	2								1	1
Bavarian.	2			2	1						1		
English.	9,973	2,940	2,509	15,422	3,747	737	848	2,271	348	392	3,148	844	811
Welsh.	99	13	17	129	27	1	7	14			37	4	
Scottish.	2,152	661	517	3,330	550	111	121	447	49	74	844	163	173
Irish.	601	170	97	868	208	26	29	183	11	10	109	33	23
West Indian.	38	14	1	53	3			16	1	1	18		
Bermudian.	6	3	1	10				3			2	1	
Jamaican.	56	8		64	58			43			2		
Greek.	135	6	4	145	12			107	2	4	6	2	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	200	177	194	571	82	46	90	25	9	9	74	105	78
" Russian.	363	270	289	922	40	14	21	25	12	15	276	180	175
" Polish.	8	6	7	21				1			7	5	6
" Austrian.	21	4	3	28	1			2			13	3	2
" German.	5	2	3	10	3						2	2	3
Italian.	200	16	11	227	18	4	4	161	5	4	15	2	2
Japanese.	3			3							1		
Newfoundland.	33	16	5	54	1			24	1	4	4	1	
Polish, N.E.S.	7	3	2	12	1			2	1		4	1	2
" Austrian.	5	1		6	3						1		
" Russian.	41	10	10	61	6			18	3	4	9	5	4
Persian.	4			4				2			2		
Roumanian.	43	37	64	144	13	11	26	15	6	16	12	15	21
Russian, N.E.S.	373	152	224	749	148	63	129	146	15	26	48	36	38
Finnish.	96	35	8	139	7	2	5	76	8	2	4	2	1
Spanish.	1	2		3				1	1				
Swiss.	22	4	3	29	12		2	1			8		
Servian.	4			4									
Danish.	23	6		29	14			5			2	2	
Icelandic.	2	1	8	11		1	8	2					
Swedish.	73	20	11	104	30	4	3	32	3	5	7	1	3
Norwegian.	116	25	12	153	52	6	11	40	1	1	18	2	
Turkish.	105	3	1	109	21			73	1		10	1	
Armenian.	196	115	82	393	41	4	7	61	22	23	81	31	25
Egyptian.	2			2							1		
Syrian.	272	85	55	412	118	10	13	102	15	11	26	17	4
Arabian.	10	2	2	14				5	1		1		
U. S. Citizens.	7	3	1	11					1	1	2		
Negro.	34	4		38	4			10			15		
Totals.	17,857	5,514	4,948	28,319	6,765	1,408	1,940	4,373	555	658	5,038	1,521	1,443



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## V.

for Canada, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

## OCCUPATION.

## DESTINATION.

Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	DESTINATION.					
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
2										12	1	7	1		2	2
1	2	3	61	12		4		1		83	12	6	4	9	7	
			14	1	5					29		8				
						4				6	2	9	19	11		1
			13		1					14						1
			2	1	1	118		6	7	53	218	202	934	135	311	1
			3			1				9	2	1	11	6	2	
7			41	18	22	7		1		91	31	4	75	15	19	1
2								1		41	15	236	2			
1										1						
14											15					
3	1	7				6	3	3	2	6	29	130	144	17	47	3
16	4		9	7	8	15	15	6		51	162	47	190	35	38	5
12	7	5	19			14	6	1	3	34	38	37	187	114	28	18
											2					
										1						
518	290	124	178	60	87	568	111	183	247	1,857	1,711	6,605	2,663	1,005	742	839
9		4	12	2	6	4		2		29	13	37	20	17	6	7
182	49	39	74	27	32	232	55	36	78	413	340	1,419	610	161	232	155
82	20	17	4	2	2	60	15	18	16	129	86	322	156	57	76	42
1	1					12				39	1	13				
1						2			1	9			1			
5						8				50		8				
10	1					1				93	22	28	2			
14	4	7				6	5	7	10	10	372	34	101	47	7	
20	23	54				27	2	14	24	59	488	242	114		19	
						1			1	3	10	8				
3	1	1					2			5	10	9	4			
											7		1		2	
2	1	1	4			3		1		8	125	52	12		19	11
										2						
3						9	1	5	1	51	1	2				
						1				1	6	3	2			
			1			1				2	1	2	1			
	1	2	8			1				24	22	13	1			1
												4				
2	1	1				2	1	2		1	62	17	41	23		
2	7	14	26	3	3	19	3	9	14	65	113	128	244	113	46	40
			9			23				8	13	96	11		1	10
	1											1			1	1
							1	4	1	2	10	6	2	3	5	1
			4							4						
2	1			1		2				3	11	7	6	1	1	
													11			
2	1		1			10	1	1		10	9	29	37	10	15	3
1			5			14		2		24	11	37	45	16	15	5
1								1		27	48	34				
5	5	10	1			37	7	16	17	44	301	48				
1										1	1					
22	7	3			1	25	4	11	23	340	54	18				
2								1		7	7					
1			1	1			1	1	2	3	3	1			2	2
2	1					2	3	1		30	3	3	1		1	
951	339	292	490	125	168	1,239	240	327	447	3,766	4,406	9,904	5,654	1,795	1,645	1,149

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## PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived at the port of St. John 23,774 passengers, of whom 1,323 travelled saloon and 22,451 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 1,286 were destined to Canada and 37 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 20,527 were for Canada and 1,924 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,228 returned Canadians and 405 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 17,894 souls, a decrease, as compared with the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 1,026 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South. ....	1			1					1			1
Australian. ....		2	1	3						2	1	3
Austrian. ....	2	3		5					2	3		5
Belgian. ....	3	1		4					3	1		4
Chinese. ....	2			2					2			2
Dutch. ....	1			1					1			1
French. ....	7	5		12		1		1	7	6		13
German. ....	4	1		5	1			1	5	1		6
English. ....	337	141	43	521	11	3	2	16	348	144	45	537
Welsh. ....	6	3	3	12		1		1	6	4	3	13
Scotch. ....	55	14	3	72	1			1	56	14	3	73
Irish. ....	21	4		25	1			1	22	4		26
West Indian. ....	24	18	17	59					24	18	17	59
Bermudian. ....	46	54	27	127					46	54	27	127
Japanese. ....	4	2	1	7					4	2	1	7
Finnish. ....		1		1						1		1
Spanish. ....	1			1					1			1
Danish. ....		1		1						1		1
Swedish. ....	3			3					3			3
Egyptian. ....	1			1	1			1	2			2
U. S. Citizens. ....	9	4	1	14	6	6	1	13	15	10	2	27
Negro. ....	4	3		7					4	3		7
Hindoo. ....	2			2					2			2
Canadian. ....	196	134	30	360		1		1	196	135	30	361
Tourists. ....	26	11	3	40	1			1	27	11	3	41
Totals. ....	755	402	129	1,286	22	12	3	37	777	414	132	1,323

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South ..	10	5	2	17					10	5	2	17
Australian .....	2	2	1	5					2	2	1	5
Austrian, N.E.S. ....	93	13	16	122	24	17	19	60	117	30	35	182
Bohemian .....	4	4	6	14	1			1	5	4	6	15
Bukowinian .....	746	42	28	816					746	42	28	816
Croatian .....	9			9	1			1	10			10
Galician .....	2,994	472	326	3,792	18	12	10	40	3,012	484	336	3,832
Hungarian, N.E.S. ....	134	44	47	225	13	9	1	23	147	53	48	248
Magyar .....	1			1					1			1
Slovak .....	2			2					2			2
Belgian .....	121	39	33	193	14			14	135	39	33	207
Bulgarian .....	118			118	89			89	207			207
Chinese .....	10			10					10			10
Dutch .....	23	5	17	45		2		2	23	7	17	47
French .....	36	35	1	72					36	35	1	72
German .....	61	39	37	128	39	26	37	102	100	56	74	230
English .....	4,004	1,856	1,454	7,314	94	69	58	221	4,098	1,925	1,512	7,535
Welsh .....	92	24	13	129	3	1	1	5	95	25	14	134
Scotch .....	851	330	220	1,401	27	13	15	55	878	343	235	1,456
Irish .....	443	139	67	649	13	8	11	32	456	138	78	672
West Indian .....	26	36		62					26	36		62
Bermudian .....	19	10	3	32					19	10	3	32
Jamaican .....	2			2					2			2
Greek .....	6			6	5			5	11			11
Hebrew, N.E.S. ....	34	44	28	106		1		1	34	45	28	107
" Russian .....	153	101	63	317	10	21	17	48	163	122	80	365
" Polish .....	6			6					6			6
" Austrian .....	3	1		4					3	1		4
" German .....		1	2	3						1	2	3
Italian .....	1,017	17	14	1,048	13	1		14	1,030	18	14	1,062
Japanese .....	3			3					3			3
New Zealand .....	2			2					2			2
Polish, N.E.S. ....	2	1		3	1	2		3	3	3		6
" German .....	2	1		3					2	1		3
" Russian .....	51	17	6	74					51	17	6	74
Roumanian .....	11	4	10	25	13	10	10	33	24	14	20	58
Russian, N.E.S. ....	236	36	26	292	213	75	58	346	443	111	84	638
Finnish .....	74	23	4	101	75	32	14	121	149	55	18	222
Spanish .....	4			4					4			4
Swiss .....	11	4		15					11	4		15
Danish .....	23	8	9	40	45	20	5	70	68	28	14	110
Icelandic .....		2	4	6						2	4	6
Swedish .....	247	56	48	351	105	66	26	197	352	122	74	548
Norwegian .....	142	30	30	202	259	67	35	361	401	97	65	563
Turkish .....	30	1		31	15			15	45	1		46
Egyptian .....	2			2					2			2
Syrian .....	6	2	1	9					6	2	1	9
Arabian .....	1			1					1			1
U. S. Citizens .....	4	2		6	33	11	9	53	37	13	9	59
Negro .....	48	26	11	85	3	3		6	51	29	11	91
Total immigration ..	11,913	3,454	2,327	17,894	1,126	466	326	1,918	13,039	3,920	2,853	19,812
Returned Canadians ..	1,704	347	177	2,228					1,704	347	177	2,228
Tourists .....	293	59	53	406	6			6	299	59	53	411
Totals .....	13,910	3,860	2,757	20,527	1,132	466	326	1,924	15,042	4,326	3,083	22,451

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals
African, South.....	1								9	3	3	1	17
Australian.....									1			2	5
Austrian, N.E.S.....	95							5	2	7	12	1	122
Bohemian.....	13								1				14
Bukowinian.....	642								21	38	29	86	816
Croatian.....								9					9
Galician.....	3,374								66	85	72	195	3,792
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	206							5	4	7	2	1	225
Magyar.....	1												1
Slovak.....										2			2
Belgian.....	141								11	16	11	14	193
Bulgarian.....								88	22	7		1	118
Chinese.....							1		3	5		1	10
Dutch.....	19							1	4	19		3	45
French.....	2			1				14	22	7	14	12	72
German.....	52							2	2	32	20	20	128
English.....	3,379	8	22	3	11	3	10	290	646	269	912	1,761	7,314
Welsh.....	41	1						7	12	15	22	31	129
Scottish.....	763						5	58	124	62	99	290	1,401
Irish.....	357							14	73	23	51	122	640
West Indian.....	10	3	4	11	2	1	14	11	2	1	1	2	62
Bermudian.....	8	10	3	7			2				2		32
Jamaican.....	1												2
Greek.....	6							1					6
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	19								9	42	8	28	106
" Russian.....	81							3	27	111	55	40	317
" Polish.....	1								1	1	3		6
" Austrian.....	1											1	4
" German.....	3									1	1		3
Italian.....	1,001							4	8	13	1	21	1,048
Japanese.....								3					3
New Zealand.....	1								1				2
Polish, N.E.S.....	2								1				3
" German.....												3	3
" Russian.....	18							7	4	25	4	16	74
Romanian.....	14							5	3	2	1		25
Russian, N.E.S.....	93							39	26	44	38	52	292
Finnish.....	25							15	43	12	4	2	101
Spanish.....	3										1		4
Swiss.....	8							1	1		1	4	15
Danish.....	21							1	8	1	4	5	40
Icelandic.....	6												6
Swedish.....	227							63	33	2	10	16	351
Norwegian.....	127				1			9	13	10	18	24	202
Turkish.....	27							1	1		2		31
Egyptian.....					2								2
Syrian.....	1						2	2				4	9
Arabian.....										1			1
U.S. Citizens.....	3								2			1	6
Negro.....		7	11	28	32	6						1	85
Totals.....	10,793	29	40	50	48	10	34	658	1,206	863	1,403	2,760	17,894

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	1,306	1	2	...	6	...	...	119	158	85	312	534	2,523
General labourers.....	6,406	...	1	17	...	...	...	198	320	261	289	664	8,166
Mechanics.....	1,937	5	9	10	12	4	...	141	357	286	368	873	4,010
Clerks.....	273	7	4	2	3	3	10	58	116	85	163	301	1,025
Miners.....	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	62	43	50	58	431
Female servants.....	393	1	19	16	10	...	7	49	94	48	105	138	880
Not classed.....	309	15	5	5	14	3	2	44	99	55	116	192	859
Totals.....	10,793	29	40	50	48	10	34	658	1,206	863	1,403	2,760	17,894
Maritime Provinces.....	720	1	24	41	33	7	16	73	161	68	83	173	1,400
Quebec.....	1,854	7	2	...	...	3	...	175	229	198	238	362	3,075
Ontario.....	2,920	5	9	9	2	...	18	149	441	232	394	864	5,044
Manitoba.....	3,785	4	2	...	4	...	...	56	120	180	251	555	4,957
Saskatchewan.....	675	...	...	...	1	...	...	70	30	36	67	254	1,133
Alberta.....	529	11	3	...	...	...	...	24	46	39	129	263	1,044
British Columbia.....	310	1	...	...	...	...	...	111	179	110	240	289	1,240
Yukon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals.....	10,793	29	40	50	48	10	34	658	1,206	863	1,403	2,760	17,894

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TABLE  
NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.....	10	5	2	17	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Australian.....	2	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Austrian, N.E.S. . .	93	13	16	122	1	1	3	89	4	7	2	2	2
Bohemian.....	4	4	6	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	3
Bukowinian.....	746	42	28	816	2	5	4	706	23	19	29	.....	.....
Croatian.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galician.....	2,994	472	326	3,792	7	10	12	2,893	222	291	79	8	9
Hungarian, N.E.S. .	134	44	47	225	1	4	4	130	30	37	3	1	3
Magyar.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	121	39	33	193	6	6	9	48	8	14	22	7	4
Bulgarian.....	118	.....	.....	118	19	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chinese.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	23	5	17	45	9	1	4	4	.....	.....	9	3	12
French.....	36	35	1	72	9	4	.....	5	.....	.....	6	4	.....
German.....	61	30	37	128	12	7	11	30	4	9	12	8	15
English.....	4,004	1,856	1,454	7,314	1,038	300	263	873	247	259	1,413	577	576
Welsh.....	92	24	13	129	22	2	2	9	3	3	40	5	7
Scotch.....	851	330	220	1,401	239	46	63	108	26	19	372	75	77
Irish.....	443	130	67	640	119	23	25	107	11	8	128	26	18
West Indian.....	26	36	.....	62	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Bermudian.....	19	10	3	32	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	1	.....
Jamaican.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Greek.....	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S. . .	34	44	28	106	.....	.....	.....	7	4	3	21	26	19
" Russian.....	153	101	63	317	1	.....	.....	50	12	7	96	65	37
" Polish.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Austrian.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
" German.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Italian.....	1,017	17	14	1,048	3	.....	.....	998	11	13	11	1	.....
Japanese.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish, N.E.S. . .	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" German.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" Russian.....	51	17	6	74	6	1	1	38	3	3	6	4	1
Roumanian.....	11	4	10	25	1	.....	4	6	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Russian, N.E.S. . .	230	36	26	292	24	1	3	183	12	16	21	6	1
Finnish.....	74	23	4	101	4	.....	.....	67	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Spanish.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Swiss.....	11	4	.....	15	2	1	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Danish.....	23	8	9	40	8	2	9	9	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Icelandic.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Swedish.....	247	56	48	351	49	11	26	174	5	8	21	3	1
Norwegian.....	142	30	30	202	30	7	10	94	5	11	15	.....	.....
Turkish.....	30	1	.....	31	11	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	6	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
U.S.A. Citizens.....	4	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Negro.....	48	26	11	85	2	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	18	1	6
Totals.....	11,913	3,454	2,527	17,894	1,633	435	455	6,805	634	727	2,378	835	797

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## V.

Canada at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.										
5	2		1	1	3		1	1	1	1	6	2	1				8		
1				1	3	4		1	1	5	73	12	21	10	5	6	2		
				12	3						6	2				1	5		
			9	1	1	9		4	4	103	237	66	338	39	24	9			
1			13	2	1	217	1	13	13	131	571	494	2,328	137	107	24			
						7		2	3	14	10	38	49	114					
														1					
2			42	5	6	10	1	3		51	23	2	73	20	17	7			
2			1							24	77	11	6						
1	1	1								1	7		1						
3			3			3	10	24	1	6	49	2	8	3	3		12		
3			3			6	1	5	2	7	9	18	57	8	20	9	1		
422	164	124	151	42	55	326	107	200	177	533	699	2,890	1,290	550	561	790	1		
3	4		17			5	1	5	1	12	7	43	21	5	5	36			
86	38	20	31	6	12	94	15	45	29	77	172	480	279	116	129	148			
63	16	6	4			33	22	21	10	28	83	238	130	30	75	56			
9						31	4	1		30	3	28	1						
1						7	4	2	3	20					12				
										1		1							
											1	5							
6	2	4				6	6	2		1	84	2	15	4					
2	5	7	1			11	3	8	12	31	187	57	40	2					
2							1			1	3	1	1						
							1				4								
											3								
2			3			5			1	143	609	261	22		4	9			
			1							2	1								
											1								
											1								
1						8		1	1	4	33	6	21	1		9			
	1						1	2	6	2	15		7	1					
			1			12	1	5	6	53	47	44	103	6	13	26			
			2			18		4	4	2	6	71	3		7	12			
											2								
						2					1	6	2		2	4			
2						4		1		2	3	8	16	5	4	2			
						1					5				1				
1			2	2	2	30		5	11	11	7	175	37	57	19	45			
	1		2			10	1	7	9	31	10	41	48	23	31	18			
1	1										4	27							
							2			2									
4	2	1								3		6							
											1								
1								1		2					2	1			
3						21	9	4	5	63	11	11							
625	237	163	287	61	83	880	185	372	302	1,400	3,075	5,044	4,957	1,133	1,044	1,240	1		

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## PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived at the port of Quebec 146,142 passengers, of whom 7,210 travelled saloon and 138,932 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 6,412 were destined to Canada and 798 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 122,028 were for Canada and 16,904 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 7,989 returned Canadians and 1,715 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 112,224 souls, an increase over the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 28,420 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.	3	1		4					3	1		4
Australian.	9	11	4	24	1			1	10	11	4	25
Hungarian.	1		1	2					1			1
Belgian.	13	3	2	18	1	1		2	14	4	2	20
Chinese.	1		1	2					1			1
Dutch.	4			4					4			4
French.	55	39	6	100	2	1		3	57	40	6	103
German.	17	6		23	3			3	20	6		26
English.	1,541	991	120	2,652	57	40	4	101	1,598	1,031	124	2,753
Welsh.	13	3		16					13	3		16
Scotch.	288	182	18	498	14	10	1	25	312	192	19	523
Irish.	70	53	5	128	3	2		5	73	55	5	133
Hebrew.	1	1		2					1	1		2
Italian.	7	2		9	2	1		3	9	3		12
Japanese.	12	1		13					12	1		13
Newfoundland.	1	2		3					1	2		3
New Zealand.	4	5		9					4	5		9
Polish.					1			1	1			1
Russian.		1		1						1		1
Spanish.	2	2	5	9					2	2	5	9
Swiss.	4	2	1	7	1			1	5	2	1	8
Danish.	2			2					2			2
Swedish.	3			3					3			3
Syrian.	7			7			1	1	7		1	8
U.S. Citizens.	35	42	3	80	248	365	28	641	283	407	31	721
Canadian.	1,062	1,154	161	2,377	2			2	1,064	1,154	161	2,379
Tourists.	200	148	13	421	2	7		9	202	155	13	430
Totals.	3,425	2,649	338	6,412	337	427	34	798	3,762	3,076	372	7,210



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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.	19	8	10	37	1		2	3	20	8	12	40
Australian.	24	5	2	31				2	24	7	2	33
Austrian, N. E. S.	492	144	163	799	177	87	76	340	669	231	239	1,139
Bohemian.	18	10	6	34	3	5	9	17	21	15	15	51
Bukowinian.	1,126	65	65	1,256					1,126	65	65	1,256
Croatian.	3			3	7	3	1	11	10	3	1	14
Dalmatian.	3			3					3			3
Galician.	5,535	1,479	1,604	8,618	70	35	24	129	5,605	1,514	1,628	8,747
Hungarian, N. E. S.	246	87	108	441	102	61	58	221	348	148	166	662
Ruthenian.	1			1					1			1
Belgian.	314	160	134	608	51	18	22	91	365	178	156	699
Bulgarian.	877	4	1	882	1,029	11	3	1,043	1,906	15	4	1,925
Chinese.	18			18					18			18
Dutch.	370	132	145	647	66	47	57	170	436	179	202	817
French.	865	380	248	1,493	42	33	21	96	907	413	269	1,589
German, N. E. S.	499	290	369	1,158	168	128	132	428	667	418	501	1,586
Alsavian.						1	3	4		1	3	4
Bavarian.	4	1		5					4	1		5
Prussian.	4	1		5	3	1		4	7	2		9
English.	27,213	16,840	16,258	60,281	926	741	524	2,191	28,139	17,551	16,782	62,472
Welsh.	334	140	132	606	35	19	14	68	369	159	146	674
Scottish.	8,334	4,679	3,368	16,381	261	226	173	660	8,595	4,905	3,541	17,041
Irish.	2,299	1,352	667	4,318	163	139	43	345	2,462	1,491	710	4,663
Greek.	342	2	15	359	121	1	2	124	463	3	17	483
Hebrew, N. E. S.	341	218	317	876	35	40	55	130	376	238	372	1,006
" Russian.	1,397	912	1,103	3,412	24	18	39	81	1,421	930	1,142	3,493
" Polish.	7	5	7	19	1	1		2	8	6	7	21
" Austrian.	41	23	16	80					41	23	16	80
" German.	16	11	7	34	1			1	17	11	7	35
Italian.	2,070	60	56	2,186	124	24	11	159	2,194	84	67	2,345
Japanese.	5			5					5			5
Newfoundland.					1			1	1			1
New Zealand.	19	4		23	1			1	20	4		24
Portuguese.		1		1						1		1
Polish, N. E. S.	98	35	34	167	36	16	8	60	134	51	42	227
" Austrian.	7	2	3	12					7	2	3	12
" Russian.	237	67	66	370	13	3	1	17	250	70	67	387
Persian.	2	1		3	2			2	4	1		5
Roumanian.	188	99	103	390	39	35	27	101	227	134	130	491
Russian, N. E. S.	1,527	613	706	2,846	1,307	738	750	2,815	2,834	1,371	1,456	5,661
Finnish.	525	183	76	784	1,017	524	230	1,771	1,542	707	306	2,555
Spanish.	24	6	2	32					24	6	2	32
Swiss.	84	25	15	124	15	6	2	23	99	31	17	147
Servian.	8	1	2	11	1	1	3	5	9	2	5	16
Danish.	109	33	19	161	165	75	48	288	274	168	67	449
Icelandic.	41	27	12	80					41	27	12	80
Swedish.	736	313	315	1,364	617	465	228	1,290	1,353	718	543	2,614
Norwegian.	537	237	200	974	1,254	695	333	2,282	1,791	632	533	3,256
Turkish.	50	1	2	53	105			105	155	1	2	158
Armenian.	25	24	15	64	2	1		3	57	25	15	97
Egyptian.	1	2		3	2	1		3	3	3		6
Syrian.	92	39	16	147	11	2		13	103	41	16	160
Arabian.	18	4	5	27	2		1	3	20	4	6	30
U. S. Citizens.	40	13	6	59	738	857	199	1,794	778	870	205	1,853
Hindoo.	3			3					3			3
Total immigration.	77,218	28,708	26,308	112,324	8,738	5,020	3,099	16,857	65,956	33,728	29,497	129,181
Returned Canadians.	4,457	2,729	803	7,989					4,457	2,729	803	7,989
Tourists.	807	835	73	1,715	23	20	4	47	830	855	77	1,762
Totals.	62,482	32,272	27,274	122,028	8,761	5,040	3,103	16,904	71,243	37,312	30,377	138,932

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalists, at the Port of Quebec,  
for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
African, South	5	2	5	5	3	12	5	37
Australian	3	5	12	5	2	2	2	31
Austrian, N.E.S.	184	185	91	129	57	61	92	799
Bohemian	5	14	2	2	2	8	1	34
Bukowinian	553	396	134	60	41	63	9	1,256
Croatian				2			1	3
Dalmatian			1				2	3
Galician	3,253	3,437	761	296	192	384	295	8,618
Hungarian, N.E.S.	188	73	41	28	33	52	26	441
Ruthenian		1						1
Belgian	161	109	102	85	55	46	50	608
Bulgarian	477	22	77	13	119	297	177	882
Chinese		5	6	1	1	2	3	18
Dutch	176	174	23	108	32	67	67	647
French	367	242	205	249	178	168	84	1,493
German, N.E.S.	170	167	189	169	155	205	103	1,158
Bavarian	2					1	2	5
Prussian		1	2		1	1		5
English	14,276	13,759	9,200	8,353	6,044	5,921	2,728	60,281
Welsh	106	109	90	99	62	105	35	606
Scottish	5,219	4,013	2,144	1,350	1,932	1,085	638	16,381
Irish	1,020	1,096	475	568	532	440	187	4,318
Greek	9	105	61	74	23	72	15	359
Hebrew, N.E.S.	18	72	93	192	228	234	39	876
" Russian	504	518	557	818	411	300	304	3,412
" Polish	1		11	1	2	4		19
" Austrian	2	31	6	23	4	7	7	80
" German	2	12	5	4	2	5	4	34
Italian	1,293	345	138	131	81	147	51	2,186
Japanese			2		3			5
New Zealand	2	6	10	2	1	1	1	23
Portuguese						1		1
Polish, N.E.S.	59	19	35	12	28	14		167
" Austrian	1	8		2		1		12
" Russian	43	49	106	63	19	65	25	370
Persian			3					3
Roumanian	83	60	80	55	29	43	40	390
Russian, N.E.S.	491	460	460	435	236	359	385	2,846
Finnish	144	135	156	125	77	84	63	784
Spanish	8	5	2		8	2	7	32
Swiss	29	19	28	22	9	10	7	124
Servian			6	1			4	11
Danish	49	26	23	15	15	25	8	161
Icelandic	8	8	49	5	3	2	5	80
Swedish	384	237	254	149	111	162	67	1,364
Norwegian	305	225	84	107	116	85	52	974
Turkish	1	3	6	8	1	15	19	53
Armenian	3	9	45	16	9	7	5	94
Egyptian	2			1				3
Syrian	31	20	25	16	16	23	16	147
Arabian			19	4	2	1	1	27
U. S. Citizens	7	8	5	21	6	6	6	59
Hindoo					2	1		3
Totals	29,344	26,190	15,829	13,844	10,883	10,600	5,634	112,324

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Agriculturists .....	6,750	6,979	3,323	2,388	1,468	1,506	795	23,299
General labourers.....	8,541	6,383	3,066	2,261	1,927	2,244	1,228	25,650
Mechanics.....	8,879	8,186	5,950	5,897	4,085	3,753	2,120	38,870
Clerks.....	1,920	1,822	1,546	1,432	1,322	1,128	577	9,747
Miners.....	421	411	355	442	399	562	185	2,775
Female servants.....	1,463	1,655	830	777	854	802	446	6,827
Not classed.....	1,370	754	759	647	828	515	283	5,156
Totals.....	29,344	26,190	15,829	13,844	10,883	10,600	5,634	112,324
Maritime Provinces .....	327	236	223	186	143	189	83	1,387
Quebec.....	7,080	5,692	3,901	3,829	3,189	3,002	1,916	28,609
Ontario.....	10,591	10,361	6,942	6,008	4,438	4,228	2,246	44,814
Manitoba.....	7,174	5,813	2,377	1,831	1,328	1,124	585	20,232
Saskatchewan.....	1,832	1,613	739	547	444	509	219	5,894
Alberta.....	1,387	1,504	829	635	530	530	199	5,614
British Columbia.....	953	971	827	805	810	1,018	386	5,770
Yukon .....				3	1			4
Totals.....	29,344	26,190	15,829	13,844	10,883	10,600	5,634	112,324

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

	TRADE OR												
	SEX.				Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.	19	8	10	37	7	4	6	1	1		5	2	4
Australian.	24	5	2	31	6	1		6		1	8		
Austrian, N. E. S.	492	144	163	799	146	32	54	257	31	51	64	20	22
Bohemian.	18	10	6	34	9	3	1	3	1	4	2	1	
Bukowinian.	1,126	65	65	1,256	418	21	43	673	13	18	22	1	3
Croatian.	3			3				3					
Dalmatian.	3			3	1			2					
Galician.	5,535	1,479	1,604	8,618	2,372	527	988	2,914	295	476	166	49	46
Hungarian, N. E. S.	246	87	108	441	95	34	51	124	23	38	17	10	15
Ruthenian.	1			1							1		
Belgian.	314	160	134	608	124	41	55	54	17	15	84	54	40
Bulgarian.	877	4	1	882	24		1	846	2		6		
Chinese.	18			18	1			7			5		
Dutch.	370	132	145	647	89	40	44	63	12	24	174	43	65
French.	865	380	248	1,493	412	97	137	81	19	20	194	92	65
German, N. E. S.	499	290	369	1,158	172	97	194	118	34	57	143	64	80
Bavarian.	4	1		5				2			1		
Prussian.	4	1		5				2			1	1	
English.	27,213	15,810	16,258	60,281	5,899	2,639	2,498	5,341	2,044	3,064	11,460	6,386	7,267
Welsh.	334	140	132	606	85	17	23	36	12	20	98	42	53
Scottish.	8,334	4,679	3,368	16,381	1,917	489	596	1,845	321	435	3,257	1,598	1,617
Irish.	2,299	1,352	667	4,318	748	129	136	501	101	130	581	334	236
Greek.	342	2	15	359	99		3	223		11	9		
Hebrew, N. E. S.	341	218	317	876	40	19	41	86	32	78	177	121	144
" Russian.	1,397	912	1,103	3,412	67	21	42	356	87	140	861	512	603
" Polish.	7	5	7	19				2			5	3	7
" Austrian.	41	23	16	80	1			12			24	10	10
" German.	16	11	7	34	2			2	1		11	6	6
Italian.	2,070	60	56	2,186	104	4	6	1,721	26	38	82	13	7
Japanese.	5			5				5					
New Zealand.	19	4		23	6			1			9	2	
Portuguese.		1		1									
Polish, N. E. S.	98	35	31	167	19	4	10	51	10	15	20	5	2
" Austrian.	7	2	3	12	2	1	3	5					
" Russian.	237	67	66	370	49	11	21	110	17	29	56	13	10
Persian.	2	1		3	1			1					
Romanian.	188	99	103	390	36	13	25	90	18	27	49	25	41
Russian, N. E. S.	1,527	613	706	2,846	302	119	239	727	89	146	365	190	220
Finnish.	525	183	76	784	57	3	10	347	26	19	45	9	18
Spanish.	24	6	2	32	4			12	2		6	1	2
Swiss.	84	25	15	124	25	5	9	15	2	1	39	6	5
Servian.	8	1	2	11				5		1	2		1
Danish.	109	33	19	161	62	10	14	17	2	2	24	3	3
Icelandic.	41	27	12	80	13	1	2	12			8	4	1
Swedish.	736	313	315	1,364	266	81	145	270	47	83	155	44	66
Norwegian.	537	237	200	974	190	53	80	269	36	63	105	39	41
Turkish.	50	1	2	53	2		1	41			4	1	1
Armenian.	55	24	15	94	4			39	3	3	16	8	11
Egyptian.	1	2		3							1		
Syrian.	92	39	16	147	7	1	4	51	8	3	14	4	4
Arabian.	18	4	5	27		1	1	15					
U. S. Citizens.	40	13	6	59	8	2	3	4	2	2	14	5	1
Hindoo.	3			3				3					
Totals.	57,218	28,708	26,398	112,324	13,892	3,920	5,487	17,302	3,334	5,014	18,381	9,712	10,777

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## V.

Canada at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
4	1							2			6	6	22		2	1	
12	53		1			1	1	1	1	1	9	14	4	2	1		
9	5	9	11	6	12	41	5	9	13	12	321	97	191	85	63	30	
1			3	1	1	3		1		1	7		13	1	4	8	
	1	1	13	1		28				13	587	148	360	77	63	8	
											1	2					
											2	1					
5			74	8	20	565	4	35	64	65	1,805	1,016	4,189	897	371	75	
2			8	1	2	17		2	2	11	77	89	74	183	5	2	
											1						
23	16	9	26	13	11	18	3	1	4	49	220	33	175	43	70	18	
						2				1	55	816	5	3		2	
							5				14	3				1	
41	13	10	2			17	1	7	2	8	185	187	190	35	35		
99	47	12	15	3	2	59	64	63	12	20	727	77	365	117	141	46	
46	21	23	11	5	5	56	9	13	10	12	298	136	380	162	136	34	
1								1			3	1		1			
											2			1	1		
2,975	1,730	1,300	773	293	425	3,244	765	1,074	1,704	626	12,563	30,426	7,771	2,646	2,823	3,422	4
37	14	14	72	15	17	28	6	12	5	8	108	205	78	22	70	115	
958	488	341	182	81	155	1,405	175	297	224	220	3,829	6,213	3,253	778	968	1,220	
390	185	110	18	7	3	488	61	108	52	41	1,012	1,760	937	128	232	208	
10	1					1	1		1	1	47	310	1				
36	14	44				24	2	8	10		744	91	36	1	4		
97	101	206	2	3	9	155	14	33	43	51	1,906	880	421	80	43	31	
						2					3	16					
4	5	6				8				2	52	23	3				
1	3	1						1			24	5	2		3		
12	2		139	3	1	11	12	1	4	148	1,700	226	43	2	20	47	
											5						
3	1							1			8	4	6		3	2	
	1										1	1	7				
	1	2	8	2	3	11		2	2	4	74	20	36	23	5	4	
						1					2	3				1	
3	1	2	19	2	3	22		1	1	4	197	84	58	12	4	11	
											1	2					
12	3	5				37	1	3	5	1	261	37	44	41	6		
40	33	55	81	2	4	151	12	29	51	42	1,684	480	730	239	156	115	
1			75	11	25	133		1	4	2	76	593	30	5	27	51	
2								2			3	7	19			3	
8	2					5	6	5		1	64	19	22	6	9	3	
1	1									2	6	3					
4	2		1			13	2	2			42	46	36	10	21	6	
3	1					20	5	1	9		7	3	68		2		
8	3	1	33	7	15	122	4	9	5	12	146	383	404	143	118	158	
10	2	2	22	1	1	108	1	7	13	18	82	239	247	146	105	137	
2							1				14	39					
5	3	1				9		1			71	22	1				
	1							1			3						
18	4	2				17	2	5	3	9	101	34	3				
1	1		1	1	3	2	1				25		2				
6	1		2			2	6	1		2	26	14	5	5	3	4	
											3						
4,880	2,710	2,157	1,591	467	717	6,827	1,172	1,738	2,246	1,387	28,609	44,814	20,232	5,894	5,614	5,770	4

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## PORT OF VANCOUVER.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived at the port of Vancouver 14,786 passengers, of whom 1,978 travelled saloon and 12,808 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 1,408 were destined to Canada and 570 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 11,179 were for Canada and 1,629 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,977 returned Canadians and 2,636 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 6,566 souls, an increase over the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 3,265 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1			1					1			1
Australian	49	49	13	111	19	25	7	51	68	74	20	162
Austrian	4	2		6					4	2		6
Hungarian	3			3					3			3
Belgian	4			4	2			2	6			6
Chinese	4	6	1	11	9	3	1	13	13	9	2	24
Dutch	2			2					2			2
French	17	6	4	27	5	2	2	9	22	8	6	36
German	25	5		30	8	1		9	33	6		39
English	356	175	52	583	24	19	6	49	380	194	58	632
Scotch	49	18	4	71	4	2		6	53	20	4	77
Irish	16	6	2	24		1		1	16	7	2	25
West Indian		1		1	1	1		2	1	2		3
Italian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Japanese	21	6	1	28	17	3		20	38	9	1	48
Newfoundland	1			1					1			1
New Zealand	26	17	2	45	5	2	1	8	31	19	3	53
Polish	1			1					1			1
Russian	6	1	3	10					6	1	3	10
Spanish	2			2	1			1	3			3
Swiss	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
Danish	1			1					1			1
Swedish	4	2		6					4	2		6
Norwegian	1			1	1			1	2			2
U. S. Citizens	30	28	10	68	168	120	35	323	198	148	45	391
Canadian	63	44	34	141					63	44	34	141
Tourists	148	64	13	225	41	31	2	74	189	95	15	299
Totals	837	432	139	1,408	306	210	54	570	1,143	642	133	1,978

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Australian.....	57	32	27	116	28	15	11	54	85	47	38	170
Austrian.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Chinese.....	1,017	23	71	1,111	139	1	4	144	1,156	24	75	1,255
French.....	8	1	...	9	2	1	...	3	10	2	...	12
German.....	3	1	...	4	...	3	...	3	3	4	...	7
English.....	71	19	9	99	15	11	...	26	86	30	9	125
Welsh.....	1	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Scotch.....	30	5	1	36	...	4	...	5	31	9	1	41
Irish.....	11	1	...	12	5	4	...	9	16	5	...	21
Greek.....	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	5
Italian.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Japanese.....	2,568	113	23	2,704	98	20	...	118	2,666	133	23	2,822
New Zealand.....	28	8	2	38	8	4	1	13	36	12	3	51
Russian, N.E.S.....	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	14	5	4	5	14
Finnish.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Spanish.....	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
Swiss.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Servian.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Danish.....	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	3	2	...	5
Swedish.....	3	1	...	4	2	...	...	2	5	1	...	6
Norwegian.....	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	4
Syrian.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
U. S. Citizens.....	10	3	1	14	51	23	6	80	61	26	7	94
Hindoo.....	2,389	...	...	2,389	1	...	...	1	2,390	...	...	2,390
Total immigration....	6,218	208	140	6,566	364	92	27	483	6,582	300	167	7,049
Returned Canadians..	1,893	37	47	1,977	...	...	...	...	1,893	37	47	1,977
Tourists.....	2,354	156	126	2,636	1,048	46	52	1,146	3,402	202	178	3,782
Totals.....	10,465	401	313	11,179	1,412	138	79	1,629	11,877	539	392	12,808

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Australian	7	7	21	21	6	7	8	11	4	1	4	19	116
Austrian	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chinese	52	61	94	102	119	104	109	128	97	57	65	123	1,111
French	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9
German	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
English	4	13	7	37	6	12	4	3	4	.	8	1	99
Welsh	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7
Scotch	4	5	6	7	1	1	.	5	4	1	2	.	36
Irish	.	.	2	5	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	12
Greek	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Italian	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Japanese	430	86	43	1,480	307	360	1	.	29	4	4	11	2,704
New Zealand	.	9	6	5	3	2	6	2	1	.	.	4	38
Finnish	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Spanish	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Swiss	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Servian	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Danish	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Swedish	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Norwegian	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Syrian	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
U. S. Citizens	4	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	14
Hindoo	47	84	102	37	115	901	517	8	284	42	6	216	2,389
Totals	551	272	289	1,709	588	1,339	647	164	426	107	90	384	6,566



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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists . . . . .	36	17	78	25	8	44	2	1	20	...	2	17	250
General labourers. . . . .	349	120	46	1,496	515	1,163	525	99	285	44	58	215	4,917
Mechanics. . . . .	13	14	15	40	7	7	6	14	9	...	6	3	134
Clerks . . . . .	94	53	111	103	31	116	93	9	92	62	16	116	890
Miners . . . . .	5	7	6	17	...	...	2	2	3	...	2	6	50
Female servants. . . . .	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	3	17
Not classed. . . . .	53	58	32	27	25	8	16	37	16	1	11	24	308
Totals. . . . .	551	272	289	1,709	588	1,339	647	164	426	107	90	384	6,566
Maritime Provinces. . . . .	3	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	11
Quebec . . . . .	...	2	...	12	21	12	16	4	12	11	3	19	112
Ontario . . . . .	4	10	3	9	14	22	20	11	11	10	13	24	151
Manitoba . . . . .	...	2	...	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	14
Saskatchewan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alberta . . . . .	2	4	...	...	2	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	18
British Columbia. . . . .	542	256	284	1,683	548	1,297	606	143	400	86	74	338	6,257
Totals. . . . .	551	272	289	1,709	588	1,339	647	164	426	107	90	384	6,566

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TABLE  
NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South..	2		1	3									1
Australian.....	57	32	27	116	6	2	4	7	2		19	2	5
Austrian.....	1			1						1			
Chinese.....	1,017	23	71	1,111	3			255			9		
French.....	8	1		9	7	1		1					
German.....	3	1		4	1						1		
English.....	71	19	9	99	9			6			32	2	1
Welsh.....	1	1	5	7									
Scotch.....	30	5	1	36	4	1		3			14		1
Irish.....	11	1		12				2			4		
Greek.....	4			4				2			1		
Italian.....	5			5				1					
Japanese.....	2,568	113	23	2,704	113	4		2,279	69	17	19	2	
New Zealand.....	28	8	2	38	7	2		4	1		9	1	
Finnish.....	1			1									
Spanish.....	1			1							1		
Swiss.....	1			1									
Servian.....	1			1									
Danish.....	1			1									
Swedish.....	3	1		4							2	1	
Norwegian.....	2			2				1					
Syrian.....	3			3				3					
U. S. Citizens.....	10	3	1	14				2	1		4	1	
Hindoo.....	2,389			2,389	86			2,260			1		
Totals.....	6,218	208	140	6,566	236	10	4	4,826	73	18	117	9	8

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## V.

Canada, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
10	2	...	10	1	6	8	2	15	12	...	...	3	4	...	2	3	
698	11	18	1	...	...	1	52	11	52	10	112	138	7	...	9	107	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
14	2	3	7	3	3	...	3	12	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	9	
4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	4	
2	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	
1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
71	5	1	3	...	...	7	83	26	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	
5	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
844	23	23	37	4	9	17	158	72	78	11	112	151	14	3	18	6,257	

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## PORT OF VICTORIA.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived at the port of Victoria 9,108 passengers, of whom 312 travelled saloon and 8,796 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 227 were destined to Canada and 85 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 7,505 were for Canada and 1,291 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,365 returned Canadians and 116 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 6,024 souls, an increase over the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 3,182 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian .....	2	2	.....	4	5	2	.....	7	7	4	.....	11
Austrian .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chinese .....	5	3	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	11
Dutch .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
French .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
German .....	3	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6
English .....	90	32	3	125	1	.....	.....	1	91	32	3	126
Scotch .....	6	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	9
Irish .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
West Indian .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese .....	16	3	2	21	1	.....	.....	1	17	3	2	22
Newfoundland .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealand .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Polish .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
U. S. Citizens .....	4	1	.....	5	34	24	9	67	38	25	9	72
Canadian .....	24	9	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	33
Tourists .....	6	2	1	9	2	2	.....	4	8	4	1	13
Totals .....	159	59	9	227	45	31	9	85	204	90	18	312

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....					2		5	7	2		5	7
Austrian.....	10	4	1	15	74	52	42	168	84	56	43	183
Austrian.....	1			1	8			8	9			9
Chinese.....	647	16	55	718	17	1		18	664	17	55	736
Dutch.....	1			1					1			1
French.....					1			1	1			1
German, N.E.S.....	2			2	13	9	2	24	15	9	2	26
Bavarian.....					1	1		2	1	1		2
Wurtemberg.....					1			1	1			1
English.....	34	7	2	43	50	19	9	78	84	26	11	121
Scotch.....	5			5	8	4	2	14	13	4	2	19
Irish.....	1	1	3	5	23	8		31	24	9	3	36
West Indian.....					1			1	1			1
Greek.....	3			3	8			8	11			11
Italian.....	3			3	8			8	11			11
Japanese.....	4,365	453	67	4,885	492	101	5	598	4,857	554	72	5,483
New Zealand.....	1	2	4	7	15	13	3	31	16	15	7	38
Portuguese.....					1			1	1			1
Roumanian.....					3	1		4	3	1		4
Russian, N.E.S.....	93	1		94	7			7	100	1		101
Finnish.....					1			1	1			1
Swiss.....		1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Danish.....					6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8
Swedish.....					1	1		2	1	1		2
U. S. Citizens.....	7	2	1	10	83	43	20	146	90	45	21	156
Hindoo.....	228		3	231	3			3	231		3	234
Total immigration.....	5,401	487	136	6,024	828	254	89	1,171	6,229	741	225	7,195
Returned Canadians.....	1,272	51	42	1,365					1,272	51	42	1,365
Tourists.....	84	24	8	116	65	39	16	120	149	63	24	236
Totals.....	6,757	562	186	7,505	893	293	105	1,291	7,650	855	291	8,796

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Victoria,  
for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Australian .....	3	2		6		1		1	1			1	15
Austrian .....	1												1
Chinese .....	38	51	44	65	72	59	128	76	44	48	35	58	718
Dutch .....										1			1
German .....						1			1				2
English .....	8	4	1	12	2		4		2	2	7	1	43
Scotch .....				1			2	1			1		5
Irish .....				5									5
Greek .....	1			2									3
Italian .....	2			1									3
Japanese .....	284	434	764	840	342	926	395	195	330	103	135	137	4,885
New Zealand .....		1		5			1						7
Russian .....	5	15		11		23	17	15		8			94
Swiss .....									1				1
U. S. Citizens .....	5			2			1		1		1		10
Hindoo .....	51	6	6	17	15		37	1	72	25		1	231
Totals .....	398	513	815	967	431	1,010	585	289	452	187	179	198	6,024

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	70	81	287	350	116	434	145	77	75	50	12	14	1,711
General labourers.....	104	171	242	225	114	276	183	149	257	70	107	89	1,990
Mechanics.....	17	18	23	38	19	13	25	17	10	8	10	4	202
Clerks.....	110	94	102	159	75	119	141	19	83	48	28	71	1,049
Miners.....	3			1	38	31	3	2	1	2	1	6	88
Female servants.....			2		2		3		1			1	9
Not classed.....	94	149	159	191	67	137	85	25	25	9	21	13	975
Totals.....	398	513	815	967	431	1,010	585	289	452	187	179	198	6,024
Maritime Provinces.....													
Quebec.....													
Ontario.....													
Manitoba.....													
Saskatchewan.....													
Alberta.....													
British Columbia.....	398	513	815	967	431	1,010	585	289	452	187	179	198	6,024
Totals.....	398	513	815	967	431	1,010	585	289	452	187	179	198	6,024

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Australian .....	10	4	1	15	3			4			1	1	1
Austrian .....	1			1							1		
Chinese.....	647	16	55	718	24			176	2	6	27	1	1
Dutch.....	1			1				1					
German .....	2			2									
English.....	34	7	2	43	3	1		5	1	1	13	1	1
Scotch.....	5			5				1					
Irish.....	1	1	3	5							1		
Greek.....	3			3							3		
Italian .....	3			3				1					
Japanese.....	4,365	453	67	4,885	1,543	91	11	1,488	78	17	73	18	3
New Zealand.....	1	2	4	7				1				1	4
Russian.....	93	1		94				41	1		46		
Swiss.....		1		1									
U. S. Citizens.....	7	2	1	10	1						4		
Hindoo.....	228		3	231	30			166			1		
Totals.....	5,401	487	136	6,024	1,608	92	11	1,884	82	24	170	22	10



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## V.

Canada at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

OCCUPATION.							DESTINATION.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
2	1			1			1									15
386	5	19	1				29	8	29							718
1							1									1
5	3			6			2	1								2
1				3												43
								1	3							5
																5
1				1												3
525	56	5	74	2		8	662	200	31							3
								1								4,885
3							3									7
																94
2	1	1				1		1								1
29		3					2									10
																231
955	66	28	85	3		9	699	213	63							6,024

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## UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1907-8 there arrived in Canada, via ports in the United States, 29,812 passengers, of whom 217 travelled saloon and 29,595 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 265 returned Canadians and 22 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 29,308 souls, an increase over the twelve months ending March 31, 1907, of 4,460 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers for Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Belgian.....	1			1
English.....	45	22	5	72
Welsh.....	1			1
Scotch.....	5	1		6
Irish.....	1	2		3
West Indian.....	2	1	1	4
Jamaican.....	5	4	1	10
Canadian.....	50	65	4	119
Tourists.....	1			1
Totals.....	111	95	11	217

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers for Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	CANADA.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South .....	2	2		4
Australian .....	3	1		4
Austrian, N.E.S. ....	642	122	84	848
Bohemian .....	14	10	10	34
Croatian .....	178	15	4	197
Dalmatian .....	7			7
Galician .....	3	1		4
Hungarian, N.E.S. ....	388	118	104	610
Magyar .....	200	58	62	320
Ruthenian .....	646	132	133	911
Slovak .....	133	30	23	186
Belgian .....	120	30	27	177
Bulgarian .....	1,231	3	1	1,235
Dutch .....	69	37	46	152
French .....	216	118	39	373
German .....	314	167	124	605
English .....	4,643	1,340	1,182	7,165
Welsh .....	131	16	8	155
Scotch .....	703	260	89	1,052
Irish .....	437	183	76	696
West Indian .....	11	3	2	16
Jamaican .....	12	19	10	41
Greek .....	492	29	15	536
Hebrew, N.E.S. ....	73	37	16	126
" Russian .....	419	325	343	1,087
" Austrian .....	34	24	25	83
" German .....	2	1	4	7
Italian .....	6,656	615	464	7,735
Japanese .....	1			1
Portuguese .....	1			1
Polish, N.E.S. ....	60	8	5	73
" Austrian .....	410	90	68	568
" German .....	3	6	4	13
" Russian .....	184	32	15	231
Roumanian .....	239	63	88	390
Russian, N.E.S. ....	1,258	447	588	2,293
Finnish .....	147	30	-9	186
Spanish .....	20	1		21
Swiss .....	18	6	1	25
Servian .....	20	5	7	32
Danish .....	36	14	6	56
Swedish .....	197	54	38	289
Norwegian .....	129	44	40	213
Turkish .....	281	9	6	296
Armenian .....	68	3	4	75
Egyptian .....	1			1
Syrian .....	88	39	26	153
Arabian .....	8			8
U. S. Citizens .....	3	1		4
Negro .....	9	4		13
Total immigration .....	20,960	4,552	3,796	29,308
Returned Canadians .....	170	72	23	265
Tourists .....	15	6	1	22
Totals .....	21,145	4,630	3,820	29,595

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South..	1	1			2								4
Australian.....					3						1		4
Austrian, N.E.S.	110	246	30	28	8	20	18	100	177	19	4	88	848
Bohemian.....	3		5	2	6	4	7	7					34
Croatian.....	49	37	38	11	9	12	28	4		3	1	5	197
Dalmatian.....	2	2	3										7
Galician.....										3		1	4
Hungarian, N.E.S.													
S.....	51	243	27	15	15	31	44	92	59	1		32	610
Magyar.....	115	5	36	10	24	19	47	38	11	5	10		320
Ruthenian.....	201	49	175	174	71	77	45	34		45	40		911
Slovak.....	69	2	23	9	9	28	13	13	9	4	5	2	186
Belgian.....	54	37	7	24	13	3	6		2	14	6	11	177
Bulgarian.....	104	277	123	49	28	40	50	276	287	1			1,235
Dutch.....	16	46	4	6	14	7	24	11	4	2	10	8	152
French.....	43	77	38	40	30	24	26	12	16	13	21	33	373
German.....	102	124	67	36	51	48	39	45	31	14	24	24	605
English.....	3,281	1,508	474	154	122	113	74	63	241	113	282	740	7,165
Welsh.....	48	64	17		2	3		2	2	2	5	10	155
Scotch.....	361	158	158	49	27	27	19	16	69	17	68	83	1,052
Irish.....	195	189	55	24	43	24	24	32	23	9	27	51	696
West Indian.....	2			1	2	1	7		1	1	1		16
Jamaican.....	1			11	2	15	11			1			41
Greek.....	65	55	77	48	20	73	68	58	45	6	1	20	536
Hebrew, N.E.S.	29	9	11	14	11	7	2	8	6	6	14	9	126
" Russian.	141	52	106	128	126	142	48	83	68	66	75	52	1,087
" Austrian.	15	5	12	5	15	2	6	5		9	8	1	83
" German.	6		1										7
Italian.....	1,953	1,737	1,190	496	382	369	330	321	139	64	213	541	7,735
Japanese.....		1											1
Portuguese.....		1											1
Polish, N.E.S.	1	3	2				3	1	2			61	73
" Austrian.	84	25	109	102	22	66	41	35	8	27	28	21	568
" German.	3		6	3			1						13
" Russian.	35	20	50	42	23	21	18	4	3	5	7	3	231
Romanian.....	130	56	9		31	23	13	82	14	2	26	4	390
Russian, N.E.S.	261	685	369	95	67	48	80	193	346	46	33	70	2,293
Finnish.....	86	66	14	6	3	2	1	1	3		4		186
Spanish.....	4	2	3	1	1	1	3			1	3	2	21
Swiss.....	7	7	1	1	1		1				1	6	25
Servian.....		1	7		3	1	15	2	1		2		32
Danish.....	10	18	8	5		1	5		2			7	56
Swedish.....	40	106	18	19	15	23	9	10	13	6	7	23	289
Norwegian.....	35	67	21	16	14	5	19	11	8	5	3	9	213
Turkish.....	37	130	24	1	7	4	6	9	60			18	296
Armenian.....	3	1	6	7	1	3	4	19		7	2	22	75
Egyptian.....					1								1
Syrian.....	4	5	10	51	11	10	14	21	22	2	2	1	153
Arabian.....		1					6				1		8
U.S. Citizens.....	1	2										1	4
Negro.....	7					2	2	1				1	13
Totals.....	7,765	6,120	3,335	1,684	1,234	1,311	1,164	1,610	1,671	519	935	1,960	29,308

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	816	1,518	242	43	30	53	61	311	380	39	72	362	3,927
General labourers....	4,165	2,438	2,004	1,036	675	717	656	846	667	196	358	621	14,379
Mechanics.....	1,712	1,140	401	203	173	136	100	139	215	100	182	238	4,739
Clerks.....	343	384	118	68	103	65	38	43	93	54	89	143	1,541
Miners.....	63	49	29	23	6	19	16	13	6	7	9	9	249
Female servants....	265	130	137	79	57	72	55	92	161	20	65	94	1,227
Not classed.....	401	461	404	232	190	249	238	166	149	103	160	493	3,246
Totals.....	7,765	6,120	3,335	1,684	1,234	1,311	1,164	1,610	1,671	519	935	1,960	29,308
Maritime Provinces.	80	86	40	15	17	30	47	92	43	3	23	26	502
Quebec.....	1,594	1,350	938	403	288	316	282	315	476	167	274	452	6,855
Ontario.....	4,027	3,170	1,548	716	561	583	494	768	805	217	388	1,023	14,300
Manitoba.....	1,159	757	433	304	121	111	92	96	151	61	71	184	3,540
Saskatchewan.....	289	321	142	70	65	64	106	164	52	5	36	68	1,382
Alberta.....	243	210	118	35	57	62	48	61	79	16	59	84	1,072
British Columbia..	370	222	116	141	125	145	95	114	65	50	83	123	1,649
Yukon.....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	8
Totals.....	7,765	6,120	3,335	1,684	1,234	1,311	1,164	1,610	1,671	519	935	1,960	29,308

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South .....	2	2		4							1		
Australian .....	3	1		4							1		
Austrian, N.E.S. ....	642	122	84	848	189	14	20	408	22	21	26	12	10
Bohemian .....	14	10	10	34				7	1		5		
Croatian .....	178	15	4	197	18			152	1		7		
Dalmatian .....	7			7				7					
Galician .....	3	1		4	1			1					
Hungarian, N.E.S. ....	388	118	104	610	223	21	11	150	29	37	10	3	
Magyar .....	200	58	62	320	2	3	3	187	29	38	7	2	
Ruthenian .....	646	132	133	911	13			622	61	116	10	1	
Slovak .....	133	30	23	186	3			126	9	10	1	1	1
Belgian .....	120	30	27	177	14	1		63	2	1	31	13	10
Bulgarian .....	1,231	3	1	1,235	340			880	2	1	6		
Dutch .....	69	37	46	152	17	1	5	23	7	9	21	5	3
French .....	216	118	39	373	42	8	6	54	9	8	40	13	4
German .....	314	167	124	605	48	21	26	100	25	40	88	18	15
English .....	4,643	1,340	1,182	7,165	620	92	88	1,961	187	344	1,798	317	330
Welsh .....	131	16	8	155	29	2	3	28	2	1	43	4	1
Scotch .....	703	260	89	1,052	90	6	1	109	9	8	284	40	24
Irish .....	437	183	76	696	74	11	10	138	9	10	89	14	7
West Indian .....	11	3	2	16	1			1			1		
Jamaican .....	12	19	10	41	1						1	3	
Greek .....	492	20	15	536	23		1	453	9	10	3	1	
Hebrew, N.E.S. ....	73	37	16	126	3			21	3	3	32	15	5
" Russian .....	419	325	343	1,087	6	1	3	93	10	8	252	145	124
" Austrian .....	34	24	25	83				18	1	2	7	3	1
" German .....	2	1	4	7							2	1	4
Italian .....	6,656	615	464	7,735	967	32	28	5,275	220	218	316	23	16
Japanese .....	1			1				1					
Portuguese .....	1			1				1					
Polish, N.E.S. ....	60	8	5	73	26	2	2	15	1	2	2		
" Austrian .....	410	90	68	568	2			389	41	50	16	2	3
" German .....	3	6	4	13				1			2		
" Russian .....	184	32	15	231	12	1	1	154	6	3	17	2	
Roumanian .....	239	63	88	390	23	10	18	205	36	66	8	2	1
Russian, N.E.S. ....	1,258	447	588	2,293	251	82	149	778	123	234	177	62	51
Finnish .....	147	30	9	186	1			139	5		6	1	
Spanish .....	20	1		21	1			11					
Swiss .....	18	6	1	25	2	1		9	1		3	1	1
Servian .....	20	5	7	32	1			17	2	3	2	2	2
Danish .....	36	14	6	56	8	4	3	18	2	1	8		
Swedish .....	197	54	38	289	19	4	3	146	6	11	22	4	3
Norwegian .....	129	44	40	213	16	4	1	84	7	18	24	1	1
Turkish .....	281	9	6	296	104	2	2	156	1	2	11	1	
Armenian .....	68	3	4	75	1			59	2	2	6		1
Egyptian .....	1			1							1		
Syrian .....	88	39	26	153	25	1	1	44	3	5	8	4	4
Arabian .....	8			8				5			1		
U.S. Citizens .....	3	1		4	1						2	1	
Negro .....	9	4		13	1			5			2		
Totals .....	20,960	4,552	3,796	29,308	3,218	324	385	12,914	883	1,282	3,400	717	622

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## V.

Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1908.

## OCCUPATION.

## DESTINATION.

Clerks, Trad- ers, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	DESTINATION.							
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	
1						2				1	2	1						
1			1			1									1	3		
10			12			49	7	25	33	25	314	208	216	30	33	21		
			12			3		6	10	4	4	6	4	7	8	1		
	1		1			4		9	4	1	6	147	16			26		
											2	4		1				
						1	1				1	2	1					
2	1		1	1		25	2	38	56	26	19	227	128	156	23	29		
12						10	2	14	21	25	20	102	36	98	36	3		
1						59		11	17	7	301	191	357	37	11	7		
			2			11	1	9	12		5	63	11	3	43	61		
7	1		2			3	3	10	16		53	14	83	5	5	17		
4						1	1			50	39	1,140	2			4		
3	3	2				5	5	16	27	3	14	62	41	22	4	6		
39	12	3	7	5	5	23	34	48	13	4	171	59	53	23	20	41		
51	10	9	5	1	2	38	22	54	32	11	73	180	166	60	72	42		
615	119	68	86	5	5	294	463	326	347	64	927	4,539	891	208	251	282		
10			11			3	10	5	3		34	71	27	9	5	9		
140	16	5	22	2	2	117	58	70	49	14	206	538	128	28	53	85		
89	14	16	8	2	1	100	39	33	32	14	148	365	106	7	27	28		
2						2	6	1	2	2	3	11						
3	4	5				2	7	10	5	2	12	27						
9						13	4	6	4	3	248	249	7			38		
10	3	4				9	7	7	4		57	56	9		3	1		
52	17	21				39	16	113	187	6	344	585	139	3	2	8		
8	4	4				7	1	9	18		32	48	3					
											7							
25	6	1	50	2	1	170	23	162	200	132	2,779	3,826	138	9	157	694		
																1		
												1						
2						1	15	4	1	5	21	9	14	7	4	13		
	1		2			33	1	13	15	24	146	126	181	15	65	11		
						4		2	4		2	1	4	6				
1						13		10	11		93	74	44	4	5	11		
2						13	1	2	3	2	83	74	36	192	2	1		
29	10	11	7			85	16	85	143	36	505	616	530	369	158	79		
1	1					16		7	9		8	162			2	14		
6							2	1			3	9				9		
4						1		2		1	7	8	1	2	2	4		
								1	2			19	3	7	3			
2	1					5		2	2	1	5	12	13	13	10	2		
5	1	4	2			25	3	14	17	3	29	57	100	23	40	37		
3			1	1		21	1	10	20		10	53	34	37	19	60		
6	2	2				1	4	2		23	32	234	5		2			
			1				1	1	1		3	69			3			
												1						
10	1			1		15	1	14	16	9	90	43	10			1		
2										2	2	4						
												3		1				
1						3		1		2	2	6	3					
1,158	228	155	213	20	16	1,227	757	1,153	1,336	502	6,855	14,300	3,540	1,382	1,072	1,649	8	

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In my report for the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 I remarked that the volume of work at headquarters had not shown any diminution, and I may now say that it has gone on steadily increasing. There were 163,115 attachments made to our correspondence files in 1907-8, as compared with 140,633 during the next preceding twelve months, and during the year now reported upon 430,336 requests for information, direct and indirect, were attended to, the total number of pamphlets sent out of my office during the year being 2,397,747.

The following is a statement showing immigration literature ordered during the year:—

	Copies.
Suggestions to Medical Officers. . . . .	1,500
Immigration Act (English). . . . .	5,000
"    (French). . . . .	3,000
Last Best West (English). . . . .	173,000
"    "    (Swedish). . . . .	10,000
"    "    (French). . . . .	60,000
"    "    (German). . . . .	50,000
"    "    (Norwegian). . . . .	45,000
"    "    (Dutch). . . . .	20,000
"    "    (Flemish). . . . .	25,000
"    "    (Finnish). . . . .	25,000
Canada the Land of Opportunity. . . . .	250,000
Canada West Magazine. . . . .	10,000
Winter Wheat Pamphlet. . . . .	175,000
Icelandic Pamphlet. . . . .	10,000
Peace River Trail Pamphlet. . . . .	800
Book on Nova Scotia. . . . .	100
Canada in a Nutshell. . . . .	150,000
Work, Wages and Land. . . . .	200,000
"    "    "    (German). . . . .	50,000
Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (English Edition). . . . .	25,000
"    "    "    (Canadian Edition) . . . . .	25,000
"    "    "    (French). . . . .	25,000
"    "    "    (Finnish). . . . .	10,000
"    "    "    (Flemish). . . . .	10,000
"    "    "    (German). . . . .	10,000
"    "    "    (Dutch). . . . .	10,000
"    "    "    (Danish). . . . .	10,000
"    "    "    (Norwegian). . . . .	10,000
"    "    "    (Swedish). . . . .	10,000
Philanthropic and Charitable Societies. . . . .	2,000
Souvenirs et Impressions de Voyage au Nord-Ouest Cana- dien. . . . .	100
Small Dodger (French). . . . .	50,000
Ontario Wants Farm Labourers. . . . .	100,000
Nova Scotia pamphlets. . . . .	31,500
Hungarian pamphlets. . . . .	5,000
New Brunswick pamphlets. . . . .	31,500
Ruthenian pamphlets. . . . .	12,000
New Ontario pamphlets. . . . .	5,000
The Lake St. John Region (Settlers' Guide). . . . .	25,000
The Unemployed in Canada. . . . .	20,000
Canada wants Domestic Servants. . . . .	50,000
Canada Life and Resources. . . . .	6,000



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*Maps.*

Small Dominion Maps of Canada. . . . .	31,000
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*Newspapers.*

Alberta German Herald. . . . .	26,000
“ “ “ Special Edition. . . . .	6,667
Canada Swedish Weekly. . . . .	18,000
“ “ “ Special Edition. . . . .	1,000
Der Nordwesten (German). . . . .	26,000
Danebrog. . . . .	12,000
“ Two Special Editions, 500 each. . . . .	1,000
Logberg (Icelandic). . . . .	52,000
Le Nouveliste. . . . .	3,000
‘Canada,’ published in London, England. . . . .	26,000
Saskatoon Phoenix. . . . .	5,000
‘The Red Deer Advocate’. . . . .	1,000
Le Courrier de l’Ouest. . . . .	5,000
Saskatchewan Courier-German. . . . .	8,360
The Canadian Hungarian. . . . .	30,000

I have received a report from the Women’s National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne street, Montreal, showing that this organization has continued its good work during the year.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society, which receives some financial assistance from the department, has also made a report showing that the society has had 2,946 visitors, has directed the settlement of 683 individuals, distributed 8,470 pamphlets and given 8 lectures. The settlers have been placed as follows:—

In New Ontario. . . . .	417
New Quebec. . . . .	229
Western Provinces. . . . .	37
Total. . . . .	683

We have now three officers regularly employed in the deportation of undesirable immigrants, and two others who are called upon to act from time to time when required.

We may, I think, confidently expect a falling off in the number of deportations as a result of the more stringent measures we are now taking to shut out undesirables.

Dr. George W. Elliott, who is stationed at New York, reports that during the last fiscal year 22,472 aliens were landed at that port destined to different parts of Canada. Out of this number Dr. Elliott rejected 102 as disqualified for various reasons.

In my last annual report I made reference to the demand in recent years for farm help in Ontario, and stated that in order to assist as far as possible in meeting this demand the plan would be tried of employing agents on commission. This plan, I may say, has worked well, and the commission agents appointed in Ontario (and a smaller number in Quebec) have altogether placed in employment about 7,000 farm hands during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,

*Superintendent of Immigration.*

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# OPERATIONS IN EUROPE

No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W., June 13, 1908.

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual reports of the immigration agents of your department in Europe for the year ended March 31, 1908. These representatives at the present time are:—

### THE IMMIGRATION STAFF.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

Mr. G. H. Mitchell, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Mr. L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York.

Mr. M. McIntyre, 35 and 37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Mr. John McLennan, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.

Mr. J. Webster, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.

Mr. H. M. Murray, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.

Mr. E. O'Kelly, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Mr. Paul Wiallard, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris.

Mr. Arthur Geoffrion, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris.

Mr. Treau de Cœli, 23 Place de la Gare, Antwerp.

During the year Mr. Murray was removed from Cardiff to Exeter, Mr. Webster from Glasgow to Belfast, and Mr. O'Kelly from Belfast to Dublin; while during the same period Mr. H. McIntyre was appointed to take charge of the Glasgow office, Mr. John McLennan of the Aberdeen agency, and Mr. Geoffrion to assist Mr. Wiallard in Paris.

The following is a list of the Canadian delegates appointed during the year to visit the United Kingdom for the purpose of promoting emigration:—

Mr. C. A. Aylesworth, Mr. E. E. Brewster, Mr. J. Robert Brown, Mr. A. R. Bredin, Mr. Allen Cruikshanks, Mr. Andrew Dalgarno, Mr. W. Moulding Baker, Mr. Donald Grant, Rev. Andrew Galley, Rev. A. Garritama, Mr. Geo. Gibbard, Mr. John L. Gray, Mr. John Hay, Rev. James Lawson, M. Edouard Montpetit, Mr. Alex. McOwan, Mr. J. T. Mayor, Mr. H. F. Morel, Mr. Henry Goodridge, Rev. Geo. McArthur, Mr. Hugh McKerracher, M. Edouard Parent, Mr. Wm. Patterson, Mr. Thomas Parsons, Rev. Father Royer, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. Geo. L. Stewart, Mr. W. West.

Mr. James Robinson of Larne was also appointed to take charge of an exhibition wagon to travel through Ireland.

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During the year Mr. Bruce Walker, the recently appointed Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in London, has exchanged posts with Mr. J. Obed Smith, who held the office of Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

The condition of financial and industrial affairs in Canada towards the end of 1907 exercised a decisive effect in diminishing the volume of emigration from Europe to the Dominion, but while this is the case, there still remains much scope for official activity, as there is occasion for increased effort in supervising and inspecting the class of emigrants proposing to proceed to Canada, with a view to eliminating the unfit and the undesirable.

There is always a large number of persons, both in this country and on the continent, who desire better opportunities of improving their positions, and who possess all the qualities that go to the making of good settlers. Such persons ordinarily emigrate of their own volition, and one of the problems in dealing with emigration, along lines necessarily of a general description, is to place before this class the attractions of Canada, without at the same time, and by the same means, influencing others of a much less desirable sort, for the natural effect of an over-zealous propaganda must be to tend to draw unsuitable persons to the Dominion.

During the past year or two the various emigration bodies and societies in this country, founded for more or less charitable purposes, have exhibited great energy in their operations, and have doubtless been mainly responsible for directing to Canada that class whose presence—chiefly in the industrial centres of eastern Canada—has given rise to a congested condition of affairs.

In addition, the abnormal scarcity of labour in Canada during 1906 and 1907 no doubt somewhat embarrassed employers of labour, and men were engaged at high wages who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been considered employable. This, it is suggested, led to misapprehension, and it was too readily assumed that any and all sorts and conditions of men could find employment in Canada, and was in part responsible for the congestion which ensued in some of the towns of the Dominion towards the end of 1907.

Official action has, as usual, been carefully confined to the encouragement of 'agricultural emigrants,' that is to say, those persons possessing a knowledge of farm life, and those intending to embark in the same on arrival in Canada; railway construction men, and female domestic servants.

The exercise of the restrictive powers provided for during the present session of the Dominion Parliament will no doubt prevent the emigration of as many 'undesirables' as was the case last year, and will doubtless ensure a better type of immigrant.

So far as I am able to judge, official and public sentiment in this country realises that the action of the Dominion government, in taking measures to prevent indiscriminate immigration, was justified by the conditions which have developed. Nevertheless, it may be expected that a large number of persons who may not be able to comply to the letter with the regulations that have been devised, will, in consequence of the industrial position here and on the continent, desire to emigrate to Canada. A great number of these persons, although engaged in towns and cities, have had some experience of farm life, and in cases where the probability is that they may become good farmers or efficient farm labourers, the regulations will no doubt, with advantage, be administered in a generous manner.

Cases have repeatedly transpired in which recorders, chairmen of sessions, and others, have postponed passing judgment on transgressors against the law, on the condition of their being sent to Canada. I have drawn the attention of those concerned to these cases, stating the strong objection which was felt by the people and the government of Canada in respect of them, and at my request wide publicity was given to the matter in the press, and it was hoped that as a consequence such practices would cease. This hope was not, however, fully borne out, and I ultimately brought the matter officially to the notice of the Imperial authorities, with the result shown in the appended correspondence:—

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' OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

' June 28, 1907.

' SIR,—I beg to state, for the information of the Earl of Elgin, that from time to time the Canadian government has had brought to its notice that, on occasions magistrates and others in this country have agreed, on the representation of interested persons, to defer passing judgment on transgressors against the law on the condition of their being sent to Canada.

' In November, 1905, I had a correspondence with the recorder of London in regard to a young man who was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, but was not sent to prison but allowed to go to Canada. I then communicated to the recorder the strong opposition which was felt by the government and people of Canada to the sending to the Dominion of any person convicted of a crime, having exhibited criminal tendencies; and at the same time directed attention to the provisions of the Canadian Act respecting immigration and immigrants (6 Edward VII., chap 19), under which powers are given to prohibit the landing of, and to deport, any undesirables or criminals, such powers being rigidly enforced by the Canadian authorities.

' Attention was widely drawn to the correspondence at the time, both in the press of this country and of Canada, and it was hoped that, as a consequence, the practice complained of would cease.

' It would appear, however, from the enclosed copy of a letter from the Criminal Investigation Department to the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in connection with my office, dated the 15th ultimo, that such is not the case; and it is feared that the course to which objection is taken may have been adopted to even a larger extent than has been apparent.

' In these circumstances, the Canadian government greatly desires that, if possible, some notification of its views on the subject may be conveyed to magistrates and others concerned, in order definitely to put a stop to the sending to Canada of persons convicted of crime. I therefore venture to bring the matter to the attention of Lord Elgin, with a view to such action being taken as His Lordship may deem advisable.

' I am, sir,

' Your obedient servant,

(Signed) 'STRATHCONA.

' The Under Secretary of State,  
' Colonial Office, S.W.'

(Enclosure.)

' CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, NEW SCOTLAND YARD,

' LONDON, S.W., May 15, 1907.

' To the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,

' Interior Department of the Government of Canada,  
' 11 and 12 Charing Cross, S.W.

' SIR,—With further reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, regarding the encouragement given to criminals to emigrate to Canada, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, that the circumstances relating to the two cases to which you refer are as follows:—

' Arthur Lloyd, who had been twice previously convicted for burglary, once for embezzlement and once as a rogue and a vagabond, was arrested on March 10 last and charged with committing a burglary at Lancaster Lodge, Bayswater Road, W. For this offence he was tried at the North London Sessions on March 26 and was put back for sentence till April 10 for inquiries to be made with a view to his being sent to Canada. On the latter date he appeared before the court and was bound over in the sum of £5 to come up for judgment, if called upon, being handed over to his friends on the condition that he went to Canada.

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'With regard to Charles Stevenson, alias Charles John Parr, this man was arrested on March 3 last and charged with stealing a kit bag and contents, value £25, from a guard's van at Euston station. After appearing at Clerkenwell Police Court he was, on March 26, arraigned before Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., chairman of the North London Sessions, who postponed sentence till April 10 with a view to Parr's parents sending him to Canada, and in the meantime for Mr. Wheatley, of St. Giles' Christian Mission, to make the necessary arrangements.

'The prisoner, who had been previously convicted of stealing luggage from Euston station, appeared before the chairman of the sessions on the 10th ultimo. He (prisoner) declined to avail himself of the assistance of Mr. Wheatley to send him to Canada, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

'I am, sir,

'Your obedient servant,

(Signed) 'M. T. MACNAGHTON.'

'COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., July 11, 1907.

'MY LORD,—I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th June, relative to two cases in which judgment on convicted criminals has been postponed on condition of their being emigrated to Canada, and to inform you that His Lordship is in communication with the Home Office on the subject.

'I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) 'C. P. LUCAS.

'The High Commissioner for Canada.'

'COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., August 19, 1907.

'The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies presents his compliments to the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, and, with reference to his letter of the 28th June, is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to him, for his information, a copy of a correspondence with the Home Office on the subject of the emigration of convicted criminals to Canada.'

'COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., July 11, 1907.

'SIR,—With reference to the letter from your department of the 17th February, 1897, and previous correspondence on the subject of the emigration to Canada of convicted criminals, I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Gladstone, copy of a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada asking that the attention of magistrates might be called to the views of the Dominion government with regard to emigration of this class to Canada.

'I am, &c.,

(Signed) 'C. P. LUCAS.

'The Under Secretary of State,

'Home Office.'

'HOME OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S.W., August 9, 1907.

'SIR,—In reply to your letter of 11th July, forwarding a communication from the High Commissioner for Canada on the subject of the emigration to Canada of convicted criminals, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone to say, for the information of the Earl of Elgin, that he has communicated with the Chairman of the London Sessions regarding the cases of Arthur Lloyd and Charles Stevenson, which were brought to Lord Strathcona's notice.

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Mr. Wallace states that he acted in the belief that the Canadian government would not be averse to receiving men who, like the two prisoners above-mentioned, had committed an offence, but were shown by the evidence before the court to have every prospect of doing well if given the opportunity in fresh surroundings.

On learning, however, that the Canadian government objected to the emigration of such persons, no further steps were taken to enable the men to proceed to Canada, and the Emigration Commissioner was informed some weeks ago that the matter was at an end.

'The Secretary of State has no knowledge of any similar cases having occurred elsewhere, but if any such cases should come to the High Commissioner's notice, he will be ready at once to take any steps necessary to stop the practice.

'I am, &c.,

(Signed) 'C. E. TROUP.

'The Under Secretary of State,  
'Colonial Office.'

I have no doubt that in time, by entering a protest whenever such cases occur, they will be reduced to a vanishing point. In pursuance of this policy I recently addressed the following letters to the Lord Mayor of London:—

'OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
'17 VICTORIA STREET, S.W., April 2, 1908.

'MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,—My attention has been drawn to the inclosed extract from the *Montreal Herald* of the 8th March, relative to a youth who appears to have been charged at the Mansion House with theft, and to have been discharged on the understanding that he would go to Canada, and I have been asked to take official action with regard thereto.

'I feel, however, that it will be sufficient if I point out informally that the people and government of Canada strongly resent the sending to the Dominion of any person who has shown criminal tendencies. Indeed, powers exist under the Canadian law for deporting such persons, and these are rigidly put into force.

'I am confident that it is only necessary to mention this matter informally, as I now do, to secure your hearty co-operation in a matter with which the Canadian government is greatly concerned.

'Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed) 'STRATHCONA.

'The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor,  
'Mansion House, E.C.'

To which I received the following satisfactory reply from His Lordship:—

'THE MANSION HOUSE, E.C., April 4, 1908.

'DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 2nd instant.

'The statement of the *Montreal Herald* is virtually correct, but the lad was not discharged on the understanding that he should be sent to Canada. The boy was discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act, and that—so far as this court was concerned—closed the matter. The boy need never have left London, and, perhaps, has not, but it was mentioned in court that, in order to give him a fresh start, his parents were going to send him to Canada. Whether they have done so or not, we do not know. The boy was of good parentage and education, but had been tempted to bet with bookmakers and, having lost, was induced to steal. This was his first offence, and very likely this warning will make him a good citizen, either in London or elsewhere.

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'No prisoners have ever been sent to Canada from this court, and I quite appreciate and applaud the strong objection which the Dominion rightly entertains to any attempt to unload our criminals on its shores.

'Yours very truly,

(Signed) 'J. C. BELL,  
'Lord Mayor.

'The Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.,  
'17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.'

This correspondence was given to the press, and its publication will serve to extend the knowledge of the strong feeling that exists in Canada on the subject.

My attention was recently drawn to the fact that apparently a misapprehension existed on the part of the Hungarian government as to the restrictive regulations issued in December last. Communication with His Majesty's Consul General at Buda-Pesth elicited the fact that the authorities there had issued the following notice to the chiefs of the different municipalities in Hungary:—

'The Imperial and Royal Consul General at Montreal reports by cable that the Canadian government has prohibited immigration till further notice. I hereby inform you (the chiefs of the different municipalities in Hungary) that in consequence of the above decision, I forbid, by virtue of the power conferred on me by clause 5 of the Law IV. of 1903, emigration to Canada until further notice. I call upon you to give this, my order, the fullest publicity.'

I have caused the exact position to be notified to the Hungarian government, through the Foreign Office, and have drawn attention to the fact that this order would appear to have been issued under a misapprehension, as the Canadian government has not prohibited immigration into Canada. This will no doubt result in clearing away any misconception which may have arisen.

The relief of Canadians who, from one reason or another, become destitute in Europe is a matter to which this department devotes much consideration during the course of the year. The fund appropriated by parliament for this purpose is a very small one, and needs careful distribution in order to meet the demands made upon it. During the past year 93 persons applied for assistance. For 17 of these return passages were procured, and of the balance 57 were provided with subsistence, lodging or clothing. With regard to the remaining 19 persons, the conclusion was arrived at, after careful consideration of the claims they presented, that their condition did not warrant the extension to them of any government aid.

Assistance to distressed Canadians has also been extended by the British consuls at various foreign points. In such cases it is the practice to act as far as practicable upon the recommendations of these gentlemen, whose intervention on behalf of the Canadian subjects of His Majesty is much appreciated.

The press cable service which was established as the result of arrangements made between us when you were last in this country has worked well and achieved valuable results.

The information which you have communicated to me I have transmitted to the press of this country, and through this medium there has been placed very fully from time to time, before the public of the United Kingdom information as to the crops, public revenue and expenditure, customs receipts, bank clearings, movement of grain, mineral production, urban development, and generally as to the industrial progress of the Dominion.

The information sent, as above, is also directly conveyed to a number of special newspaper correspondents, various banking institutions which are identified or interested in Canada, the English offices of the Canadian railways and shipping cou-

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cerns, the Canadian emigration agencies, and also to a large number of influential financiers and others identified with Canadian interests in this country. Many of the concerns to whom this information is conveyed have excellent facilities for displaying the cable messages in conspicuous public places, and by so doing still further extend the usefulness of the cable service.

Satisfactory as this service has been, experience will doubtless point to the advisability of still further extensions in the future.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA.

*High Commissioner.*

## No. 2.

### REPORT OF MR. J. OBED SMITH.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

11-12 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, April 2, 1908

The Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for Canada,

17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Emigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, covering the agencies in the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, together with the individual reports of the various emigration agents under this branch for the same period.

Up to the end of the calendar year 1907 the number of persons emigrating to Canada from this side of the Atlantic shows a material increase over the same period of the year 1906, but the first three months of the present calendar year—and being the last three months of the fiscal year covered by this report—show, for various reasons hereinafter mentioned, some decrease.

The wisdom of the policy inaugurated by the honourable the minister during his last visit here, by which all offices of the agents were brought into better prominence by the removal from some obscure situations to positions on the ground floor on important business thoroughfares, has been abundantly proved from the increased number of callers making personal inquiry, and the attractive displays from time to time furnished by the department, which, being shown to advantage, have undoubtedly laid the foundation for still further increase of inquiries concerning Canada, not only in the field of emigration but, I doubt not, along the line of commercial enterprises among those who may be seeking opportunities for investment. I am pleased to report that our agents in districts where there is no Canadian trade commissioner have not hesitated to secure for themselves information on commercial matters, the better to enable them to impart such knowledge to all inquirers.

In amplification of the propaganda, an extensive, but carefully revised list, of newspapers has been from time to time prepared and used for the insertion of advertisements which would draw attention to the resources of Canada. The general policy in this regard to avoid the large metropolitan and large provincial city newspapers has been continued, but at all times special regard is had to the peculiar experience of the local emigration agents, who satisfy themselves of the value of one paper over another. It is hoped that this system has been the means of sowing seed which will ultimately reap a large emigration harvest of desirable people from the country districts.



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Mention may also be made of the work performed by the motor car, which has toured the Midland counties and attended at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Lincoln. In addition, three wagons, supplied by the department, were placed on the road the first part of the year—one in North Wales, one in the north of Ireland and one in the Highlands—reaching districts not possible to cover by motor car.

Owing to the financial depression which existed in other parts of the world, and reflected injuriously upon Canadian commerce and enterprise during the latter part of 1907, the department wisely directed the issue of the following circular:—

‘SIR,—I am advised by the Superintendent of Immigration for Canada that the demand for labour of all kinds in the Dominion is over for the present season, and I am directed to ask you to strongly advise all persons looking for employment in Canada not to sail earlier than April next, and then only if they have employment assured or have sufficient cash to keep them until they secure employment.

‘I shall be greatly obliged if you will take immediate steps to convey this announcement to prospective emigrants.

‘Your obedient servant,

‘J. BRUCE WALKER.

‘December 4, 1907.’

So well has the circular done its work that the returns show a marked decrease in the number of arrivals in Canada for this side of the Atlantic ocean for the first three months of the present calendar year, and if that regulation has in other respects detracted somewhat from the flow of emigrants Canadawards, there has appeared no criticism whatever regarding the wisdom of this action of the department, which doubtless prevented some going to the Dominion who would have suffered through lack of employment or sufficient means to live upon.

The regulations lately adopted with respect to emigrants receiving financial assistance through philanthropic societies or public funds have been received with somewhat mixed feelings on the part of those interested, but I am pleased to note that the more the regulations become understood even those who were inclined at first to consider them unnecessary and harsh are rapidly coming to one point of agreement, viz., that it is better from the intending emigrant's standpoint alone that he should be subject to such inspection and approval before going.

It is hoped that still greater care will be exercised by booking agents, and the result of the restrictions intended only to prevent undesirables from going to Canada, will have the effect of still further reducing the percentage of deported persons. Not only is it inadvisable to have any one returned from Canada as being inefficient or incapable, but the placing of such deports in the hands of their friends or local authorities in the United Kingdom has entailed a very large amount of labour upon the officers of this branch, as obviously many of the cases returned are not willingly received by their relations, friends or local authorities.

I am pleased that the records and inspections will show that the minister's instructions to secure quality rather than quantity have been successfully carried out, and while taking some credit for this condition of affairs to this branch of the public service, I cannot lose sight of the fact that the great attraction is the wonderful resources and development of Canada, and it is not necessary to do aught than state the exact truth concerning the possibilities of the Dominion.

It is gratifying to all our agents to have visits from a largely increased number of persons who emigrated to Canada years ago, and having attained a fair amount of success are visiting the old land and their friends therein. All such, whether willing or not (because of the active demands for information at some time during their stay here), become volunteer lecturers and emigration agents for Canada. Added to this has been the active desire of this branch to co-operate with the officials in Canada so that those going there may be able to send back favourable reports, thus widening the policy that an emigration induced by those already in Canada is even better than the emigration which may be stimulated on this side.

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The stringent regulations under which the bonus is paid to booking agents on certain classes of emigrants have, in my opinion, worked successfully thus far, being an intimation, in the first place, that none but the best will be accepted, and, secondly, an encouragement to the booking agent to select from those leaving the old country those most desirable for Canada, and who might by some persuasion on his part be induced to go to Canada.

Considering there are several thousand booking agents on the bonus-earning list it is believed the bonus granted is a factor in good selection. Reports on nearly all booking agents throughout the United Kingdom have already been placed on file with the department at Ottawa.

During the year the minister decided to extend the bonus arrangements to certain selected continental booking agents, but owing to the existence of anti-emigration laws in some of those countries the department have not been called upon to pay out much of the public funds for bonuses on the continent.

It was felt by some that the Small Holdings Act, passed by the Imperial parliament, would be a grave factor against the emigration of farmers and other agriculturists to Canada, but on going into the provisions of the Act, which in the main provide that certain small holdings may be secured by local authorities, and thereafter rented, I am of opinion that a persistent advertisement of the fact that Canada offers 160 acres of free land must eventually prove a greater attraction than the possibility of renting land under the Small Holdings Act, and I would respectfully recommend that consideration be given to this suggestion.

While it is true that somewhat undue prominence has been given to letters derogatory to Canada, which in some cases have been published without regard to the bona fides of the writer, I am pleased to say that the press of the United Kingdom has shown a willingness to publish our side of the story, and we have not been slow to take advantage of this favour. Canada is not the unknown quantity and the far-off land which some years ago was known to so few on this side, and the desire of the British public to know more about the Dominion has enabled us to secure the insertion of a large number of readable news items and paragraphs, which are prepared under the authority of this branch. I consider the insertion of news items of this kind amply repays the expense of their preparation.

Recently the department at Ottawa has arranged to furnish from time to time letters from successful settlers in Canada, and these are exhibited in suitable frames in all our agency windows.

Necessarily the cultivation of the demand for information regarding Canada brings with it an increased number of requests for literature, and I beg strongly to recommend that this office be furnished with a very much larger supply than has ever been provided before. The people like readable facts and maps, and nothing could exceed the value of the atlas and geography which the department has published during the last year. In this connection I would strongly recommend the issue of some literature in the Welsh language. There is, I believe, a field to be worked in Wales which should produce a number of extremely desirable agriculturists, but many of them prefer to disregard any literature as being of doubtful origin unless it appears in their native tongue.

In the Liverpool district and Aberdeen district some 25,000 copies of the geography, prepared by the minister, have been distributed to school children, the method being to require the individual scholar to ask for it, and not to send a supply in bulk to the schools. In addition, the distribution of the wall map of Canada to schools has continued, and I can conceive of no better value for the expenditure of public funds than would be received by getting these geographies in the homes of the school children in the United Kingdom and on the continent.

A very large quantity of such geographies will be required for the Franco-British exhibition, opening in the city of London in the month of May this year, and for the

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Edinburgh exhibition a few weeks later. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that an immediate and very large supply of literature of all kinds be furnished to this office.

It is quite plain that the Dublin exhibition of 1907, together with the re-arrangement of our offices in Belfast and Dublin have resulted in a large increase in emigration from Ireland, but the movement is even now easily intercepted by the many friends living in the United States and elsewhere, who seek to draw their relations to them instead of to Canada, and the restriction requiring \$25 to be in possession of each emigrant is actually being used by some of the bankers in Ireland as a reason for their statement that Canada is short of money.

I am pleased to record the great efficiency and labour expended by the various emigration agents, and the transaction of their duties during the past fiscal year. Great activity, considerable tact, business ability, and human kindness are daily required of them. The correspondence received and sent out by each agent has largely increased, and the distribution of literature would be greater still if their supply had been equal to their demands. They are obliged to be constantly on the watch for undesirables, and unofficial and unworthy agents who may by faulty information send emigrants to Canada who are not up to the required standard.

Our agents attend the weekly markets and country fairs for the purpose of distributing literature and giving information, and at agricultural shows where we are not able to put up a regular exhibit they provide a large exhibition stand, containing samples of the products of Canada, and by personal attendance seek in every way to aid the business of this department. Not a small portion of their work is the careful and periodical inspection of all the booking agents, numbering about 400 in each such district, and seeking such joint action with the booking agents as would be creditable to all concerned.

At London, Liverpool and Glasgow, the inspection of all out-going emigrant steamers by our respective agents at those ports has continued, and a report on each such steamer has been forwarded to the department at Ottawa.

Some idea can be secured from the above regarding the extent of the ramifications of the business-seeking propaganda of this office, but it will be our ambition to still further extend it during the coming years, and reach out to the smaller country villages by means of correspondents, advertisements, lecturers and the visits from our motor cars and exhibition wagons.

The policy of sending former delegates (who have been more or less successful in their operations in Canada) to give lectures and verbal information to persons contemplating emigrating has been continued with marked success, and all the provinces of the Dominion have been personally represented by the twenty-one delegates sent to the United Kingdom, and some parts of the continent.

Nothing can exceed the value of the experiences related by these men to people of their own class in person, and obviously they are able to answer many practical questions which only those engaged for years in up-to-date agricultural methods can possibly give a reply to. Therefore, I have no hesitation in respectfully recommending the continuance and enlargement of that portion of our propaganda.

This branch of the department has kept in close touch with the Imperial government emigrants' information office and the board of trade, the latter department controlling the issuing of licenses to booking agents, and one license was cancelled because the agent concerned did not properly carry out the instructions received from the department.

The whole of the United Kingdom has been divided into districts covering a number of counties, and each district is in charge of a regular agent and office staff.

The London district consists of fifteen counties, forming a compact area lying around the metropolis, which itself occupies a most central position in that area. It includes Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Bedford, Hertford, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex and the Channel

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Islands, and is attended to by this office in addition to the general work of supervising all the other districts.

In this connection some of the London staff make periodical visits to steamship agents, and we have numerous calls from booking agents at the London office.

The good-will of the local press has been cultivated as far as possible, and will continue to receive attention. It must be admitted that the sum of these influences is a factor of great value when adopting means to an end, and I gladly acknowledge the service these features have been in securing the best results from the work of Canadian lectures and farmer delegates.

During the past year thirty-five lectures, with lantern slides, were delivered in the London district, outside the metropolitan area. The meetings were excellently well attended, were all reported in the local press, and served to allay any fears as to the agricultural outlook for those who intend to settle on the land, or otherwise, in Canada.

Four farm delegates made a tour of the fifteen counties in the district, and where the number of callers upon them was less than in former years, notices of the delegates' views appeared in the local press.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 persons visited the London office, making personal inquiry, and nearly three-quarters of a million stopped to inspect the window display here.

Participation in agricultural shows, cattle fairs, horticultural meetings, &c., was resumed on an extended scale, and an increased interest in Canada's resources was evident. Exhibits of Canadian produce have been placed with a large number of selected country booking agents in the district.

I wish to bear testimony to the excellent results which have been manifested through the employment agent system in Canada, which was put in force by the department last year. This has been of great assistance to booking agents throughout the country, and has enabled them in many cases to direct their passengers to actual employment beyond the port of landing. The system has worked well from this end, and has been highly appreciated by all the agencies concerned.

The British Columbia government has maintained fruit experts in England during the past winter for lecturing purposes, with marked benefit to that province.

Consideration should be given to the fact that Australia is now definitely in the field here for securing desirable British emigrants, and already their advertisements are appearing in the public press, offering, in certain cases, assisted passages.

Appreciation and cordial thanks are tendered to the officers of the steamship and railway transportation companies for their unflinching efforts to comply with every regulation from time to time issued, and their evident desire to consider that all such regulations are intended for the permanent good of Canada. I have assured them that they can depend upon the hearty sympathy of this department in their work of transporting passengers to the Dominion.

J. OBED SMITH,

*Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.*

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF MR. A. F. JURY.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,  
LIVERPOOL, April 9, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,

11 and 12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

SIR.—The past year has been one of great activity in the movement of population from this country to Canada. Persons connected with emigration work unofficially have vied with each other in securing the greatest number of people to go to Canada. This has not always been done with a due regard to quality, but rather from the superficial business idea of quantity, which in a short time was bound to bring about its own downfall by unduly augmenting the city and town population out of all proportion to the rural. This state of things is accountable for the unprecedented number of letters that have appeared in the British press during the past winter, describing the hardships of the unemployed in the industrial centres of Canada. I have never lent countenance to this kind of propaganda, because I felt it was both bad business and unnecessary; bad business because it was sure to be the cause of numbers going to Canada who were totally unfit for pioneer life, and to one whose connection with Canada extends over a period of thirty-five years, it was quite apparent what the result must be; and unnecessary because my experience has taught me that just as many of the right sort can be got by right methods as wrong ones by wrong methods, and I can point with some degree of pride to the comparatively small number of undesirables that have been deported from Canada who have gone out from this district, and if the other agents that are working in emigration in this country can be made to confine their efforts along the same line as the government agents, a recurrence of the present congested state of the labour market in the centres of population and its consequent burden upon the authorities and charitably disposed people of Canada will be prevented in future.

The lantern slides contained in the sets that are in use at this office, for loaning out to people lecturing on Canada, are in most cases very old and in some cases not of the best quality, and complaint is often made by those using them that they are the same scenes year after year. If some new and more artistic slides could be made and sent over for the ensuing lecture season, it would meet a long felt want among those who are continually using them.

Last summer and fall the wagon work under the charge of Mr. Morris, in North Wales, created a large amount of interest and, I believe, will produce good results, but the benefit derived from such work can never be fully achieved until we have some emigration literature printed in the Welsh language. The most desirable people we are able to secure in Wales for Canada are the struggling tenant farmer, the agricultural laborer, and the domestic servant. Among these classes there are large numbers who can speak and read Welsh much better than they can English, and would be more likely to understand anything written in their own than in foreign language. I regard the rural Welshman as a most desirable emigrant; as a class they are industrious, sober, thrifty, ambitious and law abiding. They are accustomed to rural life, have been used to hard work, and are among the best type of settlers that could be obtained for Canada, but I do not think a propaganda in Wales will ever have a fair chance of obtaining the best results until we have a pamphlet printed in the Welsh language.

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We have had the annual visit of the farmer delegates from Canada, but their success has not been as great as in former years. Steamship agents do not seem as anxious to obtain their services as formerly, on account of the bad reports that have reached this country about Canada, and the more stringent regulations imposed upon emigrants by the department, which they felt would prevent them getting the number of passengers that would warrant them in spending money advertising the attendance of the delegates at their respective offices. Some of the delegates arrived here too late in the season to be of much use, and I would suggest that any future delegates coming here should arrive about the end of the old or the beginning of the new year.

All indications point to an ebb in the tide of commercial prosperity enjoyed by this country during the past few years; this will naturally be followed by a larger amount of unemployment in most industrial centres, which will cause those out of employment to be looking for opportunities to sell their labour outside the British Isles, and many will look Canadawards. A large number of those employed in the various industries or contingent employments, such as carters, &c., have had some experience of farming, and if properly selected and advised, would make most estimable settlers for Canada. Some way could and should be found of admitting into Canada such men, even though they may not possess five pounds, in addition to their inland railway fare, as they would help to supply the real want that exists of assistance on the farms.

The work of this office in connection with deports has increased enormously during the past year, and now forms one of the heaviest branches of the business here.

Letters received during the year. . . . .	8,945
Letters sent during the year. . . . .	9,150
No. of callers in person at this office . . . . .	4,512

Your obedient servant,

A. F. JURY,  
*Canadian Government Agent.*

#### No. 4.

#### REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL.

139 CORPORATION STREET,

BIRMINGHAM, March 31, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,  
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
London.

SIR.—I beg to submit my report for the year 1907-8.

Having been at the present address just over twelve months it is possible to compare the advantages obtained by the removal from a second floor office in a side street to ground floor premises with a shop front on the principal thoroughfare, with a window made attractive by a display of grains, grasses, fruit, pictures and transparencies of Canadian views; the result has been quite five times the number of callers for literature and personal interviews. My correspondence has also been considerably larger than during the previous twelve months, owing no doubt to the greater general emigration movement.

The shipping agents in my district had their full share in the record season experienced last year, and any suggestions that had to be made to them were cordially adopted. It was of course made very clear to them that outside the capitalist classes

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the only emigration encouraged by the department was that of men able and willing to take up agricultural or railway construction work and female domestic servants, and in regard to the latter it is worthy of mention that a decided increase has taken place in the number of inquiries from young women.

The season which has just opened of course does not promise as well, the combination of circumstances existing in Canada, the warning notices published by the department, and the restrictions imposed, having had a deterrent effect as regards numbers, although the average quality will be still further improved, and in this connection it may be noted how large is the demand for second-class accommodation on the steamers.

Another temporary adverse influence will be the Small Holdings Act, which enables county councils to acquire land to be rented to men desiring to cultivate 50 acres or less. The Board of Agriculture has taken exceptional steps to make the provisions of this Act known among farm laborers, meetings having been addressed all over the country by officers of the department; the consequence has been that in the aggregate many thousands of acres have been applied for by the very men wanted in the Dominion, and many of whom doubtless would have attempted by emigration to satisfy their land-hunger and improve their position. But in my opinion the quantity of land they can rent (the Act does not contemplate ownership), will stimulate their ambition to assume larger responsibilities, and the future will see them or their families emigrating, and better fitted both pecuniarily and in character, for the change.

My time has been fully employed on much the same lines as in former years; in addition to office duties, attending and exhibiting at agricultural shows, visiting shipping agents, supplying them with printed matter, making suggestions as to their work, and furnishing them with information on current Canadian topics which should assist them to satisfy inquirers, arranging for lectures, for itineraries for delegates from Canada, for the motor exhibition car, and maintaining an oversight in regard to many other things to which attention is necessary.

During the year the office has been visited by the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. W. Cory; the Superintendent of Immigration, Mr. W. D. Scott; and the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. Obed Smith, besides many Canadians who were visiting relatives and friends in the district. A total of 3,965 persons visited this office. We sent 4,207 and received 3,803 communications.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL,

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF MR. L. BURNETT.

16 PARLIAMENT STREET,  
YORK, March 31, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,  
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1908.

As you are already aware this office has only been open a little over one year, and during that period my time has been actively employed in the interest of Canada, and I have no hesitation in saying with satisfactory results.

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I attend the weekly markets and monthly fairs in York and the surrounding towns, which are always well attended by farmers and men of the agricultural class. There is plenty of scope for me at such assemblies as those to instil into the minds of these people the advantages of emigration, and to point out to them what chances there are in Canada for a successful career.

The two sets of slides which I have I find very useful to me in my lecture work, and when not in use by myself I always have plenty of applications for them from people who have visited Canada, and who were so favourably impressed that they desired to give a course of lectures in the neighbourhood in which they live.

I have a great many applications from children and school teachers for literature for school use, and whenever possible I comply with their requests, thereby getting the parents and brothers and sisters interested in Canada.

During the winter I have had some very interesting conversations with young men who went out to Canada two years ago, and came over here for a holiday. They speak in the highest terms of Canada, and have induced others to return with them.

The unfavourable reports from Canada during the last few months have had the effect of checking emigration to a certain extent, but I am under the impression that it will be a good thing for Canada, as there were some emigrating who were no good to this country, and never will be to any country, and I am satisfied that it will be to the interest of Canada for me to continue to send 'quality' instead of 'quantity.' The longer I am engaged in emigration work the more I am impressed with the fact that it behooves those of us who are soliciting men and women for that country that the best are none too good, and undesirables are not needed at all.

Your obedient servant,

L. BURNETT.

## No. 6.

### REPORT OF MR. M. McINTYRE.

35 AND 37 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,

GLASGOW, March 31, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.

11 and 12 Charing Cross,

London, S.W.

SIR,—In submitting my report for the year ending March 31, 1908, it is possible for me to make reference only to the months from, and including, September, 1907, to March 31, 1908, that being the period during which I have been in charge of the district in Scotland operated from the Glasgow office.

During that period of time, the number of emigrants leaving this district for Canada has been smaller than for the same period the previous year. This is due to a combination of circumstances. The general financial depression throughout the United States having to a certain degree affected Canada—and in fact, the British Isles as well—Scotch 'canniness' took possession of the people, and they became very backward in the matter of emigration. Following this came newspaper reports grossly exaggerating the condition of the unemployed in Canada. The government's warning to emigrants not to proceed to Canada until spring has had the desired effect of keeping out numbers of undesirables, and of course, which was unavoidable, some desirables have also held back. While the numbers have been reduced, it is gratifying to note that those going have been of a most superior class, the latest sailings showing a fair increase in numbers.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

One policy of the government to be highly commended, is that of sending farmer delegates to this country, to meet the agricultural classes and give information regarding Canada, giving their own experience as examples of how one can succeed, if a willing worker.

Another source of bringing Canada before the people, which is very much appreciated, is the use of lantern views of the country. I find that a number of persons having the welfare of Canada at heart, enjoy exhibiting these views and lecturing to different organizations throughout the district. I myself have used them on a number of occasions when talking to an audience in an endeavour to place Canada in its proper light.

While the numbers for the year may not be all one would wish, still, as a whole, I believe the quality will be most satisfactory.

Your obedient servant,

M. MCINTYRE,

*Canadian Government Agent.*

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF MR. JOHN McLENNAN.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

o

26 GUILD STREET,

ABERDEEN, March, 31, 1908.

The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
11 and 12 Charing Cross,  
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Aberdeen office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Although I have not personally the advantage of comparing the work of the past year with those preceding it, the office having been opened only two months last year, yet I have the assurance from every source, that it has been the most successful in the history of Canadian emigration from the north of Scotland. In addition to the office duties, I have visited during the year nearly every booking agent in my territory, and conferred with them and others interested in our work. I have also delivered a large number of lectures, part of them illustrated by lantern slides. To avoid disappointment hereafter, I think it is only fair to say that in my judgment we have reached high water mark as far as it relates to farm labourers, especially that of skilled and experienced labour. The area of cultivated land in the district is very limited, hence the number of people required for the ordinary farm work is limited. The last three or four years have made a heavy drain upon this class, and in sections where there was a surplus of men a few years ago, there is now a scarcity and wages steadily increasing. To such an extent is this true that the farmer has become an active agent against our work in the best localities, and they have used the many conflicting reports of the past four months very effectively to persuade men not to leave.

While a certain surplus will always be available, yet I think the maximum has been reached. Besides, we are now confronted on every hand with the active assisted emigration policy of the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. The almost uniform success of those who have gone to Canada, has endeared the country to the friends at home, and we have a warm greeting everywhere and in every place, except from those who for selfish purposes would have labour a drug on the market.

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Although the field for skilled agriculturists is limited there is still a large number to be reached among the crofters in the highlands. These people, inured to hardships and living in poverty, although entirely ignorant of farming as it is conducted in Canada, make excellent settlers, and the want of means to take them out is the only thing that prevents thousands of them from going. We may look for a liberal supply from this section to continue yearly as they acquire the means to leave.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCLENNAN,

*Canadian Government Agent.*

No. 8.

# REPORT OF MR. JOHN WEBSTER.

17 AND 19 VICTORIA STREET,

BELFAST, March 31, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit report of my work for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The spring of 1907 was a record one as regards emigration from Scotland to the Dominion, and the ships which left the Clyde were usually filled up at least a month previous to date of sailing. Some of the steamship agents expressed themselves to me that 'the difficulty lay not so much in finding emigrants as in securing accommodation for them.' Indeed, large numbers had to postpone their departure for weeks on this account.

As often as I could spare the time I travelled on the ship from Glasgow to Greenock, and thus had a good opportunity of going round and advising emigrants.

The steamship companies tell me that the second cabin accommodation was far more in demand than the third, which is an evidence regarding the respectable class from whom the emigrants were recruited.

The statistical board of trade return shows that 20,699 persons left Scotland for Canada during five months, April to August, as against 13,413 for similar period in 1907.

With the commencement of the fine weather the large exhibition wagon was put on the road, and was for a considerable time in charge of Mr. Edgar, and later, for several weeks, in care of Mr. McLaughlin from Prince Edward Island.

During the summer I visited many of the steamship agents in my district for the purpose of posting them in their work, seeing that they were supplied with literature, and that I might, in accordance with instructions, be able to report on them to the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa. An occasional visit from the government agent has a useful effect on the steamship agents, and stimulates them to keep Canada well to the front. Where an agent has a good window in a prominent position I was glad to furnish him with grasses and grains for exhibition. Some of the agents made very good use of them.

Towards the end of August the Superintendent of Immigration instructed me to take charge of the work in the North of Ireland, in the room of Mr. O'Kelly, who had been appointed to the new office about being opened in Dublin. On the 5th September I transferred to Belfast and spent a couple of days with Mr. O'Kelly, who spared no pains to explain everything connected with the working of the office. On the 7th September I took charge, and Mr. O'Kelly proceeded to Dublin.

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I was glad to find the office established in a good central position and in close proximity to the offices of the prominent steamship agents. Belfast is a fine city, and a splendid centre from which to look after the Canadian interests in Ireland. I am pleased to discover in the north of Ireland an amount of sympathy with Canada which is helpful to my work. The attitude of some of the papers in Belfast has been very satisfactory. I would specially mention the 'Belfast Evening Telegraph,' which has been publishing most favourable illustrated articles depicting farm life in Canada. The editor is one of the journalists who last year visited the Dominion at the invitation of the government of Canada.

In September, 1906, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company arranged for a fortnightly service of their ships to call at Belfast. I am glad to say this experiment has proved a distinct success, and Belfast and Londonderry are now the principal ports of departure for north of Ireland people. On Thursday, March 26, 1908, one hundred and thirty emigrants sailed for Canada from Belfast by SS. 'Lake Manitoba.'

One of the democrat wagons, with grain exhibit, has been travelling through Ireland since July 20, in charge of Mr. Robinson. I kept him continuously going during the open season until December 21. The work of the wagon was of a most useful nature. It visited almost every district, village and town in the counties of Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Down and a small portion of Donegal. As far as possible I arranged that visits to towns should fit in with markets and fairs. Mr. Robinson had thus a fine opportunity for meeting country people and distributing literature. I would recommend that this work should be continued when the season opens and when the fine weather comes.

During last winter I visited a large number of the steamship agents in my district, and reported on some who had not already been reported upon by Mr. O'Kelly. There is no question but that the liberal bonus paid by the department acts as a great stimulant to the steamship agents to do work for Canada.

During the winter there has been a fair demand for the use of our lantern slides for lecturing purposes.

Three Canadian farmer delegates, Messrs. Delgarno, Bredin and Patterson, were, this spring, placed under my direction. I had the services of these gentlemen for about two weeks, and arranged engagements for them with the principal steamship agents in my district. Their presence at these places was well advertised, so I trust their work may show good results.

There were 3,637 letters received, 4,405 were sent and 5,855 persons made personal inquiry at this office.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER,  
*Canadian Government Agent.*

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## No. 9.

## REPORT OF MR. H. M. MURRAY.

81 QUEEN STREET, EXETER,

March 31, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
11-12 Charing Cross, London.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of this office for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The removal last year of my headquarters from Cardiff, South Wales, to this city, has been a most satisfactory change—a change which enables me to work efficiently in the agricultural centres of the west of England, and at the same time to reach South Wales, Hereford and Monmouth within a few hours.

In Devon, Somerset and Hereford we have the right sort of agriculturists—strong, strapping and healthy fellows, men who are not afraid of hard work, and will do, and have done, well in Canada. I have not the figures before me, but I am certain that last year's emigration from my district exceeded to a large extent that of any previous year, and what was of more importance, we had the quality. During the season I was frequently present at Exeter railway station when batches of emigrants were passing through from all parts of the west, and could not but admire the generally healthy appearance and capital physique of the emigrants. I am glad to say that not one case of non-success has been reported to me. This is, I think, highly satisfactory.

In the district covered by this office there are placed by the steamship companies 440 agents. Some of these men are capable and energetic workers. Others, and many of them, are absolutely useless, both from their social standing and ability for the work. Again, in some small county villages, there are very often placed two or three agents representing the same lines of steamships, the result being that one will not go to the expense of advertising in case it might benefit his opponent. The same thing applies to several large towns and cities. Cardiff, for instance, has eleven agents; Swansea and neighbourhood twelve. Fewer agents but a better class of workers would in many cases be more profitable and acceptable if the steamship companies could be brought to see it.

Devon, Somerset and Gloucester continue to show the best results. Wiltshire has done better than before. Dorset comes along slowly, whilst South Wales has maintained its average. Cornwall produces the typical navy, splendidly suited for railway construction work, but during the past year the tin mines and stone quarries situated in this county have been fully employed—in fact, many mines which had been closed for years were re-opened, thus lessening the possibilities of getting any large number of these men for Canada.

On the whole, when we take into consideration the many adverse reports regarding the conditions of employment in Canada, I think the results obtained have been satisfactory.

Apart from the usual routine of office work I, as usual, set apart several days of each week to visiting booking agents, so as to observe how they are advertising Canada, seeing intending settlers at their offices and keeping them well posted as to Canadian affairs, especially in regard to emigration, pointing out the prospects for agricultural settlers, construction men and female domestics.

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The bonus of one pound paid by the department to booking agents on the special adult classes who enter Canada for farming work, railway construction, and also on female domestics, is acting in a satisfactory manner. As a rule, agents realize that a certain sense of responsibility rests upon them to select, where possible, the very best material to earn the bonus.

The windows of this office now present a very attractive appearance. Transparencies and pictures of Canadian life and work with exhibits of grains and grasses draw large crowds to our doors, many coming in for pamphlets and information.

The number of callers during the fiscal year now closed was 6,291. Correspondence received was 5,312 letters, and 6,406 were sent, as well as over 2,000 circulars to agents; 1,908 bonus forms were received and passed on to Ottawa.

As usual, our lantern slides were loaned out to voluntary lecturers, close upon a hundred of these lectures having been delivered by school teachers, clergymen and others interested in Canada.

I was glad to have the services of Mr. George A. Aylesworth, who lectured at Taunton, Cardiff and Bridgewater to crowded meetings, and was listened to with the closest attention. Lectures were also delivered at Salisbury and Hereford by Mr. R. Brown, of British Columbia. Here also we had good audiences. The limelight and cinematograph pictures shown of Canadian life and work were much appreciated and created great interest. The work of Delegates Goodridge, Gibbard and West has been most satisfactory. The numbers who called upon them at booking agents' offices for information have been much behind last year, still I am sure their efforts will produce good results.

I attended a number of agricultural shows in the various counties, exhibiting our produce, distributing pamphlets and giving interviews. This work, in my opinion, well repays the cost and time given to it. We meet at these shows the agricultural labourer in his thousands as also the well-to-do farmer. The latter, however, is hard to be persuaded to move, and as they, as a rule, hold their farms on long leases they are loath to quit, even at the end of the lease, and give up the land and farm buildings with all the improvements carried out at their own expense.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY.

*Agent for South Wales and West of England.*

## No. 10.

## REPORT OF MR. EDWARD O'KELLY.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

44 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN, March 31, 1908.

The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The number of emigrants who have left Ireland for Canada during the past twelve months has not only been very considerably the largest on record, the class has been better and the amount of capital taken more substantial. The judicious

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advertising of Canada, the wonderful display made by the Dominion at the international exhibition held in Dublin this year, the travelling through the province of Ulster of the wagon of Canadian specimens of farm products and the presence of farmer delegates from different provinces of the Dominion, have all aided me in securing a favourable result for this year's work. I also had my usual stand of Canadian exhibits at the show fairs held in the important towns of Dungannon, Portadown, Ballymena and Londonderry, before I was moved to Dublin.

A considerable portion of my time has been occupied in visiting the steamship agents in my new district, supplying them with information and urging them to take advantage of the generous action of the Canadian government towards them in the granting of the increased bonus by inducing as large a proportion of those leaving Ireland as possible to settle in Canada. In addition to visiting the agents I keep them supplied with maps and literature, and frequently send them newspapers, &c., from Canada, illustrating the wonderful progress of the Dominion. By these means I am endeavouring, with some success, to divert the stream of emigration at present flowing to the United States to Canada.

Early in June Mr. J. Bruce Walker, by desire of the minister, instructed me to proceed to Dublin and look over premises suitable for an office for the department. I found the rents in Dublin higher than in Belfast and the choice of locality more restricted, but eventually secured suitable offices at 44 Dawson street, one of the leading thoroughfares, at a very reasonable rent. On September 8, by direction of Mr. Walker, I transferred the Belfast office to Mr. Webster, and on the 10th opened the Dublin office, where I have been kept busy attending to correspondence and callers when not travelling through my new district, the provinces of Leinster and Munster.

Owing to the normal conditions existing in these provinces, where over ninety per cent of the emigrants have been going to the United States for years, it may take some time to show them that they will do better in Canada, but that time is coming and sooner than I expected a year ago, by reason of the number that have returned from the United States during the past five months with woeful accounts of the condition of things in that country.

Under date December 4, Mr. Walker, by circular letter, issued under direction of the Superintendent of Immigration, advised the booking agents that the demand for labour of all kinds in Canada was over for the season, and to make known to all persons looking for employment in Canada not to sail earlier than April, and then only if employment was assured them, or if they had sufficient cash to keep them until they secured employment. I quote this circular to some extent, because I found that though it curtailed emigration for the early part of the season, it was well received and favourably commented on by the clergy and general public, showing, as it did, the care taken by the Dominion government for those seeking homes in Canada, and I am of opinion that the publicity given to this circular will lessen the opposition to emigration to the Dominion in the future.

I have received some trade inquiries and have attended to them. I am sorry to have to state that I have also received strong complaints from Irish importers of Canadian apples of the methods used by the shippers. I have inspected at hap-hazard a dozen barrels of one shipment complained of and found the complaint justified by every barrel I inspected. I brought the complaints before Mr. A. W. Grindley, chief inspector in Great Britain for the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Grindley forwarded my letter and complaint to Mr. W. W. Moore, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. I have sent copies of the *Canadian Gazette*, containing reports of the steps taken by the Minister of Agriculture to put a stop to the fraudulent packing of fruit, and also extracts from the letters of Messrs. Grindley and Moore to the merchants making complaints, and have received replies thanking me for bringing their grievance before the proper officials and expressing their satisfaction with the steps taken to protect their interests.

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In the six months this office has been open 1,771 letters have been received, and 2,415 sent out. The number of callers for same period who registered their names was 1,781, a large proportion of same from counties outside Dublin.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY,  
*Canadian Government Agent.*

## No. 11.

## REPORT OF MR. PAUL WIALARD.

10 RUE DE ROME, PARIS, April 1, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
11 and 12 Charing Cross, London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The season 1907-8 seems to have been particularly bright. The opening was marked by an abundance of departures, which we expected from the considerable number of demands for information received during the preceding winter. On each steamer we have booked many emigrants, and it was only towards the end of the summer that one could readily find a place on board an onward-bound vessel.

Then came the American crisis which drove back to Europe a crowd of immigrants of all nationalities and determined at the same time a very serious exodus of labourers from the United States, thus disturbing the equilibrium between the supply and demand for employment. From the standpoint of emigration, the effects of this crisis were not much felt during the winter itself, because generally few think of moving before the spring, the time when agriculture is resumed, but the echo which these events found in the French press and the importance several organs appeared to give to this temporary state of affairs may perhaps be of a nature to offset the results of the season of 1908-9 to a certain extent. Although this setback may have been more apparent than real, there is little doubt but that Canada will this year suffer from the view-point of immigration by the financial crisis from which the neighbouring republic has suffered.

During the year we received upwards of 10,000 letters, exactly 10,250 being replied to.

The visits to the Commissioner General for Canada of persons seeking information about the country totalled 6,750. Independent of this demand for information at least the same number of persons asked for and were given pamphlets.

Every time a party of colonists, ready to leave, required to consult us in person and invited us, we did not hesitate to go to them and to give them all the information possible. Being very busy during the week, I generally devoted my Sundays to these trips, leaving on Saturday and returning on Monday.

M. Foursin has continued, as in previous years, to give, with his knowledge of Canadian affairs, verbal information as to the advantages afforded by Canada in return for the industries of farming or railway construction.

M. Geoffrion, who was added to my staff several months ago, has assisted M. Foursin in his work, and in addition has been delegated to reply to a part of the mail. My intention is to send him out into the provinces as soon as the work of the office

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will permit, to give a series of lectures, which will assist in making the country better known, to which the general attention has elsewhere been recently directed by the conclusion of the Anglo-French treaty.

The department sent to France this year two delegates—M. Brutinel, of Edmonton, and M. Parent, farmer, Manitoba. These gentlemen have co-operated in spreading among the French people the idea that we are diligent workers, and that if we do not force people to emigrate it is not that our country does not offer such chances of success as would not be readily met with elsewhere.

We do not persuade persons who expect in Canada business, administrative or professional employment to emigrate, and as the countryman who has never left his native land or the village which gave him birth is, of all, the one who will last think of emigrating, it follows that we receive a considerably less number of requests for information from people not belonging to the class likely to succeed in the country than of those who are practically certain to find immediate work, and that the emigration from France to Canada is not as extensive as we would desire.

During the course of the year I have translated and corrected five new pamphlets, of which three were pretty voluminous. Of these five three have been printed in France under my supervision. I trust that my work in this and other respects has been satisfactory to the department, and I shall continue my efforts to increase still further the good-will which Canada enjoys in France.

One hundred and fifty thousand pamphlets have been distributed this year.

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALARD.

## No. 12.

### REPORT OF MR. D. TREAU DE CÆLI.

23 PLACE DE LA GARE,

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, March 31, 1908.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The policy of propaganda inaugurated since my arrival in Belgium has been steadily followed, namely, lectures in winter, attendance at fairs in summer, with distribution of literature and meetings with intending emigrants in order to give them all important or necessary information.

I have followed up the introduction in our common and superior schools of the teaching of the geography of Canada. I had the honour to make mention of my endeavours to that effect in my report of 1905, when I stated that twenty-two schools were giving lessons on Canada; in 1906 this number increased to 505, and during this year I am pleased to state that in 1,875 more schools, forming the grand total of 2,380, the geography of Canada is taught. Every one of these schools has the large wall map of Canada in its classes, and a certain number of atlases and other pamphlets have been forwarded to them for free distribution. Special attention has been paid to provide also the schools of adults with the above.

I think it my duty to remark that I was greatly encouraged in this distribution by the school inspectors of the different districts and by other educational authorities, and also that neither map nor pamphlets were forwarded except on demand and on



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special promise that the map should be used in the school and the pamphlets distributed gratuitously. Besides this, I loaned a good many Canadian views to be used for lectures.

I am quite sure that a more effective propaganda could not be made, and I expect the best results in the near future.

During the winter season I have given 20 lectures, generally in the localities where a certain movement of emigration was noticeable.

The orders issued by the department to restrict immigration have caused a certain hesitation, not only with those who were directly prevented from executing their project, but also with others who feared to risk their capital, the more so as these restrictions were closely allied with the crisis in the United States, but if it has made people more cautious, it has also brought forward those who had the will and the means necessary to succeed.

Although my principal work has always been in Belgium, I have continued and even increased my propaganda in Holland, and I am pleased to state that the emigration from that country will give good results this year; already different groups have left for the west, and the month of April will see a still larger number emigrating to Canada.

The most pleasing feature is not so much the number as the quality of the emigrants; very few single men, generally families of 6, 8 or 10, taking with them a sufficient capital to settle on a homestead, in most cases chosen for them by the father or one of the sons who preceded them.

As a result of judicious advertising in a certain number of local papers mostly agricultural, as well in Holland as in Belgium, and through the propaganda made by different teachers, the correspondence of this office has been numerous; not less than 6,290 letters have been received and due attention given to all demands of information.

In conclusion, I may state that according to all information I have received from new colonists, every one of them feels satisfied with his new country, and in no case was any complaint made as to having been deceived by the pamphlets or by official information.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÉLL.

# OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

## No. 13.

### REPORT OF MR. W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND PRESS AGENT.

OTTAWA, April 15, 1908.

The Superintendent of Immigration.

SIR,—The fiscal year just closed shows that the number of immigrants from the United States was 58,312, a splendid return under existing conditions, fully illustrating the fact that the advantages of Canada as a farming proposition have been well presented to the moving element in the United States, and proving also that it would take more than one year of irregular crops to offset the work that has been so well done in the United States. The most pleasing feature of the work has been the splendid character and quality of the immigrants. The money and effects brought in by these 58,312 people was in the neighbourhood of the total value of \$52,000,000, or nearly \$1,000 per head. This has been added to the money wealth of Canada in one year. In addition to its money wealth there is the physical wealth which these people bring. Forty-eight thousand of those arriving took up homesteads; most of the balance purchased land and went into farming, a life that 90 per cent of them had been following in their old homes. It has not been thought necessary to point out the moral value of the United States settlers. They have largely been obtained in the western and central western states, where they or their fathers were pioneers. Pionering is therefore no hardship to them. In fact they rather enjoyed it, as we find many of them desirous of moving as far as they can be carried by railroad. They bring with them a wealth in experience in tilling prairie lands, and are able to take from the soil the best that it will afford. I am satisfied that if a census were taken it would be found that the United States farmer almost always succeeds in having good crops and realizing the highest price for his products. His presence in a neighbourhood is welcomed for the experience he brings with him and is willing to impart to his neighbour, and in this way the new-comer from other parts, be it eastern Canada, Great Britain or the continent, is taught lessons in farming that are valuable to himself and the country.

During the past year only two or three of the states in the American Union have not been represented in the homestead entries. There is not a state in the Union in which Canada is not advertised. The offices of the government are located in the best agricultural sections, with a view to being in easy touch with the surrounding country so as to make it possible for the agents to cover their respective districts with the least trouble. The offices are located as follows:—

- M. V. McInnes, 6 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich.
- C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.
- Jas. N. Grieve, Spokane, Wash.
- J. S. Crawford, 125 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.
- T. O. Currie, 108 Third street, 2nd floor, Milwaukee, Wis.
- J. M. McLachlan, Box 626, Watertown, South Dakota.
- E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson street, St. Paul, Minn.
- W. V. Bennett, 215 Board of Trade Building, Omaha, Neb.
- Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. Dakota.
- H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio.

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C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchant's Loan & Trust, Chicago.  
Benj. Davies, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.  
W. H. Rogers, 316 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis.  
Thos. Hetherington, 73 Fremont street, Boston, Maryland.  
Thos. Duncan, 30 Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Geo. A. Hall, 210 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

The work of these agents is very much the same in character. At almost all the offices there are one or two assistants, whose duty it is to look after the correspondence, issue the certificate which entitles the applicant to the reduced rates afforded by the Canadian railroads to the actual settler and give to the caller all available information. At the end of the week the assistant keys the letters received according to post offices and districts. The agent then selects the district that he should visit during the next or coming weeks and advises one or more of the correspondents that he will meet them and their friends at some given place on a set date, or, if this is not possible, when necessary, he visits the individual correspondent. He carries with him samples of the grains and grasses of Central Canada, has with him a supply of literature and quotes rates from their home to such a point in Western Canada as they may desire to go to. He assists the intending settler by securing him the lowest freight rates for his stock and effects, advises him the best way in which to get cars and afterwards follows the course of the car to its destination. Very often the male members of the family move in advance of those dependent. When this occurs it is the duty of the agent to assist the family in every way possible in order to get a start.

During the fall of the year exhibits of grain and grasses, roots, vegetables, etc., with which the agent has supplied himself, are taken from fair to fair and tastefully arranged, then the agent's time is pretty well occupied in this way for from two to three months. A chain letter system is adopted which is very effective in getting the names of those in a neighbourhood who would likely be interested in Canada. To the names thus secured literature and circulars are sent, and it is surprising the amount of effective work that is done in this way. It is sometimes the case that the manner in which one state may be worked will differ from another state. In each case, however, the agents keep me advised as to what they feel is the best course to pursue, and I am always prepared to accept and act upon such suggestions as may be safely adopted. In some cases it is found that the management of a fair does not care to allow our exhibits to be placed, but these cases are so rare that it is scarcely necessary to refer to them. In most cases there is no difficulty whatever in securing space, and in others managements have requested that we exhibit, offering a space free of charge. Generally, however, we rent a space in some building, and sometimes, unable to do this, ground space is rented. On this ground a temporary structure is sometimes erected, and in other cases a tent is secured in which exhibits are placed. It is often necessary, in order to interest people in a certain district, to secure the assistance of one or two or more responsible men. Various ways are adopted in order to do this. One of the best methods is to secure transportation for these people and send them through to our western provinces to report to their friends. The agent fills up his report very carefully, and in this way gets in touch with a good class of people. Again, parties are accompanied as far as the boundary line, as there is a possibility that in passing through some of the western states towns some of the people who may have been directed by the efforts of local agents to Canada may become interested in American lands.

I referred in my last report to the inducements held out by Texas land agents. The railroad rates from St. Paul, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas, Indianapolis and other points to Texas lands were much lower than those to Canada. The Western Passenger Association, however, has adjusted this, so that the rates are now more even; therefore, some of this difficulty has been overcome. There is still opposition, and considerable of it is owing to the fact that Texas lands are reasonably low in price and an army of agents at work throughout the country setting forth the advantages in Texas from a settlers' standpoint.

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Besides the inducements held out by land owners in Texas, those offered by holders in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota were sufficient to arouse a disturbing sentiment amongst possible movers, and divert the attention of land seekers. These lands do not carry the advantages that Canadian lands do, but the desire to keep within one's own country is something that is hard to overcome. There is the wish to know what it has to offer before going outside. It is true that Canada has the 'last best west,' but there is sufficient of the American west (whatever the character of the land may be) to keep the department and its corps of agents busy in the presentation of the superior advantages and opportunities afforded by Canada.

The results of Canada's immigration work in the United States for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, have been as satisfactory as was expected. They have been more than normal, and, as will be seen by reference to the official report published elsewhere, a splendid increase in number is shown as compared with the previous year. The department and the people of Canada have reason to feel pleased that the work has been so effective. It is only fair to say that the conditions of the spring of 1907, and the unusually embarrassing climatic conditions of the succeeding summer were very unfavourable. These conditions and the adverse reports sent back to friends by some of the unfortunate ones at the critical period required to be met by strenuous work on our part, but the fact that it was possible to secure a fair percentage of increase over 1906-7 will fully justify the extra trouble with which we were taxed.

The advertising that has been done during the past year has been of the same character as that done during the past several years. Space is purchased in about 7,000 newspapers throughout the United States, farm journals and the country weeklies being preferred. Reading notices and display advertising are both used freely. As in the past, I can see no better way of reaching the people.

A party of eleven editors of the British Provincial Press saw Canada to such good advantage that these papers published hundreds of columns of matter setting out their views on the conditions of Canada. These articles reached the class of people we were desirous of reaching and already good results are seen in consequence.

The correspondence at the various offices has increased from ten to thirty per cent. From the nature of it and the direct inquiries made I feel safe in making the statement that the year 1908-9 will show a much greater increase in numbers from the United States. It would not be surprising if the number would reach the 75,000 mark.

Although homestead lands near lines of railway are month by month becoming scarcer, those amongst whom the agents are working are finding out that the best land does not always lie contiguous to the railway line. They are willing to go back fifty and even a hundred miles, taking the chances of getting railway advantages in a short time. The number last year seeking lands to purchase was not as large as the previous year. The movement was made up of those who had homesteaded during 1907. At the time of writing, however, the number desiring to purchase lands is increasing, and those having large blocks of lands for sale may expect a fairly good season, if they do not set too high a price on their lands.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE.

# OPERATIONS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

No. 14.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 1, 1908.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

During the year, by means of the employment bureau in this office, aided by agents at every point of importance in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a thorough system of distributing and finding suitable employment for immigrants was successfully conducted; and it is to be noted as showing the steady and increased demand for farm labourers that, throughout the whole year, unfilled applications for farm hands were on file at this office. The number of applications for farm hands received was 6,442, of which 3,579 were filled. In addition to this, 512 applications were received for married couples, of which 378 were filled.

A large number of intending settlers from Eastern Canada, the United States, the British Isles and continental Europe called at this office in quest of information and advice in order to enable them to secure suitable locations in which to settle; and I have much pleasure in reporting that, so successfully and satisfactorily has the work of locating settlers been conducted, no complaints have been received at this office that parties have been directed to undesirable locations.

In this connection, it might be well to mention that homesteads well adapted for both grain and cattle farming can be secured in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta within twenty miles of existing railways and railways now under construction. Among these districts may be specially mentioned: Prince Albert; the district north of the Canadian Northern Railway from Battleford to Vegreville; along the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railways between Saskatoon and Edmonton; along the South Saskatchewan river north of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Moosejaw to Irvine; also south of the same line between the same points.

### ENGLISH.

The immigrants from England were, generally speaking, of a class likely to succeed in western Canada, with the exception of a number sent, mostly from the slums of London, by charitable and philanthropic institutions. Measures, however, have been taken to deport every undesirable who came or was brought to our notice.

### WELSH.

The class of Welsh immigrants was unexceptionable. A large proportion of these people went to farm work, for which they are well adapted.

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## SCOTCH.

With the exception of a number of Scotch labourers, mostly from Glasgow and district, sent to work on railway construction, who drifted into the city last fall, and appear determined to remain here, the large majority of arrivals went to farm work, with satisfactory results, few seeking employment at this office a second time.

## IRISH.

Immigrants from Ireland were mostly of the agricultural class and accepted farm work almost to a man. It is to be regretted that a larger number of these people do not come to Canada, as they are very popular with the farmers here.

## GERMANS.

Germans who arrived during the last fiscal year were a very desirable class, and most of them went to farm work, or took up land in western Canada; and the reports we have received from these newly-arrived immigrants are very satisfactory.

## SCANDINAVIANS.

The Scandinavians who arrived during the year were, with few exceptions, of a very desirable class. Many went direct to the land; and the others to employment on railway construction, and other work, at which they received high wages.

## ICELANDERS.

During the year a considerable number of Icelanders came from their native country, and a few from the United States. They have mostly engaged in agriculture.

## SWISS.

The immigrants from Switzerland practically all went to farm work.

## DUTCH.

The arrivals from Holland went mostly to farm work and railway construction. These people make excellent settlers and learn the English language quickly.

## HEBREWS.

Of the Hebrews who arrived during the past year many went to friends and relations in country districts, and a few remained in Winnipeg. On account of the arrangements made by their friends these people give very little trouble to the officials.

## GALICIANS.

The largest number of Ruthenians and Poles came from the Austrian provinces and a few from Bohemia and Russia. Most of the people from Austria were farmers and went immediately to homesteads. The majority of the others went to railway construction work. Quite a number came from the United States, nearly all of whom entered for homesteads.

## FRENCH AND BELGIANS.

The French and Belgian immigrants who came here last year were a very desirable class; and, as nearly all were agriculturists, they went to work upon farms or took homesteads.

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## IMMIGRATION ACCOMMODATION, WINNIPEG.

Seventy-six thousand three hundred and ninety-three days' accommodation was given to immigrants at buildings Nos. 1 and 2 during the year.

## IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

The services of this hospital have proved of great benefit to immigrants, 321 cases of sickness having been treated during the year. A full report by Dr. Corbett, Dominion Health Officer, has been forwarded to you.

## NEW IMMIGRATION HALLS.

During the year immigration halls were erected at North Battleford, Vermilion, Swift Current and Wilkie.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year there were sent from this office 2,454 registered and 31,290 unregistered letters, besides many thousands of pamphlets and maps. The number of letters received was 27,810.

## EXHIBITS.

During this period 875 cases of agricultural exhibits were sent to agents in the United States, Great Britain and British colonies, besides 95 sacks of samples of grain to public schools in the United States.

## DEPORTATIONS.

There were 255 undesirable immigrants deported from the 1st of April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Annual reports have been received from officers and agents stationed at Port Arthur, Ontario; Brandon, Dauphin, Swan River and Teulon, Manitoba; Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Battleford, North Portal, Maple Creek, Estevan, Lloydminster and Duck Lake, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Strathcona, Red Deer, Vegreville, Stettler and Sedgwick, Alberta. These reports deal fully with the duties performed by the officers, and besides contain much valuable information as to the number of settlers who arrived during the year, the number and value of carloads of stock and effects brought by them, the increase of acreage under crop, the output of grain and number of animals shipped to market, the number of homestead entries and other statistical information, which, as a whole, shows that, although last year's crops in some districts were partially damaged by frost, much material progress was made throughout Western Canada during 1907.

Since taking charge of the work of Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg and throughout the west I have given some attention to the conditions under which the work is carried on. I believe the organization generally is in a very satisfactory condition, and I think it only fair to say that much of the success that has attended the work in this department is due to the faithful and conscientious services both of the inside staff at Winnipeg and of the various officers at outside points.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,

*Commissioner of Immigration.*

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## No. 15.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT WINNIPEG.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 13, 1908.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the medical attendance and inspection service at this point for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1908.

Daily visits were made to the immigration halls and hospital; and, in many cases, I was obliged to visit new arrivals at their homes in the city and elsewhere.

Medical attendance was given to the following cases of sickness:—

Measles.. . . . .	25	Neuralgia.. . . . .	4
Diarrhoea.. . . . .	15	Quinsy.. . . . .	2
Bronchitis.. . . . .	21	Pneumonia.. . . . .	9
Rheumatism.. . . . .	23	Gastritis.. . . . .	2
Influenza.. . . . .	31	Gout.. . . . .	1
Billousness.. . . . .	29	Carbuncle.. . . . .	2
Injuries.. . . . .	31	Dysentery.. . . . .	5
Tonsillitis.. . . . .	13	Asthma.. . . . .	3
Cellulitis.. . . . .	9	Frost-bites.. . . . .	7
Stomatitis.. . . . .	1	Adenoids.. . . . .	1
Synovitis.. . . . .	2	Eczema.. . . . .	2
Phlebitis.. . . . .	1	Pleurodynia.. . . . .	1
Debility.. . . . .	3	Phthisis.. . . . .	1
Neurasthenia.. . . . .	1	Chicken-pox.. . . . .	2
Confinement.. . . . .	1	Nephritis.. . . . .	3
Pleurisy.. . . . .	6	Convulsions.. . . . .	1
Varicose Veins.. . . . .	2	Epilepsy.. . . . .	3
Scarlet fever.. . . . .	1	Conjunctivitis.. . . . .	4
Heart disease.. . . . .	3	Diphtheria.. . . . .	3
Corneal opacity.. . . . .	1	Skin diseases.. . . . .	9
Mastitis.. . . . .	1	Chorea.. . . . .	1
Dyspepsia.. . . . .	3	Dropsy.. . . . .	2
Ulcers.. . . . .	5	Abscess.. . . . .	3
Inflammation of ear.. . . . .	3	Inflammation of breast.. . . . .	1
Erysipelas.. . . . .	1	Scabies.. . . . .	7
Rupture.. . . . .	1	Otorrhoea.. . . . .	1
Dressings.. . . . .	8		

Certificates were given for the purpose of deporting 129 undesirable immigrants.

I am pleased to report that the incoming immigrants for the past year have been exceptionally free from all infectious and contagious disease.

Your obedient servant,

S. C. CORBETT,  
*Dominion Health Officer.*



## No. 16.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

BRANDON, MANITOBA, April 17, 1908.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

During the month of April, 1907, I made an extended tour through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, inspecting the condition of our immigration halls, and also assisting belated settlers who were detained on their journey by the different railways through heavy storms, incurring much hardship to live stock, as well as detention to settlers. Many points were congested with cars of settlers' effects, owing to the very heavy snowfall and late spring. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway did all in their power on this occasion to relieve the settlers. They supplied food for both man and beast and did everything possible for the comfort of the people.

In addition to the above, during the same month I took up the question of colonizing the districts north of Prince Albert, being a country specially adapted for eastern Europeans, report of which was submitted, dated Prince Albert, April 25, 1907. The foregoing work incurred much correspondence with the Saskatchewan legislature and the Board of Trade, Prince Albert.

During the month of May reports were forwarded to the department, dealing with general conditions in the west, at points on the Canadian Northern Railway, and also setting forth the particulars of seed grain advanced to settlers, and referring to accommodation to immigrants at different points.

The Canadian Northern Railway, during March and April moved 1,376 carloads of settlers' effects over their line, compared with 933 cars for the corresponding two months of the year previous. Considering the extraordinary conditions, much work was involved in assisting settlers to their destination, providing accommodation for them at different points, and reaching some outlying districts isolated from railway facilities to see that the settlers had fuel and food.

Under instructions from the minister literature was placed in the hands of the Doukhobor community, each head of a family receiving a pamphlet.

During the same month, under instructions from the secretary of the department, dated June 4, 1907, I revisited the townsite of Lloydminster, and adjusted the rights of certain residents to claims they had for town lots.

During the same month the question of immigration furnishings, seed grain advances and other departmental matters were attended to.

I submitted a report on the general conditions existing in the west, pointing out new districts for colonization purposes, as well as reporting on the different nationalities, their progress and prospects.

I also reported on the final revision of the British settlement at Lloydminster.

I also submitted a report on some colonies in the west, with statistical information.

During the month of July, I submitted a report setting forth the outlook as to crops, &c.

I also made a report on the Medicine Hat district, showing the production of lands that were formerly considered semi-arid, now irrigated.

I also prepared a report on the Doukhobor community, dated July 18, 1907, and a full report, dated July 22, 1907, pointing out the improved conditions in the west.

Report to W. J. White, dated July 30, 1907, concerning the completion of the itinerary of the British editors visiting Western Canada.

In August I completed the itinerary for the British editors, arranging for their entertainment and reception at thirty-two different towns in Manitoba, Saskatchewan

and Alberta, notifying the boards of trade and civic representatives at the various places. A universal response was given by all communicated with to entertain the distinguished visitors. I accompanied the editors throughout Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. They represented the leading journals of the British islands. The reception accorded them was most friendly. I was ably assisted by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway. They supplied private cars, literature and intelligent men, who made the trip very instructive to the newspaper men. I endeavoured to point out, not only the fertility, but the great possibilities of the country, particularly through the districts in the western provinces, where many people from the British isles are now making homes on the prairie.

During the month of September I visited the United States and assisted in placing the Western Canada exhibit at Springfield, Ill. Having assisted at that state fair for some years in succession, I beg to say that a very great interest is manifested there in our products, and also a great many inquiries are made there every year by intending settlers.

These exhibitions do a great deal of good, as they arouse an interest in the minds of people who are somewhat undecided as to the best place to emigrate to, for I have observed that other agencies are very diligent and spare no expense in holding out the advantages that they claim can be secured by moving into Texas, Oklahoma, Mexico and other countries. Our exhibits and distribution of literature are indispensable to combat these influences and direct people to a better country.

Under instructions from the minister, I examined the conditions as to food and fuel and the prospects of settlers throughout the west.

During the month of October I examined and investigated certain departmental matters at Mortlake.

Made a report also relating to United States work.

During the month of November, under instructions from the department, I inspected the crofter colonies at Wapella.

I submitted a report to the secretary of the department relating to the lien security at Battleford, Sask.

I also submitted a report pointing out the fact that our country had suffered from a premature frost, which had affected the production, and placing the production of our milling wheat at 40,000,000 of bushels; and also showing that many districts of Western Canada had been specially favoured with a good crop. By way of comparison, I pointed out the stringency and financial depression in the United States, and expressed the belief that thousands of Americans would come to Canada as the result of conditions in that country.

During the month of November I made an extended tour through the Tramping Lake district, south of Battleford, in compliance with instructions from the Minister of the Interior. I drove some two hundred miles and personally ascertained the existing conditions.

During the month of December I supervised the distribution of supplies to needy settlers in conjunction with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. This involved considerable work. I found it necessary to place small emergency rations at Tramping lake, fifty miles south of Battleford; at Sounding lake, eighty miles south of Lashburn, and also north of Jackfish lake. These supplies were placed in the care of the Northwest Mounted Police to be used in emergency. I am pleased to observe, however, that very little was required by the settlers and that my former reports have been fully verified.

During the same month, under instructions from the secretary of the department, I had all the lien securities forwarded to Ottawa.

Believing that many districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan would require seed grain in the spring of 1908, I submitted a report to the minister, calling attention to this fact, outlining the possibility of the obligation being a heavy one, and suggesting by way of recommendation, a *modus operandi*.

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During the month of January, 1908, I assisted in investigating the requirements of the settlers in the way of seed grain.

In addition to this, I let the tenders for new immigration buildings at Swift Current, Vermilion and North Battleford, as well as examined the condition of our immigration halls at different points.

In February, 1908, I reported on the condition of the old immigration buildings at Battleford.

Also made a report of isolated cases throughout Saskatchewan, at Bruno, Wadena, and Prince Albert, requiring attention.

Also a report relating to certain Italian immigration.

Also a report relating to matters of importance in connection with immigration work, dated February 11, 1908.

A complete report of the settlers north of Swift Current, with a map, showing location.

A report on the condition of our immigration buildings, addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration, dated February 29, 1908.

During the month of March, 1908, I submitted a report reviewing conditions in Saskatchewan.

I also reported to the Commissioner of Immigration the conditions of the immigration buildings at Craig and Davidson, and made a report on the requirements of our department at Warman, Sask.

I also reported, at the request of J. O. Smith, the condition of certain land in Saskatchewan. I reported also to the Superintendent of Immigration particulars pertaining to the construction of the new immigration hall, to be built at Wilkie, Sask., south of Battleford, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which work I let by tender on March 4, 1908.

In connection with the distribution of seed grain to settlers in the unorganized portion of Manitoba, full report submitted to the Commissioner of Immigration, dated March 30, 1908.

The foregoing is the eleventh annual report that I have had the honour to submit to the department. During these series of years, our population has very greatly increased, and the development of western Canada is simply astounding. The uniform colonization of the west is very significant. Eleven years ago a few people could be found, far remote from each other, settled in little groups, along the rivers, at places such as Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, and other points. At the present time, our country is well filled with progressive and thrifty agriculturists. Great areas have been brought under cultivation. Towns have sprung up, and centres of commerce established, and in reviewing these eleven years one is struck with the fact that the country has been wonderfully prosperous.

The prospects too were never better. All our districts are accessible by railway communication, and I might safely say that we have under construction, and in embryo, under contemplated construction, railways that will mean an expenditure of over \$50,000,000. This in itself should inspire hope in the individual, as there will be plenty of money to earn for many years to come. The agricultural classes will find a good market for their cattle, their hogs, their grain, their poultry, and all the products of the farm, and this fact should impel greater energy on the part of the producer, and still greater confidence in the country. Last year we produced above 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for milling purposes, and more of an inferior grade. True, it was not well distributed. Many of our people got rich, and others suffered, but our people are all hopeful for the future. We have just experienced a very mild winter. The spring has opened unusually early. Seeding is general throughout the entire west; a largely increased area will be put in crop; the ground is in good condition, and the settlements throughout western Canada are in good shape, and hopeful for the future.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS.  
*General Colonization Agent.*

# JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

## No. 17.

### REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

The Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report as chief inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes. The work of my office continues to grow with each year's immigration from the British Isles.

The children are segregated throughout the length and breadth of our settled agricultural districts, and their inspection, for each child must be personally seen and privately interviewed, necessitates not merely an enormous mileage but considerable time.

The following statement indicates the progress of the work of inspection during the year:—

January . . . . .	148
February . . . . .	244
March . . . . .	184
April . . . . .	183
May . . . . .	269
June . . . . .	152
July . . . . .	175
August . . . . .	*62
September . . . . .	163
October . . . . .	146
November . . . . .	105
December . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	1,841

Delightful weather and good roads greatly facilitated the completion of the work, and early in December the last child received its annual inspection.

It is a matter of satisfaction to know that the work of this branch of the public service has met with the approval of the local government board of London.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board in a communication to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada stated in part:—

‘I should like to say what very real pleasure it has given me to note the extraordinary kindness with which your people in Canada treat these children, and to say also how very much I appreciate the care which your officers of the Department of the Interior take to keep an eye on them, nothing has given me such real pleasure during my three months at the Local Government Board as the reading of the reports.’

Only a small proportion of the children dependent on the ratepayers of Great Britain reach the goal of immigration to Canada, to which I found, during my visit to England, so many aspire. From the latest available statistics one learns that on January 1, 1907, there were 60,427 children in the various state homes and schools of England and Wales. It is to be regretted that an increased number of children could not have been sent to the Dominion in order that the pressing demand for juvenile farm labour and splendid opportunities available for carefully selected and trained children of this class might have been taken advantage of. For some years the total emigration has been wholly inadequate to the demand. A larger emigration

\* Holidays.

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was prevented only by lack of funds. The labour of saving the lives of orphaned and neglected children for a better and more useful service to the state is dependent in a large measure, on the voluntary offerings of the charitable and benevolently inclined. Thousands of pounds are raised annually for maintenance and emigration from various sources. Owing to her long established civilization and her over populated cities and rapid development, Great Britain is famed amongst the nations of the world for her wide established and useful charities, both of private and state origin, for the purpose of alleviating juvenile want and suffering.

The most ancient institutions of a benevolent nature are to be found in the United Kingdom. Some of them have risen from small and most discouraging beginnings to a degree of prosperity which has augmented their sphere of benevolence far beyond the bounds anticipated by their long departed founders. Excluding all calculation of casual beneficence, the money voluntarily given reaches, as I have already stated, an enormous sum, but notwithstanding these heroic efforts on the part of philanthropists and the contribution of the Imperial Government, a vast work has yet to be done, as dire distress and wretchedness still exist to a painful degree, and the cry of neglected, suffering children is still to be heard in the cities of the old land.

It was as a partial remedy for these distressing conditions that the emigration of children at an early age to our shores was inaugurated in the year 1869 by the late Miss Annie Macpherson and Miss Rye.

The work has gone forward unostentatiously all these years, amidst much hostility and discouragement both at home and abroad, until the present time, and, notwithstanding the obstacles placed in its way, over 60,000 boys and girls have been settled on our shores, and hundreds of these are on the highway to prosperity. Had it not been for the outlook emigration afforded, incalculable numbers of most deserving children would have been practically lost to the nation, would have been swallowed up in the social maelstrom, and would have gone to the ranks of the unemployed and unemployable of the old land, and thus have added to the great economic problems that are continually engaging the attention of His Majesty's Imperial Government.

As illustrating the benefits of emigration for a worthy class of children, I might mention the following cases which were recently brought to my attention:—

Nine years ago a lad of ten, who had lost his mother, was left with his stepfather. It was found that he was being treated shamefully, and he was then sent to his grandparents, but they were too old and poor and quite unequal to his proper upbringing. Finally he was placed in the Children's Home and Orphanage, Bonner Road, London, and in due time was sent to Canada and placed in an excellent farm home. The farmer describes him as a smart, intelligent boy, with a splendid reputation in the neighbourhood, and in fact states that a finer, nicer lad never came under his roof.

Sixteen years ago W.B., then a lad of ten years of age, poor and unbefriended, applied at the Manchester and Salford Boys' Homes for a helping hand. He was admitted and in time developed into a sturdy lad. Expressing a desire to go to Canada, he was sent out in 1896 with a party of boys, a friend of the home personally defraying the expenses of his emigration. On his arrival in the Dominion he was placed with a farmer in one of the central counties of Ontario, and soon earned for himself an excellent reputation. After completing his indentures he decided to go to Western Canada, which he did, settling in British Columbia, where he has prospered. Last year this young 'Canadian' paid a four-months' visit to England, returning at the end of that time to this country. He has not forgotten to express, personally, his gratitude to those connected with the Manchester Homes for the help they gave him in sending him to Canada.

Many similar cases might be mentioned showing how boys, who were homeless and unbefriended in England, have reached positions of independence in this country through pluck and perseverance.

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A few weeks ago I received the following letter from a young man who had come to Canada through the agency of one of our societies:—

'I came to Canada about the first of September, 1895. In December of that year I obtained a position with a farmer in the province of Quebec, for whom I worked until the fall of 1902, and in which time I practically learned the rudiments of farming. In that year I took a trip to England, but the condition of the country prevalent at that time not being any too bright on account of the British-Boer war, I made a short stop and was back in Canada and with the same farmer by the end of January, 1903. In May following I entered the employ of a provincial lumberman with a slightly better monetary remuneration, and remained there until May, 1905. In that year I had two or three good offers for work when an opening presented itself on one of the railroads as baggage master. The wage was not as good as the offers I previously received, but I saw the chance to get a step higher, and accepted it. The days were long, and with the exception of a few hours the work was hustling. While there I also took care of the offices. I thought I would like to take a course at a business college, and in September, 1905, I entered the college, where after five months of hard studying I obtained a position with a prominent company in a large city in Ontario, which position I have held for the past two years, and I am making a good living.'

This youth's employer drew my attention to the case as an illustration of what a well-behaved, steady young fellow can do in Canada by perseverance.

The demand of our farmers for English juvenile labour has been incessant, and the societies were able only to satisfy a small percentage of the applications they received. In fact some of these agencies received as many as six applications for each child. This speaks well for the children, and illustrates the fact that the Canadian farmer appreciates the usefulness of the home boy as a farm labourer.

Considering the thousands of these young immigrants who have been settled in Canada, and the continuous demand for their labour, their value to the country from a national and economic view point is beyond question. They soon settle down to work and adapt themselves to their altered conditions, and while one hears of other immigrants drifting into our cities out of work, it is a most significant fact that amongst such derelicts one does not find the so-called 'home boys.'

Under the existing agreement with the British government, the cost of the first annual inspection is borne by the Canadian government, and each subsequent inspection is provided for by the government of Great Britain on a fixed scale of fees regulated according to the age of the child at the time of its emigration, as upon the age of the child depends the number of visits of inspection that would be required. Under the terms of the agreement up to December 31, 1906, 2,112 children have received first and recurrent inspections. The following statement shows the number of Poor Law or Union Children emigrated to Canada under the authority of the Boards of Guardians since 1898:—

Year Emigrated.	Year Reported Upon.	Number.
1898.....	1899.....	63
1899.....	1900.....	123
1900.....	1901.....	162
1901.....	1902.....	166
1902.....	1903.....	116
1903.....	1904.....	360
1904.....	1905.....	334
1905.....	1906.....	419
1906.....	1907.....	369
Total.....		2,112

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Whenever circumstances have permitted I have made special journeys to the centres of distribution for the purpose of inspecting newly arrived parties of juveniles. The number so individually inspected are not included in the statistics already given. These inspections have confirmed, in a large measure, my opinion that every care is exercised in the old land in selecting the children for colonial life. This is important and far-seeing.

If a child is sent to the Dominion, the Home authorities must stand in *loco parentis* to it until it reaches its 18th year. There must also be reasonable grounds for judging that it is the right subject to send abroad. This knowledge is to be gained only by a period of probation in an atmosphere different from what it has been accustomed to before final arrangements had been effected for its emigration. This procedure, I learned during my visit to Great Britain, is adopted by most, if not all, of the agencies.

Further, a stringent medical examination is conducted in the homes during this probationary period.

From my personal acquaintance with the authorities of the English homes and schools, I am free to report that reasonable precautions are taken to send to Canada only such children as are free from moral and physical taint. How far these philanthropists have succeeded may be judged by the fact that only two home children, both boys, were formally charged with offences in our courts during the year. One of these unfortunates who had previously conducted himself respectably, and bore a good character, was permitted to leave the court on the guarantee of the home to return him to England at their own expense. From recent information I learn that he has settled down and is working steadily in the old country. The action of the home in returning him was, in my opinion, a wise decision, not only for the boy himself, but for other young immigrants. In the other case, the offender will be deported by process of law. This youth, as far as I have been able to ascertain, was not, strictly speaking, a home boy, but had been brought to Canada under some private auspices.

Little need be said concerning the general health of the children. Six deaths occurred during the year, and in these cases it is a significant fact that they were all young children and had been in this country less than two years. Two boys came to their death by accident; one by drowning and the other dying under an anaesthetic whilst undergoing a surgical operation as the result of a cut received at his work in the lumber woods. I made both cases the subject of official investigation, and they were found to have been purely accidental.

It happens inevitably that each year some children are temporarily lost track of by the agencies. They are usually boys of about 16 years of age and able to take care of themselves. However, every effort is made to locate them and they are eventually found. Since the inauguration of this branch of the service a successful supervision has been maintained, as may be inferred from the fact that out of the large number of children inspected there have been only twenty-nine absconders, *i.e.*, those who have left their situations and whose whereabouts have not been discovered.

Thirteen children, four girls and nine boys, have been returned to England during the past two years.

Three children have removed to the United States.

It may be well to observe that the juvenile emigration movement is conducted without financial gain by accredited and responsible persons and agencies, who are actuated by the highest motives. For well nigh forty years it has occupied a unique position in relation to our general immigration system, in that each individual member of every band of young immigrants, under the age of seventeen years, must pass an examination at the hands of Canadian government officers in Great Britain before being permitted to set sail for these shores.

The procedure, in brief, is as follows:—The emigration agency advises the Dominion emigration agent of the proposed emigration party and the date of their

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sailing. As the children approach the gangway in single file they are individually examined by the medical officer of the board of trade and subsequently by the ship's physician. The Dominion emigration officer is furnished with a list of the names, ages and intended destination, together with other data concerning the children. He calls out the names and carefully scrutinizes each child. This official then signs a certificate, which reads as follows:—

I hereby certify that the above-named children—in number, are of a desirable class, and have been duly placed on board the SS. in charge of

Liverpool, 190 .

*Dominion Immigration Agent.*

A similar procedure is followed on the ship's arrival in Canada:—

This is to certify that the within-named (number) ( ) children are of a desirable class and have been duly landed at in charge of

190 .

*Canadian Immigration Agent at the port of* .

The Canadian port medical officer also examines each child, and detains for a reasonable period any that are, in his opinion, unable at once to pass muster under the Canadian medical regulations.

After successfully running the gauntlet of such recurrent examinations, it has been claimed by many friends of the work that Canada gets only 'hand-picked' juvenile immigrants. Be that as it may, however, I am of the opinion that were it not for the guarantee these precautions afford, the children as a whole would not have been so eagerly sought after by our farmers.

The societies, I am pleased to state, co-operate with the government in respecting to the letter the provisions of the law.

It is quite beyond my recall to mention a single case of a boy or girl, under the supervision of the homes or the department, that has become a public charge during the past few years.

In dealing with such a large number of children it is inevitable that there should be failures. Notwithstanding the fact that each person to whom a boy or girl is entrusted must produce satisfactory credentials as to character, some are subsequently found to be undesirable, and removals are necessary in the interest of the child. Incompatibility of temper is frequently found between employer and employee, and in some cases I have found that the children have contributed to their own discomfort and also that the employer is largely to blame; but taking everything into consideration, there is only an infinitesimal number of these young labourers who are not doing and faring well at the hands of the Canadian farmer.

That a wise discrimination has been shown in the selection of situations is obvious after a perusal of the reports received, which indicate that of 1,816 inspections 1,397 children were found in very good homes and situations, 187 in good or fair homes and situations and 24 in homes designated as doubtful or unsatisfactory.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to here point out some of the precautions taken by the local government board to safeguard the welfare of these young immigrants in Canada.

When the emigration of a child at the cost of the poor rate is proposed the guardians of the union or parish to which the child belongs are responsible for the fulfilment of the following conditions under which the local board authorize the guardians to incur the expenditure that may be proposed for the emigration:—

(a) The production of a justice's certificate of the child's consent to emigrate; also

(b) A medical report as to its health, both of body and mind, certifying whether, in the medical man's opinion, the child is in all respects a suitable subject for emigration to Canada; and



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- (c) A cheque (where due) in payment of fees for inspection of the child in Canada by the Dominion Immigration Inspector. It must also be shown:—
- (d) That the child has been educated at their cost for at least six months. The guardians must also
- (e) Give the name and address of the agency under whose auspices the child is to emigrate;
- (f) State whether they are satisfied that the person taking out the child has a reasonable prospect of finding a suitable home for the child in Canada;
- (g) Specify whether they have obtained from the person taking out the child a written understanding that the child shall be placed with a family of the same religion as that to which the child belongs; and that immediately after the child is placed out the Department of the Interior at Ottawa shall be furnished with a report containing the name and address of the person with whom the child is placed (such address to include the name of the nearest post office, the name of the lot, the concession and the name of the township in which such person resides), and that a report containing similar information shall be furnished to the guardians;
- (h) Assure the local government board that in connection with the emigration the requirements of the Canadian Immigration Act (or laws) will in no way be contravened.

The local government board deprecate the sending out to Canada of girls above the age of twelve years except under very special circumstances. Such girls, if accompanying a younger brother or sister, are permitted to emigrate, but otherwise the board do not assent to their emigration unless the agency effecting the emigration undertake that each such girl will be looked after in Canada by a lady resident in the neighbourhood of the home in which the girl will be placed, who will undertake to act as her special friend, and who will not at the same time occupy that position in regard to another child.

It will thus be seen that the system by which the work is regulated and carried on shows a very careful selection of emigrants and the rejection of those of a doubtful or undesirable type.

Inspector R. W. Hillyard says in his report for the year:—

‘After another year’s inspection of immigrant children in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I beg to report that I am more than ever impressed with the great importance of child immigration to Canada and with the satisfactory condition in which I found the children placed. One cannot but feel how wise it is to send these children to enjoy the advantages of the Dominion while they are still young and easily adaptable to these new conditions.

‘I found the great majority of the children, both boys and girls, comfortably placed and generally well treated. With few exceptions they are a rugged, healthy lot and are fast developing into sturdy and useful helpers. Their intelligence and education are fair, comparing favourably with the generality of our children in rural districts. I found that they readily adapt themselves to their new environments and to the work on farms.

‘Complaints of ill-treatment are few and are becoming less frequent probably owing largely to the vigilance of inspectors of the societies and the government. It is also noticeable that the remuneration received by the children is better than in the past; the growing demand for labour and the liberal wages now paid to farm hands is helping the condition of these children.

‘Some of the children, who are not very satisfactory, prove so owing to the injudicious method of training adopted by employers. Boys and girls will generally follow a good leader; it is the driver they object to. There is undoubtedly a grave responsibility in dealing with the children of a certain age. They should be moulded rather than coerced. Being fully impressed with the importance of this statement, I do not fail to commend those who are dealing with the children along these lines;

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while on the other hand remonstrances are made with parties who adopt harsher methods. One cannot but be interested in the welfare of these children and realize that it is a duty to do what is possible to develop their material and moral welfare.'

Mr. Thomas Cory, Assistant Inspector in Western Canada, reports:—

'I have visited the different boys and girls and have found them doing satisfactorily. Many of the boys are looking forward to the time when they can take up homesteads for themselves. In this I encourage them as it makes them more contented and is an incentive to take advantage of their opportunities.

'As a whole the children give their employers good satisfaction, and I did not receive a complaint concerning a single boy from their masters; neither were there any complaints from the boys concerning their treatment.'

Inspector K. J. Henry says in his report for the year:—

'I resumed the duties of inspection in January last and have visited upwards of fifty counties in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, besides the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Algoma. I am pleased to state that with few exceptions the children were found in desirable homes and fully appreciated by their employers. The appeal which is met in every district, by farmers and others for both boys and girls is a sure indication that their services are required and that the prejudice against them which formerly prevailed has now almost disappeared.

'I am constantly preaching patience and fair treatment for the children and illustrating by comparisons what is to be expected from the employer.

'The country stands in need of the children. Close and careful inspection such as I believe is being done, is therefore necessary. The children need it and many look anxiously for the inspector's visit, while those with whom they are placed as a rule prefer it, and in many instances are not only pleased but agreeably surprised to learn that the government is taking such a deep interest in this good and noble work.

'My report on each child inspected is in your possession.'

Mr. F. W. Annand, Assistant Inspector in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reports:—

'The children who have come under my inspection have been found to be generally, both physically and mentally satisfactory. I have already reported upon them individually with regard to the physical condition, general behaviour, and character of the situations provided for them.

'During the past year I visited children in the maritime provinces and found them, with few exceptions, giving general satisfaction and adapting themselves to their new life and conditions.

'In the main, their general behaviour has been satisfactory and, altogether, I find they are making good progress. Generally speaking these children were found to be in good homes, true, some poor, but good honest thinking people who take an interest in the welfare of their children of adoption.

'Their condition of life appeared favourable to their becoming good citizens of the Dominion of Canada. The large majority of the children were upon farms, and seemed to be satisfied with their lot, taking an interest in all pertaining to farm life. The girls, upon the other hand, show that they are being educated to domestic life.

'The children, in the majority of cases, are bright and intelligent, and are well spoken of. I was well pleased with my tour of inspection.

'It is a noticeable fact, each year, the homes in the British Isles realize the importance that Canada wants nothing but the best.'

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Table showing the number of juvenile immigrants who arrived in Canada during the past six years, together with the number of applications received by the various agencies during the same period:—

Fiscal Year.	Children Immigrated.	Applications Received.
1900-1.....	977	5,783
1901-2.....	1,540	8,587
1902-3.....	1,979	14,219
1903-4.....	2,212	16,573
1904-5.....	2,814	17,533
1905-6.....	3,258	19,374
1906-7 (9 months).....	1,455	15,806
Total .....	14,235	98,169

The following statement will show the number of children emigrated to Canada during the fiscal year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children during the same period:—

Society or Agency.	Children Emigrated	Applications received for Children.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterboro', Ontario, and Winnipeg and Russell, Manitoba.....	950	11,060
Miss Macpherson, Stratford.....	166	660
Mr. J. W. G. Fegan, Toronto.....	73	(a) 500
Rev. Dr. A. E. Gregory, Hamilton.....	76	458
Rev. Robert Wallace, 'Marchmont Home,' Belleville.....	80	702
'Fairknowe' Home, (Mr. Quarrier's,) Brockville.....	183	937
The Misses Smyly, Hespeler.....	25	212
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton.....	173	929
The Catholic Emigration Association.....	332	805
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Sherbrooke.....	45	133
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	81	415
*Bristol Emigration Society.....	.....	.....
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax.....	145	300
Salvation Army Emigration Agency.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Wallis, Toronto.....	12	53
Mrs. Close, Nauwigewauk, N.B.....	3	25
Women's National Immigration Society, Montreal.....	31	50

Juvenile immigration has certain obvious advantages over adult immigration in that juveniles are sent to Canada at the impressionable age and are placed in the country districts, where they receive elementary education in the public schools and early acquire Canadian sentiments. In the great majority of cases they remain on the land, and assist in developing our agricultural resources. They come with no exaggerated ideas of the country, have no prejudices to surmount and their adaptability to farm life is beyond question.

The records of the various societies show that many of the home boys of a few years since are now the owners in fee simple of the soil they till, and rejoice in an independence of the most sturdy character.

It is a recognized fact that juvenile immigration cannot be properly conducted in the absence of receiving and distributing homes; indeed it has been a decision of both the British and Canadian governments of many years standing that these young immigrants must have a home to which they may return while out of employment or during illness. Each indenture contains a definite clause to the effect that in case an employer finds a boy or girl unsuitable, it may, after a reasonable notice has been given, be returned to the home.

\* Did not emigrate.

(a) Approximate.

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It is significant that on the occasion of my annual inspections of these homes I have found a surprisingly small number of children in residence.

The work of these centres has so expanded, that in addition to a superintendent a permanent staff of 'visitors' are employed by the societies for the purpose of maintaining a continuous supervision of their wards in their homes and situations. In this connection it is my desire to say that all matters concerning the welfare of the children, and suggested improvements or alterations which I have proposed, have been promptly acknowledged and acted upon.

During the past year changes have occurred in the personnel of the executive of some of the homes, and one agency has been added to my list—Mrs. James Wallis, of the Hurst Training Home, London, S.E. This lady has established a receiving and distributing home at Toronto for boys. From her agent who accompanied the first party to Canada, I learned that her young immigrants are gathered from a class other than the exceptionally poor, and many are connected with families of respectable tradespeople and artisans. On their arrival at Toronto and before the party was broken by distribution I inspected the children, and found them of good physique and intelligence and of such a type as should be acceptable to the Canadian farmer. The Reverend Robert Hall, a prominent Toronto clergyman, has undertaken the responsibility of placing the children in situations, and will act as agent for Mrs. Wallis.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES—TORONTO AND PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

Mr. Owen, the Canadian representative of the Barnardo Homes, advises me that their operations of the past year were the most successful and satisfactory in the history of their work. It has witnessed a steady increase in the demand for their young immigrants and with this increase is recognized an advance not only in the quantity but in the quality of the openings that are offering. It is rare, the superintendent stated, to find one of their wards who is not abundantly fed, well clothed, decently housed and enjoying not only the necessities of life but a fair share of its comforts.

During the year exceedingly few complaints of neglect, overwork or any kind of mis-usage have been reported; on the whole, satisfaction with their lot prevails.

Their boarding-out system is still in active operation and showing good results. There are now 1,350 boys and girls placed in foster-homes where their maintenance is paid for by the Barnardo organization. This department alone involves the disbursement of money drawn from English sources to the extent of over \$30,000 annually.

The demand for girls is insatiable and the wages paid useful and competent girls are higher than ever.

Two visits of inspection have been made to Hazel Brae, Peterborough, the distributing centre for girls, and I can only repeat what I have stated in former reports, that the comforts and accommodation for the girls are all that could be desired. The home is in charge of a large staff of sympathetic ladies who are devoted to the interests of the children.

The boys' headquarters, 52 Peter St., Toronto, is splendidly adapted for its purpose. The building is spacious, comfortable and conveniently situated. At the time of my inspection workmen were engaged in making alterations which will afford accommodation for a larger number of boys. A large clerical staff is permanently employed and an enormous correspondence carried on with the children.

Since the inauguration of Dr. Barnardo's emigration system over 19,000 children have been placed out in the Dominion.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S RECEIVING HOME, TORONTO.

On May 30 I inspected this home, and personally inspected a party of 60 boys of an average age of 12 years that had just reached Canada. In health and type they were acceptable immigrants. This home is splendidly arranged for the reception of children.

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I had previously seen many of the boys in training in Mr. Fegan's excellent schools at Stony Stratford and Southwark, London. Each boy had a trunk or box filled with a well assorted supply of clothing and other necessities. Five hundred applications were on file for this spring's parties.

Between 1,800 and 1,900 children have been sent to Canada by Mr. Fegan, and of this number, I understand 400 have voluntarily repaid their passage money for the purpose of assisting other juveniles to Canada.

## MR. QUARRIER'S FAIRKNOWE HOME, BROCKVILLE.

Mr. Burges reports a most satisfactory year's work. The children are cordially received by the people of Brockville. I have inspected some of their young immigrants during the past year, and have found them a sturdy, promising lot. The work of this agency is held in the highest esteem by the people of Brockville and surrounding country. The home is well equipped and splendidly maintained.

## MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

During the past year two parties of children were received and distributed from this centre totalling one hundred and seventy nine boys and girls of the average age of twelve years. These juveniles were distributed in the farming districts of western Ontario.

On May 2 last, I paid a special visit to Stratford and had an ample opportunity to individually inspect these youthful immigrants—their ninety-first emigration party—and found them a promising lot. They were all well supplied with clothing and other necessities.

A large number of their wards are under departmental supervision and the report speaks in satisfactory terms of their progress and adaptability for their new occupation. I am again pleased to report that the work of this agency is conscientiously and efficiently carried on.

## MR. J. T. MIDDLEMORE'S CANADIAN HOME, FAIRVIEW, HALIFAX, N.S.

Mr. Middlemore's Canadian receiving home was visited by me on June 7. I found a number of young children in residence, who had within a few days of my inspection arrived from the Birmingham homes. The ocean journey had told rather heavily on the children and it was considered advisable not to send them out for a few days.

This home is well managed and the superintendent, I believe, exerts a beneficial influence over his wards.

There are 900 children under 18 years of age under active supervision.

## REV. ROBERT WALLACE, MARCHMONT, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO—MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGES.

The first annual party of juveniles, for 1908, will it is expected sail for Canada in April next.

The children are carefully selected and their physical fitness is always given first consideration. This important feature is borne out by the satisfactory reports of the last departmental inspection. Another fact worthy of notice is that no child is sent to the Dominion without the consent of its relatives or other persons who should be consulted.

The young immigrants are placed out under indenture with farmers in central and eastern Ontario.

Mr. Wallace has an extensive clientèle and for many years has supplied the same farmers with juvenile help. Marchmont is the pioneer receiving home for British children in Canada.

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## MRS. C. L. CLOSE'S FARM HOME SCHOOL, NAUWIGEWAWK, N.B.

This institution was established in 1905, by Mrs. C. L. Close of 101 Eaton Square, London, England, and is situated within 18 miles of the city of St. John. The farm consists of 180 acres partly cleared and is charmingly situated. It has been stocked with horses, cattle and poultry. A practical Canadian farmer oversees the work. Mrs. Close's policy is to combine the English poor law system with emigration, and to establish from time to time similar farm schools throughout the maritime provinces.

At present the Nauwigewawk farm is at the experimental stage. Mrs. Close hopes, however, to prove by its success the feasibility of her scheme, from an economical point of view.

The boys are to be taught general farm work as soon as they are old enough to perform labour, and the girls dairy, kitchen and house-work. The children all attend the public school of the district, an excellent country school presided over by a capable and painstaking teacher. I called at the school and examined the children in their various forms and found their progress very fair indeed. Their personal appearance indicated proper attention. A peculiar feature of the scheme, and one which may not prove to be advantageous to the children; is that after reaching the age of 16 or 18 should situations be found for them in Great Britain they are expected to return. During the past summer, owing to the great demand for juvenile labour in New Brunswick, it was decided to place the boys with neighbouring farmers, at a fair wage. This policy I learned from Miss Close resulted satisfactorily, and it is to be hoped it may be continued. Only one party of juveniles has as yet been sent to Canada. At the time of my visit there were ten boys and two girls in residence. Their ages varied from 7 to 15 years. The home is under the supervision of a resident lady superintendent, assisted by a trained nurse. Keen interest is manifested by the people of the neighbourhood in the success of Mrs. Close's work.

## THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND—CANADIAN BRANCH, SHAFTESBURY HOME, WINNIPEG.

During the past twelve years this influential society has carried on a limited emigration of juveniles. Since 1896 one hundred and eighty-eight children have been received and placed in situations in western Canada. Such gratifying reports as the following have been received :—

'E. L. has turned out a first-class boy. If all the boys turn out as good they are the right sort.'

Another employer wrote :

'P. N. is quite satisfactory, and I think is pleased with his home with us. I am a merchant here and intend to take him into our store.'

The children are placed out under agreements which provide for wages and the majority receive board and lodgings and \$4 per month for their first year's service.

## OUR WESTERN HOME, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.

On May 8 I inspected this interesting and pioneer receiving-home. There were 22 girls in residence here, all were in school at the time. Their general brightness, well-cared for and happy appearance were particularly impressed upon me. The lady superintendent has had years of experience in the management of the home, and she and her assistants perform their responsible duties with efficiency. The home was comfortable and in splendid order throughout.

## THE SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

This society has sent to Canada a small contingent of boys of sixteen years of age. They were placed with farmers in eastern Ontario and Quebec under the direction of Mr. E. Marquette, Provincial Immigration Agent, Montreal. Some of them

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are under departmental inspection, and in the main favourable reports have been received concerning them.

THE SOUTHWARK RESCUE SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND—RECEIVING HOME, ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE, PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

On July 18 this society emigrated and sent forward to western Canada six girls and fourteen boys.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, QUEBEC.

For thirty-six years Mrs. Birt has been engaged in the emigration of children to the Dominion and for as many years has personally accompanied parties across the Atlantic. Many of her former proteges have engaged in farming and other pursuits in eastern Canada.

During the past calendar year 258 children have entered her training home in Liverpool, and of this number 192 have been sent to Canada. In a recent report Mrs. Birt stated that 'the attempt to train such a number of children, means constant attention to the task and the utilization of every hour. The history of every child must be gone into in detail, their health and habits must be watched.'

Such a wise precaution has doubtless assisted very materially in the selection of proper homes and situations for the children in Canada.

Fifty marriages were reported since last report.

A party of sixty juveniles is expected to reach Knowlton early in March and I understand situations for all have been arranged. With few exceptions, the departmental inspection shows that the children sent out from this home are doing well.

THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

This home is the Canadian branch of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society of London, England, for boys.

It is well maintained and under the supervision of a conscientious and painstaking lady superintendent. A local committee of management directs the operations of the home. There was but one child in the home on this date and he was merely a lodger, being employed by the day by a dairyman.

Advantage was taken of my visit to Sherbrooke to inspect a number of boys placed in that city. I found, as in other cities, that there is dearth of domestic servants, and in lieu of girls the services of the society's boys when possible are requisitioned. Such occupation for boys is open to criticism, as it keeps them in the cities and towns; but it is doubtful whether the natural ambition of these lads will permit them to remain in such work. It is to be hoped that a short experience will lead the local committee to a change of policy in this regard. Of the boys with farmers in the Eastern Townships, excellent reports have been received.

THE 'COOMBE HOME,' HESPELER, ONTARIO—CANADIAN BRANCH OF THE MISSES SMYLY'S DUBLIN (IRELAND) HOMES.

On the occasion of my annual visit of inspection, I found a particularly bright and well-selected party of children at this receiving home. The party had only recently arrived from the Misses Smyly's Training Schools in Dublin where I understand they had been under training from infancy. The superintendent informed me that they would remain at Hespeler for some months before being sent out to situations. In this period they will attend the Hespeler Public School and become acquainted with Canadian ways. After school hours the children are employed about the premises at gardening, poultry-raising, bee-keeping, &c. In addition to the every day routine the boys under the direction of Mr. Tebbs have done considerable carpentry work, and have erected a splendidly equipped poultry house. Poultry rearing is one of the chief occupations.

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The citizens of this stirring little town take a commendable interest in the home and many spoke to me in a complimentary manner of the superintendent and the diligent and well directed training the children receive at his hands.

This is the only home in Canada which receives Irish children exclusively.

ST. GEORGE'S HOME, OTTAWA, ONTARIO—THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

The operations of this society are constantly growing. For the year ending December 31, 1907, 263 boys and 68 girls were received and distributed, as follows:—

Boys, Ontario, 110; province of Quebec, 149; Nova Scotia, 4. Girls, Ontario, 34; province of Quebec, 32; New Brunswick, 2. These boys were indentured with farmers and the girls went into domestic service. Including these children there are 1,610 juveniles under supervision. They are all under active supervision and are visited at least once each year.

The home is in charge of four sisters of the English order of St. Paul the Apostle. Since taking over the affairs of the institution many improvements have been made to the interior of the home. The children's quarters were found scrupulously neat and tidy and the home throughout was in splendid condition, affording every convenience for the proper carrying out of the work. The records and visitors' reports are well and systematically kept.

Six parties of young immigrants are expected to arrive on April 30, composed of boys; May 28, composed of boys; June 25, composed of girls; July 23, composed of boys; August 20, composed of boys; September 17, composed of boys.

For the most part the children are from the homes and schools in the Catholic dioceses of Westminster, Southwark, Birmingham and Liverpool.

From the departmental reports of the past year's inspection the society's wards with few exceptions are filling their situations with good satisfaction.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (REVEREND DR. GREGORY)—CANADIAN BRANCH, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

I paid my annual visit of inspection to this home on March 28. The first party for 1908, numbering some sixty boys in all had a few days previously reached Hamilton. The demand being so great the work of distribution began on the day following their arrival. I made an individual inspection of thirty-five of the party, and subsequently witnessed the dispersion of a number. Farmer after farmer called, produced their testimonials as to character, signed their agreement and proudly drove off with their young labourer. Some of these farmers had driven over very bad roads a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles. A number of farmers called for boys but were obliged to return home disappointed as the demand was far greater than the supply. A yearly agreement system is adopted by the governor, *i.e.*, boys are only placed out for one year and at the end of this period if agreeable to all concerned, a new and different agreement is entered into providing for wages according to the boys' actual earning power. These agreements are as far as possible uniform in character and only vary in the case of boys of school age.

In sending the children to Canada each one is supplied with a complete outfit of clothing and other essentials. I carefully took stock of each boy's box or trunk and found them to contain one overcoat, one tweed suit, working clothes, one Sunday suit, three shirts, three caps, four pairs socks, one pair braces, one pair new boots, one pair Sunday boots, one pair slippers, one pair top boots made of strong durable leather, one scarf, four dickies, six handkerchiefs, one tie, one cord suit, one pair overalls, one brush and comb and bag, one toothbrush, boot laces, one bible and text book. I was rather surprised to find that their articles of clothing were of such good durable material and, with care, should suffice for at least eighteen months wear.

The personal appearance and good manners of these lads indicated a wise and intelligent training. The opportunity was afforded me of saying a few words to the young immigrants as they were assembled in one of the recreation rooms, in which I



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pointed out to them their opportunities in Canada and what would be expected of them here.

I subsequently made an inspection of the home and found it quite up to its wonted standard of excellence. The work of this receiving home is held in good esteem by the citizens of Hamilton and adjoining counties.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Twenty-nine juveniles of an average age of 16 years were brought to Canada during the past year by the Salvation Army, and placed in farm work under their immediate supervision. They were located in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The interests of these young immigrants are protected by the following indenture which must be entered into :—

I herewith make an application for a boy of about                  years of age. I agree to provide him with proper lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance. If under school age I will see that he receives the common school education—as provided in the district where I reside—for at least                  months of the year.

I undertake to retain the boy in my home and service for                  year or until he is                  years of age. I will, in addition to providing him with food and clothing, pay him                  dollars for the first year, and                  dollars for the second year that he is under my care, and an increase of                  dollars per year afterwards, until he receives the ordinary wages paid in the district to a farm hand.

If anything should occur that might necessitate his removal or discharge before the expiration of this agreement, I will notify the officer in charge of the home so that the boy can be returned to the home. If he should leave of his own account I will notify the officer at once. He must not be placed in the care of another person without the consent of the officer in charge. I also agree to furnish a report concerning him as often as required on (1) health; (2) general conduct; (3) education and ability to work; (4) wages received.

I acknowledge the Salvation Army to be the guardians of the said boy, and agree to permit the officer in charge of the home, or any authorized officer at all times to have access to the said boy, and I also acknowledge their right to remove him from my care if they consider it in the interests of the boy so to do.

Signature.. . . .

Address.. . . .

Witness.. . . . Date.. . . .

Forty-four boys are under supervision. Having inspected the reports, I find they are doing satisfactorily.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, May 14, 1908.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report on the medical inspection of immigrants, being for the twelve months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

The work carried on by this service includes the inspection of all steerage and second-class passengers landing both at the Atlantic and Pacific seaports of Canada, as well as all similar passengers destined to Canada but arriving at the United States

ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The latter are examined at these several ports by United States immigration officers, while those, the greater number, arriving at New York are again examined there by a medical officer of this branch. All immigrants arriving at Montreal via United States ports are finally inspected there.

The task of medical inspection further includes much work at Montreal, Winnipeg and the various other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where large numbers of immigrants arrive at the different distributing points. This work especially includes sick recent immigrants who require hospital treatment, or who are reported upon, if sick, as regards their deportation. The results of the work done in these several directions will be found referred to in the various tables.

With a view to obtaining yet more accurate knowledge as to the character of the immigrants who have been admitted to Canada, the chief medical officer has undertaken special inquiries to determine the extent of diseases in admitted immigrants, especially as regards insanity, feeble-mindedness, tuberculosis and trachoma. Obviously except as regards the inmates of public institutions, the information to be obtained lacks the definiteness of tabulated statistics; but as the immigrant who becomes sick, if, of limited means, soon must seek charity, we may fairly assume that relatively few cases occur which do not come under the attention of some institution, whether federal, provincial or municipal.

In addition to this there is the trans-Atlantic medical inspection. There has been added what may be considered as an additional medical inspection in Great Britain where the following particulars must be supplied on a regular printed form, in the instance of every emigrant who in any way receives official assistance to emigrate:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
EMIGRATION BRANCH.

REPORT AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

In respect of . . . . . (the undersigned) assisted by . . . . .  
to the following extent . . . . .  
Age . . . . . Nationality . . . . . Religion . . . . .  
Address in full . . . . .  
Present occupation . . . . . How long in such occupation? . . . . .  
Has applicant ever worked on farm? If so, for how long and where? . . . . .  
Can applicant drive horses? . . . . . Plough? . . . . . Milk? . . . . .  
Is applicant suitable for:—Farm work? . . . . . Railway construction  
work? . . . . . Domestic service? . . . . .  
Intended occupation in Canada? . . . . . At what place? . . . . .  
Is applicant willing to accept farm work on arrival in Canada? . . . . .  
Name and address of agent or person in Canada to whom going for employment. . .  
General appearance of applicant:—Strong? . . . . . Vigorous? . . . . .  
Delicate? . . . . . Ruddy? . . . . . Pale? . . . . .  
Approximate height . . . . . Approximate weight . . . . .  
Has applicant any obvious physical defect or malformation? Give details . . . . .

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Is he feeble-minded. . . . . Idiotic? . . . . . Epileptic?  
 Insane? . . . . . or had an attack of insanity within five years? . . . . .  
 Is he deaf and dumb? . . . . . Deaf? . . . . . Dumb? . . . . . Blind? . . . . .  
 Infirm? . . . . . If so, give details and state if applicant is going with family or  
 to family already in Canada. . . . .  
 Address of such family in Canada. . . . .  
 What security is proposed in such case under section 26 of the Immigration Act? . . . . .  
 Is applicant afflicted with a loathsome disease, or with a disease which is con-  
 tagious? . . . . . Is he a pauper, destitute, professional beggar, vagrant, or likely to  
 become a public charge in Canada? . . . . .  
 Has applicant been a charge on the public in Great Britain or Ireland? . . . . .  
 If so, how long and where? . . . . .  
 Has applicant been convicted of a crime or been in prison? Give details. . . . .  
 Is applicant honest? . . . . . Sober? . . . . . Industrious? . . . . .  
 Thrifty? . . . . . Of good morals? . . . . .  
 What amount of money or money's worth will applicant have on landing in Canada?  
 Is applicant married or single? . . . . . If married give age and name of wife. . . . .  
 Is wife good housekeeper and tidy? . . . . .  
 Give children's names, ages, trade and earnings. Have the girls been in service, or  
 prepared for service, and if so, how? . . . . .  
 Is family accompanying him? If so, what provision is being made for family in  
 Canada? . . . . .  
 If family not accompanying applicant what provision is being made for family here?  
 Has applicant any relations or friends in Canada, and at what address? . . . . .  
 Relationship. . . . .  
 Are such relations or friends willing to assist and house applicant temporarily? Or  
 does the assisting society undertake to do so? . . . . .  
 What reason has applicant for desiring to go to Canada? . . . . .  
 Has applicant applied to any other society? If so, give particulars. . . . .  
 Give name and address of parents or nearest living relatives in England. . . . .

Signature of applicant certifying correctness of above statement.

Dated at . . . . . this . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 .

\* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

\*Signature and designation of responsible officer of society assisting.

NOTE.—In addition to the above report, the original records must be submitted for inspection with this form.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,  
EMIGRATION BRANCH.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

In respect of. . . . . an assisted emigrant.  
Is the physical history of the applicant's family good? If not, state defects. . . . .  
Do the sounds of the chest as ascertained by percussion and auscultation indicate a perfectly healthy condition of the lungs? . . . . .  
Is there any disposition to tubercular disease of the lungs, hereditary or otherwise? . . . . .  
Have any relatives died or suffered from consumption, bronchitis or other lung disease? . . . . .  
Is the condition of the heart healthy? . . . . . Is there any tendency to epilepsy or fits of any kind? . . . . .  
Has the applicant ever had rheumatic fever? . . . . . Is the applicant ruptured? . . . . .  
Has the applicant ever had trachoma or suffered from diseases of the eye? . . . . .  
Is applicant's sight good? . . . . Give condition of applicant's teeth. . . . .  
Is applicant suffering from eczema or any other skin disease? . . . . .  
Has applicant undergone an operation? If so, what? . . . . .  
When was applicant last vaccinated? . . . . .  
Has applicant any organic defect or bodily deformity? . . . . .  
Is applicant strong—Physically? . . . . . Mentally? . . . . .  
Has the applicant or any relation been at any time the inmate of a lunatic asylum? If so, when? . . . . .  
Has the applicant had any serious illness or injury? If so, of what nature and at what time? . . . . .  
Is any such affliction likely to recur? . . . . .

I hereby certify that the above named person has been examined by me, and that I am of the opinion that he is of good constitution, in robust health, mentally fit, and a suitable person for emigration to Canada.

Address . . . . .

Dated. . . . . 19 .

Subsequently each emigrant must pass the inspection of the port officer appointed by the board of trade, as well as the shore medical officer of the ss. line, and finally the medical officer of the vessel before being taken on board. In addition to this the medical officer and the master of the vessel must certify to the following bill of health before the immigrants can be removed from the vessels.

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## BILL OF HEALTH—CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

SS.....of.....line.  
 This is to certify that I am medical officer of the steamship.....of the  
 .....S.S. line, and that I have daily inspected all the passengers  
 and crew on the vessel during the passage from.....to....., and  
 that to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been no cases of sickness or  
 death on board other than the following :

No.	Name.	Age.	Nature of Sickness.	Cause of Death.	Quantity and description of property and money left by deceased.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					

Certified correct,

Port of.....

*Medical Officer.*

Dated.....190 .

## CERTIFICATE OF MASTER.

This is to certify, that I am master of the steamship.....of the  
 .....S.S. line, and that I have daily inspected all the passengers  
 and crew on board the vessel during this passage from.....to.....  
 and that to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been no cases of sickness  
 or death on board other than those certified to by the medical officer of the vessel, as  
 above.

Certified correct,

Port of.....

*Master.*

Dated.....190 .

## REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Re SS.....of.....S.S. line. I hereby certify, that I have  
 examined the schedule giving the names and description of passengers thereon, and  
 have inspected the passengers themselves, and beg to make the following statement  
 regarding the sanitary condition of the ship and of the health of the passengers :—

Amount of cubic air space and provision for ventilation.....

Number of immigrants to each washbasin.....

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Kind and condition of latrines and closets, and number in relation to the  
 .....number of immigrants.....  
 Condition of ship as regards light and cleanliness.....  
 Statement regarding the correctness of certificates of medical officer and master

Signed,

Port of.....

*Medical Inspector.*

Dated.....190 .

When in addition to these various measures taken to sift out undesirable immigrants the examination of each person in succession is made by one, and at the large seaports by two medical officers, followed by a thorough civil examination or inquiry into their age, occupation, destination, financial standing and an estimate of their moral qualities and likelihood to succeed in Canada and become good citizens it would appear that little more could reasonably be done to prevent the ingress of improper persons to the country.

In the criticisms which from time to time are made of the work of medical inspection of immigrants, one piece of advice is almost always given, viz., 'Have Canadian officials inspect at foreign ports, all immigrants before they take passage.' Remembering the number of seaports at which immigrants coming from different countries embark, knowing how all those in any way assisted are required to present certificates as to physical and mental health, and realizing that a very large proportion of emigrants go to some one of the thousands of booking agents in these several countries, buy their tickets inland, and arrive at the steamer only a few hours before sailing, it will be apparent that no effective scheme can be devised for dealing with these several classes of cases, other than requiring intending passengers to be present in the seaport towns several days before sailing, to undergo a rigid examination before being allowed to go on shipboard. Apart from the diplomatic difficulties of having, say, at Liverpool, the medical officers of the United States, Canada, Mexico, &c., severally interfering with the rights of citizens of any other country to board a vessel in a home port, it is evident that there would be inconveniences and hardships imposed upon emigrants greatly beyond any actual gain from such examination. As the situation exists at present booking agents in all foreign countries are fully aware of the requirements of the Immigration Act of Canada. Board of trade medical officers at seaports constantly give general supervision of emigrants, and medical officers attached to the several shipping companies are specially engaged in sifting emigrants prior to embarkation, while they are finally looked over by the ship's medical officer as they go aboard. What seems, however, quite practical, is a further detailed and thorough examination during the voyage, and a daily observation by the ship's medical officer of every person on shipboard, subject to inspection. He is required at present to certify in the manner already indicated, and if the company can be compelled to enforce, and such officer can be stimulated to make such examination an exact and serious matter, by filling in a blank form with the particulars of the examination of each individual emigrant, every practical requirement would be fulfilled, since such a signed report containing such an examination would bring to the attention of the medical inspecting officer at the port of landing any person regarding whom any remarks were made and a further special investigation could be made of such after the general inspection was completed. For instance, insane persons or those on the borderland, alcoholics and persons whose actions on board ship show them to be degenerates would in many cases have revealed their true characters during the seven or more days on shipboard. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that such systematic examinations would gladly be concurred in by every steamship company bringing emigrants to Canada, since subsequently they are required to bear the expense of deporting the undesirables, while it is evident it would make less necessary any long delay at the seaports on landing, resulting from the more detailed examination of every immigrant, such as many who criticise would seem to demand.

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TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the total number of vessels carrying immigrants, arriving at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, North Sydney, Vancouver and Victoria during the fiscal year 1907-8.

Port.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Quebec .....	1	35	25	32	30	29	28	15	...	...	...	...	195
Halifax .....	24	10	7	7	10	9	5	8	13	13	12	14	132
St. John .....	15	4	3	7	4	2	5	8	8	10	11	11	88
North Sydney .....	10	13	18	15	17	15	17	15	16	17	13	13	179
Vancouver .....	5	3	4	6	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	5	44
Victoria .....	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	6	7	10	97
Totals .....	63	73	65	76	73	67	67	57	48	48	45	53	735

The above statement shows a notable increase in the vessels engaged in carrying immigrants to Canada, these being 275 more than for the nine months of 1906-7, or 120 more if estimated for the whole year. It is to be noted, however, that the number of vessels arriving is not necessarily a measure of the increase of the immigrants landed, since with the tri-weekly Newfoundland steamer to Sydney the number of immigrants was only 5,376 in 179 vessels, compared with 19,812 in 88 steamers to St. John and 7,049 in 44 vessels to Vancouver. It does mean, however, that the medical officers' time is more engaged year by year at the several seaports, while the more exacting examinations required add further to their duties. As remarked in a previous report, the different distribution of immigrants by months, and the varied nationalities of immigrants make the necessity of different arrangements at the several seaports apparent. Thus, at Quebec the mail steamers are boarded at Rimouski by a medical officer who examines the immigrants en route to Quebec, and so saves delay; but the time of such medical officer so devoted to a single ship is at least two days. A similar arrangement made it necessary for the medical officer of St. John, N.B., to meet the vessel at Halifax and inspect while en route to St. John. At Montreal there are some 14 passenger trains arriving daily from Portland, Boston and New York, and the time of the medical officers there is therefore largely taken up with the inspection of immigrants.

This year has seen the two splendid detention hospitals at Quebec and Halifax completed and put into commission. Their fireproof character and equipment with all modern requirements have made it possible to give the detained immigrants every assurance of safety and comfort, with the best expert medical treatment. Improvements and enlargements have been made at St. John, while the over-crowded wards at the Montreal hospital, where most immigrants being deported are detained till the date of sailing, have necessitated the free use of double walled tents for consumptives and other special cases. It is hoped that the much needed permanent hospital and immigration building at Montreal may be erected during the coming year. At Victoria a splendid fireproof building is being erected which will contain both immigrant quarters and hospital. The detailed characteristics of these hospitals will be found in the report of 1906-7.

It will be noted that while the number of passengers to Canada, inspected at the several seaports was 253,508, including 26,236 arriving at Canadian ports and destined to the United States, the total immigration to Canada for 1907-8 is 262,469, the number of returned Canadians 17,652, and tourists 5,463. It is apparent, therefore, that a very considerable number of immigrants enter Canada via the American border who

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hitherto have not undergone regular inspection. Actually, at border points the number entering was 58,312. In my report of 1904-5 it is pointed out that there were nine different arcs, beginning with the New Brunswick border to the east, and ending with the British Columbia border on the west, in which there were regular routes, whether by steamboats or rail, by which immigrants came into Canada. Recalling especially at that time some of the immigrants entering Canada via the British Columbia border, that report stated: 'If for many years it has been recognized that there is an essential need for systematic supervision of trans-oceanic immigrants, most of whom are so desirable, if diseased, defective and criminal immigrants are to be debarred, then it must be equally manifest that if Canada is exposed to the same extent from the United States, the necessity for inspection will be equally great and even greater, since the facilities for entrance are so many more.'

The latter half of this fiscal year, during which financial panic and an industrial stasis have taken place in the United States, has made the force of this statement especially evident. At all points along the boundary the unemployed, not infrequently of an undesirable class physically, mentally and morally, have entered Canada, and some have found their way into charitable institutions and others into our common jails. The action now being taken by the department to deal with the situation thus created is as necessary from the medical standpoint as from the social and economic, and may very well be extended to all points where any regular influx of immigrants is taking place. The fact that all such persons who find their way into our asylums are promptly dealt with illustrates how similar reports from superintendents of prisons, charities and other municipal institutions, will aid in relieving our different communities of such persons.

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the number of immigrants who were detained and the number debarred at ports since December, 1902, when medical inspection was first begun.

Port.	Fiscal Year 1902-03.		Fiscal Year 1903-04.		Fiscal Year 1904-05.		Fiscal Year 1905-06.		Fractional Fiscal Year (9 months) 1906-07.		Fiscal Year 1907-08.		Totals.	
	Det'd.	Deb'd.	Det'd.	Deb'd.	Det'd.	Deb'd.	Det'd.	Deb'd.	Det'd.	Deb'd.	Det'd.	Deb'd.	Det'd.	Deb'd.
Quebec....	15	15	817	179	1,422	454	1,163	320	523	117	873	278	4,813	1,363
Halifax....	124	124	705	27	449	36	366	10	392	7	730	274	2,766	478
St. John....	134	134	313	68	145	6	396	32	113	13	296	46	1,397	299
Montreal....					146	2	137		208	11	589	9	1,080	22
North Sydney....											4	4	4	4
Vancouver and Victoria....					397	113	1,456	118	2,257	242	2,040	455	6,150	928
New York....							52	44	50	50	106	106	208	200
Totals....	273	273	1,835	274	2,559	611	3,570	524	3,543	440	4,638	1,172	16,418	3,294
Total Immigration.	128,364		130,331		146,266		189,064		124,667		262,469		1,097,680	

The above statement gives at a glance the story of the work of medical inspection since the passage of the amendment to the Immigration Act in 1902, made necessary by the sudden increase of immigration from 49,149 in 1900-1, to 67,379 in 1901-2. Taking 1903-4 as the first year of regular medical inspection it is found that while the ratios of detained and debarred to the total were 1 in 71 and 1 in 476, in 1907-8 there were 1 in 57 detained and 1 in 224 of those debarred, or to make it more evident, it may be stated that while the immigration of 1907-8 was almost exactly double that of 1903-4.



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the increase of the debarred in 1907-8 to that in 1903-4 was 4.28 times. In other tables it is shown that while the rejections in 1903-4 were almost wholly from trachoma, there being 233 of a total of 274 debarred, yet in 1907-8 there were only 362 in a total of 1,172 deported on account of trachoma.

The report of 1903-4 further states:—'Remarkably few indeed of English-speaking people were detained—only 35 out of 50,374,' while it especially deals with the number of detentions and deportations of people from southern Europe, there being 150 out of a total of 510. In 1907-8 the rejections of British numbered 122.

Comparison of the detentions and rejections in table 3 is of little absolute value since immigrants arriving via several points of entry present several important differences. Those arriving via Montreal from Portland, Boston, New York, &c., represent a normal European immigration mostly from continental countries, notably Austria, Russia and Italy; those via North Sydney are nearly all from Newfoundland, while those arriving at Victoria and Vancouver are largely Asiatics. As the Montreal inspection is superadded to that at American ports, few persons have been debarred at that point, but 106 out of 22,381 arrivals were debarred or 1 in 211 or 50 per cent greater than for the total at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

Of Pacific coast arrivals 1,143 were detained at Victoria in a total of 8,796 or 1 in 7.7 and 1 in 111 debarred, while at Vancouver of 12,808 arrivals, 897 were detained or 1 in 14, and 376 were debarred or 1 in 34. The causes of refusal to land were in some cases due to diseases, but in many others the clauses of the Act relating to other undesirable classes became operative.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT for the Ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the number of Immigrants detained and debarred during the fiscal year, 1907-8.

SS. Line.	Port.	Number Ex- amined.	Detained.		De- barred.	Ratio of de- tained to Number ex- amined.	Ratio of de- barred to Number ex- amined.
			Males.	Females			
Allan SS. Line.....	Halifax .....	24,534	461	196	261	1 in 37	1 in 94
" " .....	St. John .....	180	1	1	1	1 in 180	1 in 180
" " .....	Quebec .....	54,057	174	93	102	1 in 202	1 in 530
	Totals.....	78,771	635	290	364	1 in 85	1 in 216
C. P. R. SS. Line..	Halifax .....	615	3	3		1 in 163	
" " .....	St. John .....	20,355	220	53	31	1 in 74	1 in 657
" " .....	Quebec .....	48,758	257	65	95	1 in 151	1 in 513
	Totals.....	69,728	480	122	126	1 in 116	1 in 553
Dominion SS. Line. .	Halifax .....	6,374	15	25	10	1 in 159	1 in 637
" " .....	Quebec .....	29,479	125	84	50	1 in 141	1 in 590
	Totals.....	35,853	140	109	60	1 in 144	1 in 598
Donaldson SS. Line..	St. John .....	1,411	17	3	13	1 in 71	1 in 109
" " .....	Quebec .....	6,570	42	24	26	1 in 100	1 in 253
	Totals.....	7,981	59	27	39	1 in 93	1 in 205
Other Lines.....	Halifax .....	2,566	16	11	3	1 in 95	1 in 855
" " .....	St. John .....	505	1	1	1	1 in 505	1 in 505
" " .....	Quebec .....	68	7	2	5	1 in 8	1 in 14
	Totals.....	3,139	24	13	9	1 in 85	1 in 349
Grand Totals.....		195,472	1,338	561	598	1 in 163	1 in 327

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This illustrates several remarkable results due to the varied character of immigration at different seasons of the year. Thus of the large number 24,534 brought to Halifax by the Allan steamship line, 1 in 37 were detained and 1 in 94 debarred; while of 54,057 arriving at Quebec but 1 in 202 were detained and 1 in 530 debarred. As remarked last year, 'the difference is due to the fact that a notably larger number of continentals arrive in winter.' It has been found that such are especially suffering from diseases of the eyes, contracted or made worse during cold weather and under confinement on railways and on shipboard. The Dominion line showed a proportion of detentions and deportations very close to the Allan line, being 1 in 144 detained and 1 in 598 debarred. The Canadian Pacific steamship line showed the detentions 1 in 74 at St. John during the winter months and 1 in 657 debarred. In the large number arriving by both these lines at Quebec, there is much the same proportion detained, the latter having 1 in 151, as also debarred, the ratio being 1 in 513.

The Donaldson steamship line, sailing wholly from Glasgow, presents the anomaly of having the largest detentions and rejections, there being 1 in 93 and 1 in 205. This line has come recently into the field of competition, and shows what has been before commented upon, that being unable to get at first their share of the regular passengers, they are liable to have brought to them doubtful emigrants refused by other lines.

Taking these Atlantic seaport arrivals together it is seen that, whereas last year 1 in 695 only was debarred, this year 1 in 327 was refused admission to Canada, or in all 598 persons in a total of 195,472 arrivals.

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants detained and debarred from Montreal, New York, North Sydney, Vancouver and Victoria for fiscal year 1907-8.

Port of Entry.	Port of Arrival.	Total Arriving.	Total Detained.	Total Debarred.	Total Released.	Still in Hospital.
Montreal .....	Philadelphia .....	918				
	Baltimore .....	396				
	Portland .....	3,802	589	9	567	13
	Boston .....	2,098				
	New York .....	22,381				
North Sydney ..	New York .....	as above.	106	106		
	North Sydney .....	6,837	4	4		
Vancouver .....	Vancouver .....	12,808	897	376	516	5
Victoria .....	Victoria .....	8,796	1,143	79	1,058	6
	Totals .....	58,036	2,739	574	2,141	24

The medical officer of the branch at New York debars a certain number on inspection.

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TABLE V.

STATEMENT by nationalities of number of Immigrants debarred, showing total arrivals of the same nationalities for the fiscal year 1907-8.

Nationality.	Total Arrivals for Canada and U.S.	ATLANTIC PORTS.		PACIFIC PORTS.		VIA U.S. PORTS.	TOTALS.		Totals.
		For Canada.	For U. S.	For Canada.	For U. S.	For Canada.	For Canada.	For U. S.	
Austrian, N.E.S.	2,362	19	3			4	23	3	26
Bohemian	121					1	1		1
Bukowinian	2,145	4					4		4
Galician	14,453	11					11		11
Hungarian, N.E.S.	1,568	5				1	6		6
Dalmatian	10					1	1		1
Croatian	256					1	1		1
Bulgarian	3,767	116	48			11	127	48	175
Ruthenian	912					4	4		4
Magyar	321					2	2		2
Servian	57					1	1		1
Norwegian	4,544	1	3				1	3	4
Swedish	3,733	2	3				2	3	5
Danish	709	1					1		1
English	93,228	65	7	1		3	69	7	76
Irish	6,999	14	2				14	2	16
Scotch	23,007	28					28		28
Welsh	1,116	1	1				1	1	2
German	3,030	13	5			8	21	5	26
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1,821	11				4	15		15
Belgian	1,343	2				1	3		3
French	2,789	7				1	8		8
Finnish	3,362	4	3				4	3	7
Polish, N.E.S.	339	2					2		2
Polish Austrian	587		2			8	8	2	10
Polish Russian	834	10	3			3	13	3	16
Chinese	2,046			21			21		21
Australian	404	1					1		1
Newfoundland	4,780	3					3		3
Russian, N.E.S.	10,125	19	28	1		13	33	28	61
Hebrew Russian	5,931	29	4			4	33	4	37
Persian	15		2					2	2
Spanish	63	1					1		1
Turkish	641	8	2				8	2	10
Armenian	624	21	24			1	22	24	46
Syrian	929	15	2			4	19	2	21
Italian	11,423	23	7			28	51	7	58
Japanese	8,317			76	8		76	8	84
Greek	1,209	7	13			2	9	13	22
West Indian	142	1					1		1
U. S. Citizens via Ocean Ports	2,452	2					2		2
From U.S. direct	58,312	1		130			131		131
Hindoo	2,627			218			218		218
Negro	143	1				1	2		2
Totals	283,592	448	162	447	8	107	1,002	170	1,172

This table has always had a special interest for the general observer, since rightly or wrongly many of the public are accustomed to found their judgment regarding immigrants from the particular personal experience they have had with them as domestic servants, farm hands, citizens, clerks or as competitors in the labour market.

Compared with last year, notably more Austrians, Germans, Scotch and Irish were debarred; twenty times as many Chinese, fewer Japanese, but almost twice as many Hindoos (218), while 133 coming from the United States were debarred compared with 17 last year. It is notable that so much larger a number from the United States have been refused admission this year as compared with last year.

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Other tables will show causes for which immigrants were debarred, but it may be said here that the financial distress in the United States has not only been the cause of many persons out of work coming to Canada, but probably explains the increase of some other nationalities who hitherto had not largely come to Canada. Thus the 170 Bulgarians of 1907 were increased to 2,529; the passenger agencies previously sending such to the United States, diverting the stream to Canada and resulting in 175 being debarred, and many more being subsequently deported on account rather of lack of funds and employment than of disease.

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos detained, released and debarred at the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria during the fiscal year 1907-8.

Nationality.	Total No. Arriving.	Detained.	Released.	Debarred.	No. still in Hospital.
Vancouver—					
Chinese .....	1,255	96	72	21	3
Japanese .....	2,822	157	120	35	2
Hindoos .....	2,390	540	322	218	0
Totals .....	6,467	793	514	274	5
Victoria—					
Chinese .....	736	160	155	0	5
Japanese .....	5,483	943	891	52	0
Hindoos .....	234	11	10	0	1
Totals .....	6,453	1,114	1,056	52	6

What is notable is the considerable increase in Chinese arrivals both at Victoria and Vancouver. There were detained in all 256 Chinese, of whom 21 were debarred. Thus while 1 in 8 was detained, but 1 in 95 was debarred. The notably large number of detentions was due as last year to returning Chinese, who had contracted conjunctivitis and who were treated and released. Of the 1,100 detentions in 8,305 Japanese, many were for causes other than medical, since only 87 were debarred. Of the 2,624 Hindoos arriving 551 or 1 in 4.8 was detained and of 218, 1 in 12 debarred, a considerable number being diseased or physically unfit.

TABLE VII.

STATEMENT showing the diseases and other causes for which immigrants were detained at the Ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, North Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria and New York during the fiscal year 1907-8.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Rejected.	Still in Hospital.
I. Contagious diseases.....	Typhoid fever.....	2	2	.....	.....
	Measles .....	18	18	.....	.....
	Parotiditis (mumps).....	1	.....	1	.....
	Erysipelas.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Totals.....	22	20	2	.....
			(2 died)		

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TABLE VII—Continued.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Released.	Still in Hospital.
II. General diseases .....	Tuberculosis .....	27	16	11	
	Lupus .....	1	1		
	Alcoholism .....	1	1		
	Rheumatism .....	4	4		
	Malarial fever .....	1	1		
	Fever .....	12	12		
	Puerperal fever .....	1	1		
	Goitre .....	1	1		
	Scurvy .....	1	1		
	Vaccination infection .....	2	2		
	Totals .....	51	40	11	
III. Eye diseases.....	Trachoma .....	1,013	(1 died) 635	362	16
	Conjunctivitis .....	1,810	1,768	3	39
	Corneal opacity .....	2	1	1	
	Choroiditis .....	1		1	
	Cataract .....	3		3	
	Strabismus .....	3	1	2	
	Ulcer on cornea .....	1	1		
	Blindness .....	3	1	2	
	Defective sight .....	16	5	11	
	Pterygium .....	3	3		
	Trachomatous cicatrization .....	1	1		
	Totals .....	2,856	2,416	385	55
IV. Nervous system.....	Insanity .....	20	(died) 1	18	1
	Epilepsy .....	8	4	4	
	Feeble-minded .....	18	5	13	
	Paralysis .....	4	3	1	
	Spinal diseases .....	1		1	
	Convulsions .....	1	1		
	Locomotor ataxia .....	2		2	
	Muscular atrophy .....	3		3	
	Beri beri .....	1	1		
	Other nervous diseases .....	4	4		
	Totals .....	62	19	42	1
V. Circulatory system .....	Heart disease .....	16	10	6	
	Varicose veins and ulcers .....	1		1	
	Anemia .....	11	8	3	
	Totals .....	28	18	10	
VI. Respiratory system .....	Bronchitis .....	3	2 (4 died)	1	
	Pneumonia .....	13	13 (1 died)		
	Empyema .....	3	2	1	
	Influenza .....	2	2		
	Tonsillitis .....	2	2		
	Totals .....	23	21	2	
VII. Digestive system .....	Hernia .....	8	(1 died)	8	
	Dysentery .....	4	4		
	Auto infection .....	3	3		
	Gastritis .....	1	1		
	Jaundice .....	1	1		
	Intestinal hemorrhage .....	1	1		
	Peritonitis .....	1	1		
	Piles .....	1	1		
	Totals .....	20	12	8	

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TABLE VII.—Continued.

Class of Diseases.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Rejected.	Still in Hospital.
VIII. Genito-urinary system	Syphilis	3		3	
	Cystitis	1	1		
	Uræmia	1	1		
			(1 died)		
	Bubo	1	1		
	Diabetes	1	1		
	Epididymitis	1	1		
	Totals	8	5	3	
IX. The skin.	Favus	10	5	5	
	Alopecia	1	1		
	Scabies	2	2		
	Eczema	8	7	1	
	Tinea (Ring Worm)	64	62	2	
	Impetigo sparsa	2	2		
	Ulcers	4	4		
	Herpes	3	3		
	Totals	94	86	8	
X. Malformations and diseases of old age and infancy	Deaf and dumb	4	3	1	
	Deaf and blind	1	1		
	Ankylosis	2		2	
	Cripple	4	2	2	
	Club feet	1		1	
	Curvature of spine	1		1	
	Senility	26	13	13	
	Totals	39	19	20	
XI. Accidents	Fractures	5	4	1	
	Injuries	4	2	2	
	Wounds	2	2		
	Lameness	2	2		
	Frost bite	1			1
	Totals	14	10	3	1
XII. Ill-defined causes	Poor physique	35	10	25	
	Physical debility	7	6	1	
	Exhaustion from sea-sickness	1	1		
	Totals	43	17	26	
XIII. Other causes	Accompanying patients	364	302	57	5
	Stowaways	163	11	152	
			(2 died)		
	Likely to become a public charge	178	125	53	
	Contract labour	24		24	
	Waiting for information	2	2		
	Held for inquiry	89	88		1
	Pauper	271	20	251	
	No passport	3		3	
	Vagrancy	3		3	
	Contravention of Order-in-Council	195	154	41	
	Held for bond	2	2		
	Waiting for ticket	1	1		
	Under age	13		13	
	Held by U.S. officers	7	7		
	Child births	3	3		
	Criminal	21	3	18	
	Moral Turpitude	5		5	
	Procurer	2		2	
	Prostitution	19		19	
	Bad character	4		4	
	With illegitimate child	2	2		
	Illegal cohabitation	2		2	
	Pregnancy	5		5	
	Totals	1,378	720	652	6
	Grand totals	4,638	3,403 (14 died)	1,172	63

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Of the total 311,820 who arrived in Canada, 58,312 crossed at border ports of the United States boundary, and were not medically inspected, but 26,236 others who arrived at Canadian seaports, and were detained for the United States were inspected. Hence of 253,508 undergoing medical inspection 4,638 were detained and 1,172 were debarred.

All causes for which immigrants were debarred are set forth in the last statement, whether medical or otherwise. The usual cases (18) of measles, 14 of which occurred in children infected on shipboard were detained with parents. Of the general diseases, class II., notably the largest number 27 was of tuberculosis; some of these were detained for observation, others having the disease in its initial stages, and having funds or going to friends, were admitted while 11 were rejected. How far the excluding clauses of the Act should be made operative in this sad but interesting class of cases by our medical officers at the seaports, is a matter which has received very careful attention. While the infectious nature of this disease in its advanced stages, and under certain conditions is fully recognized, yet in no country is it being dealt with as severely as the acute contagious diseases, and experience shows that it need not be if intelligent precautions are taken.

But in the case of the immigrant, there are two other phases of the matter which cannot be overlooked. The first is, if he comes seeking health, advised by his physician, say in England, is not in an incurable stage, and has a reasonable amount of money or is coming to friends who have sent for him and who are willing and able to take care of him, then there is every reason why such an one should, viewing the matter from the humanitarian standpoint and the higher law, be given a chance for life, just as the Canadian goes south to Jamaica, California and Florida in search of health. On the other hand, if the immigrant is in an advanced stage of the disease, or is without funds, both causes unfortunately for which individual cases have been sent to Canada, there can be but one course to pursue and that is to reject. Other cases where a member of an otherwise good family is infected, where a wife or child is coming to a husband or father already settled in Canada, have each to be dealt with separately and the course of action to be determined on with due regard to the best interests of the individual and of Canada.

TABLE VIII.

STATEMENT showing number of suspected tubercular immigrants detained, released and rejected; also number who died at ocean ports during the fiscal year 1907-8 by nationalities.

Nationality.	Detained.	Released.	Rejected.	Died.
Galician .....	1		1	
English .....	8	6	2	
Scotch .....	3	3		
Irish .....	2		2	
Greek .....	2	2		
Hebrew, N.E.S. ....	1		1	
Hebrew Russian .....	1			1
Italian .....	2	1	1	
Polish Austrian .....	1		1	
Polish Russian .....	2	1		1
Russian, N.E.S. ....	1		1	
Danish .....	2	1	1	
Servian .....	1		1	
Totals .....	27	14	11	2

The only other important cause for detention in this class was fever, and all were released. These cases were largely the effects of seasickness and the confined life on shipboard, and were in no sense infectious.

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Class III. as usual contains the chief number of detained persons, there being 1,013 cases of trachoma, of whom 362 were debarred; 1,810 cases of conjunctivitis, of whom 3 were debarred, and 16 cases of defective sight, of whom 11 were debarred. In all 2,856 cases were detained on account of eye disease, and 385 were debarred. While still a very important factor in the work of medical inspection at Atlantic seaports, it has become yearly less so, since the booking companies in Europe and Asia have instituted the practice of a routine medical examination of continental and Asiatic immigrants either in their home countries or at ports of sailing, especially as regards trachoma.

Class IV.—Of the 62 cases in this class of nervous diseases, 20 were cases of insanity. Remembering that this is a disease which the Act absolutely excludes, and that in most cases nothing less than close and prolonged observation and examination will suffice to detect cases of insanity, it is gratifying to state that our officers succeeded in detecting 20 cases in the necessarily short examination at the ports of entry. In view of the criticism which here and there is made of the work of medical inspection, the following table illustrating comparative progress in detecting insanity is given, as taken from Annual Reports of the United States Commission:—

TABLE IX.

STATEMENT showing the number of Insane detained at the seaports of Canada and the United States.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Canada.....	6	7	7	15	20
United States.....	33	92	139	189	.....

Remembering that the number of immigrants coming to the United States in 1906-07 was 1,298,413, added to which were 153,120 non-immigrant aliens as cabin passengers who were also inspected, we find that 1,451,533 had 189 insane or 1 in every 7,680 inspected as compared with 1 in every 11,187 coming to Canada. There is, however, a difference in the comparative number of immigrants from different countries to Canada and the United States which is of interest in this connection.

TABLE X.

STATEMENT showing number of British immigrants arriving in Canada and the United States.

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Canada—English and Welsh.....	43,590	94,344
Scotch.....	11,355	23,007
Irish.....	3,706	6,999
	58,651	124,350
United States—English and Welsh.....	59,404	Report not yet received.
Scotch.....	19,740	
Irish.....	34,530	
	113,674	



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Thus the remarkable fact is developed that the total immigration from the British isles in 1907-8 to Canada was greater than that to the United States in 1906-7. Of the total 18 insane rejected at Canadian ports 8 were English, 2 Scotch, 2 Irish, or together 67 per cent of the whole; 2 French and 1 each of Galician, Russian Hebrew, Newfoundlander and Negro race. Of those at United States ports debarred on account of insanity there were in 1906-7 26 or 1 in 2,284 English, 7 or 1 in 2,820 Scotch and 44 or 1 in 784 Irish. In other words in a total of 113,674 British or in one eleventh of the total immigration to the United States there were 77 insane rejected or 40 per cent of the whole rejected insane, while the total rejected at Canadian ports is thus seen to be comparatively as 6 to 12. There is, as seen in the British rejections at the ports of both countries, seemingly good evidence to show that the same influences tend to send to both Canada and the United States certain ill-balanced persons of erratic habits, who at times of their own caprice and at others at the suggestion of others come to these countries, reached as easily and almost as cheaply as is London from Aberdeen, and where the language and customs present no difficulties to be overcome, and where, too, many are sent to friends, or have been advised to try America for their health whether financial or physical. That the rate of progress of detentions of the insane and rejections at the Canadian ports, has been at any rate comparatively satisfactory, may be concluded from the fact that three times as many were detained at Canadian ports in 1907-8 as compared with 1903-4.

As regards the numerous other causes for detention or rejection, little need be said from the purely medical standpoint; cases of poor physique and physical debility are readily detected, and when to these are added evident moral defects of character or lack of funds, the line of action indicated is easily determined.

TABLE XI.

STATEMENT showing diseases and other causes for which Immigrants were deported during the fiscal year 1907-8.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.	—
I. General diseases. . . . .	Tuberculosis. . . . .	70
	Rheumatism. . . . .	21
	Alcoholism. . . . .	1
	Malarial fever. . . . .	1
	Hip disease. . . . .	1
	Bright's disease. . . . .	1
	Hodgkin's disease. . . . .	1
	Total. . . . .	96
II. The eye. . . . .	Defective sight. . . . .	3
	Trachoma. . . . .	2
	Cataract. . . . .	1
	Total. . . . .	6
III. Nervous system. . . . .	Insanity. . . . .	122
	Feeble minded. . . . .	13
	Epilepsy. . . . .	10
	Paralysis. . . . .	2
	Locomotor Ataxia. . . . .	2
	Total. . . . .	149
IV. Circulatory system. . . . .	Heart disease. . . . .	6
	Varicose veins. . . . .	4
	Total. . . . .	10

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TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.	
V. Respiratory system.....	Haemoptysis.....	3
	Bronchitis.....	1
	Total.....	4
VI. Digestive system.....	Rupture.....	1
VII. Genito-urinary system.....	Syphilis.....	3
	Metrorrhagia.....	1
	Total.....	4
VIII. The skin.....	Abscesses.....	2
	Fistula.....	1
	Mastoiditis.....	1
IX. Malformation, diseases of old age and infancy.....	Total.....	4
	Old age.....	7
	Cripple.....	5
	Deafness.....	2
	Flat foot.....	1
X. Accidents.....	Total.....	15
	Broken leg.....	1
XI. Ill-defined causes.....	Physical debility.....	33
XII. Other causes.....	Likely to become public charge.....	279
	Accompanying patients.....	116
	Criminality.....	49
	Prostitution.....	26
	Vagrancy.....	23
	Contract labour.....	6
	Immorality.....	2
	Drug habit.....	1
	Total.....	502
		Grand total... 825

However satisfactory the work of port inspection comparatively may have been, it has been supplemented by further action which the department wisely or the opposite laid down of itself, and which the Immigration Act requires all municipalities in Canada to take. Clauses 28 and 33 of the Immigration Act read:—

‘28. No immigrant shall be permitted to land in Canada who is a pauper, or destitute, a professional beggar, or vagrant, or who is likely to become a public charge; and any person landed in Canada who, within two years thereafter, has become a charge upon the public funds, whether municipal, provincial, or federal, or an inmate of or a charge upon any charitable institution, may be deported and returned to the port or place whence such immigrant came or sailed for Canada.

‘33. Whenever in Canada an immigrant has within two years of his landing in Canada committed a crime involving moral turpitude, or become an inmate of a jail or hospital or other charitable institution, it shall be the duty of the clerk or secretary of the municipality to forthwith notify the minister thereof, giving full particulars. On receipt of such information the minister may, on investigating the facts, order the deportation of such immigrant at the cost and charges of such immigrant if he is able to pay, and if not then at the cost of the municipality wherein he has last been regularly resident, if so ordered by the minister, and if he is a vagrant or tramp, or there is no such municipality, then at the cost of the Department of the Interior. Every such immigrant shall be carried by the same transportation company or companies which brought him into Canada to the port from which he came to Canada

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without receiving the usual payment for such carriage. In case he was brought into Canada by a railway company such company shall similarly convey him or secure his conveyance from the municipality or locality whence he is to be deported to the country whence he was brought.'

The history of British emigration legislation for a century had clearly shown the necessity for this legislation, as for instance the Act of 1834 which provided that persons entitled to vote at any public vestry meeting, could vote to direct that money, not exceeding one-half the rate of the preceding year may be applied to assisting its residents to emigrate, and might be borrowed to be repaid within five years. The reason for such a Bill is understood when Horton who introduced the Bill stated that in the parish of Frome 14,000 habitually or casually received relief. 'He said the parish was too poor to keep them and would borrow money if allowed to emigrate them.'

It is not too much to expect perhaps, in spite of the notification and of announcements made in Great Britain by the department of the kind of emigration desired, and what is not wanted, that there have been in the enormous number of British emigrants who came in 1907-8 to Canada, some persons who were of this assisted class. While all of those on arrival who desired work obtained it until the financial crisis occurring in the United States in the autumn of 1907 affected Canadian industries and caused a stoppage of work, which resulted in the least desirable and energetic immigrants, especially in Ontario to which they had largely gone, 61,475 in the calendar year 1907, repeating what was stated in the Immigration Committee's report in the parliamentary papers of Canada of 1858, 'There were more jail commitments in 1858 than in 1857 due to lack of general employment in Canada and the United States.'

It may also be stated that the seven years previous to 1858 had seen a total of 291,134 arriving in Canada, and nearly all in Upper Canada, so that the conditions following the financial crisis of 1857 must have been very serious indeed resulting in immigration to Canada decreasing from 59,716 in 1854 to 6,689 in 1858, and from 193,065 to 43,761 for the same years to the United States.

Under Class I. the chief cause of deportation has been tuberculosis. In order to know to what extent cases of this disease had passed inspection, a circular was sent in January last to every hospital and known refuge in Canada, requesting reply to questions as to the nationality, age, date of arrival in Canada and of admission to hospital, and the final disposition of the case. From Ontario answers were received from 61 institutions; from Quebec 18; from Nova Scotia 49; from Manitoba 6; from Saskatchewan 3; from Alberta 9; from British Columbia 7; from the Yukon 1. Of these only 10 in Ontario reported any cases, there being 21 in all. Seven in Quebec reported 66 cases; three in Manitoba, 25 cases; twelve cases from Saskatchewan; three from Alberta, and none from either British Columbia, Nova Scotia or the Yukon, or in all 127 cases were reported. Most of these, apart from 11 who died, have been reported to the department, and are included in the 70 cases deported during the year. Of those deported up to the date of the circular, I have analysed them according to the information obtained, with the following results :—

Evidently tuberculized on admission to Canada. . . . .	25
Probably tuberculized on admission to Canada. . . . .	17
Not tuberculized on admission to Canada. . . . .	15

Of others, two recent arrivals died in a refuge in Hamilton; two at Port Arthur within a year of arrival, and two others without particulars; four Austrians who were navvies, died in St. Thomas hospital and one in Lethbridge. Of 61 cases of tuberculosis treated in Victoria hospital, Montreal, not born in Canada, 18 had arrived within three years, and 4 in Notre Dame, all of whom had arrived within a year. While it is doubtless true that others may have arrived and been admitted, they have evidently arrived with and been maintained by their families or have come to friends. In Winnipeg the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission had 22 cases of tuberculosis during 10 months,

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visited by its nurses, but no information was available as to whether they were immigrants and if so had recently arrived.

In Class II. diseases of the eyes were the cause of but 6 deportations. This is the best illustration possible of the thoroughness of the work of inspection as regards this class of disease. A careful personal investigation instituted during the year developed the following facts: In the general hospital in Winnipeg there were in all 14 cases of trachoma operated upon in 1907, and of these only three judging by their names were immigrants. In the out patient dispensary of 2,941 cases treated in 1907, there were but 17 of trachoma, and 3 for corneal ulcers. Of 25 cases treated in 1907 in St. Boniface, Winnipeg, 6 were French half-breeds; 6 Austrians, two only of whom had arrived within two years, and 4 Russians, of whom 1 had arrived within 2 years. The Montreal General Hospital outdoor clinic treated 102 cases of trachoma; but no particulars were kept, and the report states, 'Quite a number of the cases were natives of French Canada.' These constituted practically all the cases of trachoma found in the country.

Class III.—In all 122 cases of insanity were deported; a very remarkable number indeed, as indicating the activity of the department in relieving the public institutions of this serious source of expense. When it is remembered that it is very difficult to get correct information from some of these unfortunates, whose relatives or friends are often only too reluctant to have them return, it is perhaps surprising that it has been possible to make arrangements for the return of so many.

Reference has already been made to the measures taken for preventing the admission of such cases to Canada. How large is the number of the cases deported may be gathered by comparison with the United States returns which show that in 1906-7, some 360 aliens were deported on the ground of their becoming insane within three years after landing. In Canada within less than two years from the passing of the present Act, 184 were deported, or more than half as many, though our immigration within the two years was but one-sixth of that to the United States.

TABLE XII.

STATEMENT showing the number and year of admission of insane and other immigrants deported during the fiscal year 1907-8.

Province Deported From.	YEAR OF ARRIVAL.									Date Unknown.	Total No. Deported.	Total Insane Deported.
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.			
Lower Provinces.....							1	11			12	
Quebec.....			1		1	3	32	91		3	131	25
Ontario.....	1		1	1		6	87	243		4	343	50
Manitoba.....						6	68	151		8	233	25
Saskatchewan.....								2			2	1
Alberta.....							4	8			12	2
British Columbia.....							8	39	8	1	56	6
U.S.A. via Canada.....					1	2	13	19		1	36	13
Totals.....	1		2	1	2	17	213	564	8	17	825	122

Class IV. of Table XI. had few deportations, there being 6 of heart disease and 4 of varicose veins.

Class V. of Table VII. had in all 28 detentions and 10 rejections, 6 being from heart disease.

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Class VI. had 23 detentions and 2 rejections from diseases of the respiratory system, 13 being acute pneumonitis, mostly developed on shipboard, of whom 4 died.

Class VII.—Including diseases of the digestive organs, shows a remarkable immunity from diseases, such as cholera, typhoid, &c., which in the early history of immigration were the causes of serious sickness and mortality.

Classes VIII. and IX.—Detentions in Classes VIII. and IX. are confined almost wholly to two skin diseases peculiarly prevalent amongst the people and schools of the poorer parts of Great Britain and continental cities. They are favus and ringworm (tinea); both difficult to cure and both liable to spread in insanitary houses. In all 5 cases of favus were rejected and 2 of ringworm.

Class X. is an ill-defined group. Had 39 cases detained and 20 rejected. Of these 13 were old persons, senile and unable to care for themselves.

Class XI. contains but few cases whether of injuries or wounds.

Under Class XII. of Table XI. we find for the first time a notable number of immigrants deported as paupers, or those liable to become a public charge. While last year there were but 23, in 1907-8 there were 279, and along with those there were deported 49 as criminals and 52 for other forms of immorality or vagrancy.

That there should have been in the stress of a sudden stoppage of work during a Canadian winter so few cases subject to deportation from some one or more of the causes set forth in the Act, is probably the best commentary possible upon not only the industrious qualities of most of our immigrants, but more so upon their moral characters. The paucity of immigrants in public institutions may be best illustrated perhaps from the Ontario annual reports of the Public Charities:—

TABLE XIII.

STATEMENT giving Number of Refugees in Ontario and Admissions thereto in 1905 and in 1907.

	1905.	1907.
Institutions . . . . .	74	73
Number of inmates . . . . .	5,507	5,528
Previous Residence.		
Received from city or town where refuge is located . . . . .	4,020	4,047
Counties . . . . .	718	464
Received from some other county in Ontario.	651	883
Emigrants and foreigners . . . . .	118	134
	5,507	5,528

Thus the total increase in two years was only 21, and the immigrant increase but 16, while the total immigrants were less than 3 per cent of the whole. It is further interesting to note that the number admitted into the House of Industry, Toronto, in 1905, was 197, and 152 in 1907; in the House of Providence, Toronto, 320 in 1905, and 299 in 1907. The last annual report of the House of Industry, Toronto, including the hard winter of 1907-8, shows an increase in the cost of outdoor relief from \$11,149 05 to \$18,407.18, and as it is to this refuge that most applicants to the city hall are sent, it may be said that the increased calls for help there which began in November with the shutting down of large factories were the measure of official charity exercised. Moreover, this outdoor relief was chiefly to some 200 families, mostly English, who came late in the autumn, of which only two of the number were deported, while outdoor relief ended with March.

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TABLE XIV.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Nationality of Immigrants Deported after Admission during the Fiscal Years 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7 (9 months), and 1907-8.

Nationality.	Total No. Arriving.	Deported.	Ratio of Deported to Number Arriving.
Bulgarian . . . . .	2,795	63	1 in 44
Danish . . . . .	1,939	13	1 in 149
Icelandic . . . . .	1,120	5	1 in 224
Doukhobor . . . . .	228	1	1 in 228
Dutch . . . . .	2,445	10	1 in 245
Hebrew German . . . . .	306	1	1 in 306
English . . . . .	281,521	882	1 in 319
Norwegian . . . . .	6,481	19	1 in 341
Swedish . . . . .	9,009	23	1 in 392
Irish . . . . .	22,095	47	1 in 470
Hebrew Polish . . . . .	447	1	1 in 447
Welsh . . . . .	3,792	8	1 in 474
Finnish . . . . .	5,532	11	1 in 503
Hebrew, N.E.S . . . . .	4,531	8	1 in 566
Polish, N.E.S . . . . .	1,238	2	1 in 619
Hungarian, N.E.S . . . . .	4,617	7	1 in 660
Scotch . . . . .	71,064	80	1 in 889
Australian . . . . .	949	1	1 in 949
Hindoo . . . . .	5,179	5	1 in 1,036
French . . . . .	8,910	8	1 in 1,114
Galician . . . . .	36,231	32	1 in 1,132
Turkish . . . . .	1,137	1	1 in 1,137
German . . . . .	11,684	8	1 in 1,461
Bukowinian . . . . .	6,430	4	1 in 1,608
Austrian, N.E.S . . . . .	5,138	3	1 in 1,713
Italian . . . . .	32,203	17	1 in 1,894
Russian, N.E.S . . . . .	15,292	8	1 in 1,900
Chinese . . . . .	1,994	1	1 in 1,994
Syrian . . . . .	2,344	1	1 in 2,344
Roumanian . . . . .	2,665	1	1 in 2,665
Hebrew Russian . . . . .	26,138	10	1 in 2,614
Belgian . . . . .	4,624	1	1 in 4,624
From U.S . . . . .	239,481	51	1 in 4,696
Newfoundland . . . . .	5,452	1	1 in 5,452
Totals . . . . .	824,951	1,334	1 in 618

As was remarked in a preceding report, the number of immigrants of some nationalities has been too small to draw conclusions from, yet some nationalities show continued freedom from deported cases. As a racial group the Scandinavian, including Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Icelandic, shows most deported or 1 in every 309 of 18,549 immigrants. The British group, by far the most important, is next highest, and in spite of the very large number of English emigrants, shows 1 in 319 in a total of 281,521, or 882 in all; that is, supplied two-thirds of the total deportations in a number of immigrants a little more than one-quarter of the whole. The Austrian group as before stands well, being 1 in 1,139 of 52,416 returned. Similarly of the Germans, but 1 in 1,461 of 11,684 returned. Of French 1 in 1,114 of 8,910, and but one person in 4,624 Belgians. Of Russian and Russian Hebrews 1 in 2,297 were returned out of a total of 41,340. Similarly a remarkable immunity continues amongst Italians, but 17 in 32,203, or 1 in 1,894 being sent back.

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TABLE XV.

STATEMENT showing the Number, Nationality and Cause for which Immigrants were deported during the Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
<i>Deported at Montreal.</i>					
Galician.....	Winnipeg.....	2	..	General diseases.....	Tuberculosis.
Dutch.....	Toronto.....	1	..	".....	"
German.....	Winnipeg.....	1	..	".....	"
English.....	St. John.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Montreal.....	6	..	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	3	4	".....	"
".....	Woodstock.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Port Arthur.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Meaford, Ont.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	7	1	".....	"
".....	U. S. A.....	1	..	".....	"
Scotch.....	Montreal.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	"
Irish.....	Toronto.....	..	1	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	"
Hebrew, N. E. S.....	".....	2	..	".....	"
" Polish.....	".....	1	..	".....	"
Italian.....	Montreal.....	2	..	".....	"
Russian, N. E. S.....	".....	1	..	".....	"
Danish.....	Winnipeg.....	2	..	".....	"
Swedish.....	Montreal.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	..	".....	"
English.....	Niagara Falls.....	1	..	".....	Rheumatism.
".....	Fort William.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	7	1	".....	"
Scotch.....	".....	2	..	".....	"
Galician.....	Montreal.....	1	..	".....	Malarial fever.
English.....	".....	1	..	".....	Hip disease.
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	..	".....	Bright's disease.
".....	".....	1	..	".....	Hodgkin's disease.
".....	Chesley, Ont.....	1	..	The eye.....	Defective sight.
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	..	".....	"
Bukowinian.....	Montreal.....	1	..	".....	Trachoma.
English.....	".....	1	..	".....	Cataract.
Austrian, N. E. S.....	Mimico, Ont.....	2	..	Nervous system.....	Insanity.
Galician.....	Montreal.....	2	..	".....	"
German.....	Peterborough.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	..	".....	"
French.....	".....	1	..	".....	"
English.....	Stanstead, Que.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Montreal.....	6	4	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	10	6	".....	"
".....	Cobourg, Ont.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Renfrew, Ont.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	London, Ont.....	4	..	".....	"
".....	Ottawa.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Thamesville, Ont.....	..	1	".....	"
".....	Penetanguishene, Ont.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Brockville.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Kingston.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	7	5	".....	"
".....	Yorkton, Sask.....	..	1	".....	"
".....	Calgary.....	..	1	".....	"
".....	Edmonton.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	New Westminster, B. C.....	2	..	".....	"
Scotch.....	Mimico, Ont.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	..	1	".....	"
Irish.....	Montreal.....	1	..	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	..	1	".....	"
Hebrew, Russian.....	".....	1	..	".....	"
".....	U. S. A.....	1	..	".....	"

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TABLE XV.—Continued.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
Italian	Hamilton	1		Nervous system.	Insanity.
Norwegian	Montreal		1	"	"
From U.S.A.	Winnipeg	1	1	"	"
Dutch	Toronto	1		"	Feeble-minded.
German	Winnipeg	1		"	"
English	Montreal	1		"	"
"	Sherbrooke	1		"	"
"	Winnipeg	1		"	"
Polish	Ottawa	1		"	"
Swedish	Toronto	1		"	"
English	Montreal	1		"	Epilepsy.
"	Toronto	2		"	"
Scotch	St. Catharines	1		"	"
English	Carleton, Ont.		1	"	"
"	Winnipeg	1		"	Paralysis.
"	Montreal	1		"	Locomotor ataxia.
"	Winnipeg	1		"	"
English	"	5		Circulatory system.	Heart disease.
Scotch	"	1		"	"
English	Montreal	1		"	Varicose veins.
"	Toronto	1		"	"
"	Ripley	1		"	"
"	Winnipeg	1		"	"
"	Toronto	1		Respiratory system.	Hæmoptysis.
"	Winnipeg	2		"	"
"	"	1		"	Bronchitis.
From U.S.A.	"	1		Digestive system.	Rupture.
English	St. Andrew's, Que.	1	1	Genito-urinary system.	Syphilis.
"	Winnipeg	1		"	"
"	Montreal		1	"	Metrorrhagia.
"	Winnipeg	1		The skin.	Abscesses.
"	Ingersoll	1		"	Mastoiditis.
"	Toronto	2	1	{ Malformation, Diseases of old age and infancy. }	Old age.
"	Winnipeg	1	2		"
Hebrew, N.E.S.	"	1		"	"
English	Montreal	1		"	Cripple.
"	Toronto	2		"	"
"	Brandon	1		"	"
"	Toronto	1		"	Deafness.
Scotch	Montreal		1	"	Flat foot.
Galician	Winnipeg	3		Ill-defined causes	Physical debility.
Hungarian	Montreal	1		"	"
Dutch	Winnipeg	1		"	"
English	Toronto	2		"	"
"	Oshawa		1	"	"
"	Ottawa	1		"	"
"	Winnipeg	14	1	"	"
Swedish	"	1		"	"
Norwegian	Montreal	1		"	"
Hungarian	Winnipeg	1	1	Other causes	Likely to become a public charge.
Bulgarian	Montreal	2		"	"
"	Toronto	27		"	"
English	Montreal		1	"	"
"	Chatham	7	5	"	"
"	Toronto	13	10	"	"
"	Oshawa	11	4	"	"
"	Ottawa	1	1	"	"
"	Clinton	1		"	"
"	Sault Ste. Marie	1		"	"
"	Winnipeg	6	1	"	"
Scotch	"		3	"	"
Danish	Montreal		3	"	"
Turkish	Toronto	1		"	"
Galician	Montreal	3	3	"	Accompanying patients.
Hungarian	"		1	"	"
Dutch	Toronto	2	3	"	"
German	Peterborough		1	"	"
English	Montreal		3	"	"
"	Toronto	8	10	"	"



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TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
English.....	Oshawa.....	2	1	Other causes.....	Accompanying patients.
".....	Ottawa.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Chesley, Ont.....	12	12	".....	"
".....	Renfrew, Ont.....	3	1	".....	"
".....	Clinton, Ont.....	12	12	".....	"
".....	Ingersoll.....	12	"	".....	"
".....	Meaford, Ont.....	1	12	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	13	18	".....	"
Scotch.....	".....	1	12	".....	"
Irish.....	Montreal.....	1	"	".....	"
Australian.....	".....	1	"	".....	Criminality.
Dutch.....	Winnipeg.....	1	"	".....	"
English.....	Montreal.....	3	"	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	2	"	".....	"
".....	London, Ont.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Ottawa.....	4	"	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	5	"	".....	"
Scotch.....	Montreal.....	3	"	".....	"
".....	Hamilton.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Woodstock.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	"	".....	"
Irish.....	Ottawa.....	1	"	".....	"
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	Toronto.....	1	"	".....	"
Danish.....	Montreal.....	1	"	".....	"
From U. S. A.....	".....	2	"	".....	"
".....	Sherbrooke.....	1	"	".....	"
English.....	Winnipeg.....	3	"	".....	Prostitution.
Scotch.....	".....	1	"	".....	"
Irish.....	".....	1	"	".....	"
".....	U. S. A.....	2	"	".....	"
Galician.....	Montreal.....	1	"	".....	Vagrancy.
English.....	Toronto.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	London, Ont.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Ottawa.....	3	"	".....	"
".....	Woodstock.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Cobourg, Ont.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	3	1	".....	"
".....	Lethbridge.....	1	"	".....	"
Scotch.....	".....	1	"	".....	"
English.....	Winnipeg.....	1	"	".....	Drug Habit.
Totals.....		325	131		
<i>Deported at St. John.</i>					
English.....	Montreal.....	3	"	General diseases.....	Tuberculosis.
".....	Toronto.....	3	"	".....	"
".....	London, Ont.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Oshawa, Ont.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	St. John.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	3	"	".....	"
Welsh.....	Michel, B. C.....	1	"	".....	"
Scotch.....	Toronto.....	1	"	".....	"
Irish.....	Winnipeg.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Vancouver.....	1	"	".....	"
Hebrew Russian.....	Montreal.....	1	"	".....	"
Italian.....	".....	1	"	".....	"
Finnish.....	".....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	"	".....	"
Swedish.....	Montreal.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	U. S. A.....	1	1	".....	"
Norwegian.....	Winnipeg.....	1	"	".....	"
English.....	Campbellton, N.E.....	1	"	".....	Rheumatism
".....	Montreal.....	1	"	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	4	"	".....	"
Irish.....	".....	1	"	".....	"
Italian.....	Montreal.....	2	"	".....	"
English.....	St. John.....	1	1	The eye.....	Defective sight.
Scotch.....	Winnipeg.....	1	"	".....	Trachoma.
Galician.....	New Westminster.....	1	"	Nervous System.....	Insanity.
German.....	U. S. A.....	1	"	".....	"

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TABLE XV.—Continued.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
English.	Wakefield, Que.	1	1	Nervous system.	Insanity.
"	Montreal	1	1	"	"
"	Toronto	8	1	"	"
"	Hamilton	1	1	"	"
"	London, Ont.	1	1	"	"
"	Port Arthur	1	1	"	"
"	Winnipeg	3	1	"	"
"	New Westminster.	1	1	"	"
"	Vancouver.	1	1	"	"
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Scotch	Montreal	1	1	"	"
"	Port Arthur	1	1	"	"
"	Winnipeg	2	1	"	"
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Irish	Winnipeg	1	1	"	"
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Hebrew Russian	Montreal	1	1	"	"
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Hebrew German.	"	1	1	"	"
Italian	"	1	1	"	"
Russian, N.E.S	Toronto	1	1	"	"
Finnish.	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Swedish	Vernilion, Ont.	1	1	"	"
"	Winnipeg	1	1	"	"
Norwegian	Ottawa	1	1	"	"
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
English.	Montreal	1	1	"	Feeble-minded.
"	Ottawa	1	1	"	"
"	Broadview, Sask.	1	1	"	"
Irish	Winnipeg	1	1	"	"
English	Montreal	1	1	"	Epilepsy.
"	Winnipeg	2	1	"	"
Scotch	"	1	1	"	"
English.	Fort William	1	1	"	Paralysis.
"	Quebec	1	1	The skin.	Abscesses.
"	Winnipeg	1	1	"	Fistula.
Russian, N.E.S	Montreal	1	1	{ Malformation, Diseases of old age and infancy. }	Cripple.
English.	"	1	1		Deafness.
Scotch	Winnipeg	1	1	Accidents.	Broken leg.
Bukowinian	Montreal	1	1	Ill-defined causes.	Physical debility.
French.	"	1	1	"	"
English	"	2	1	"	"
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Scotch	Winnipeg	1	1	"	"
Bukowinian	"	1	1	Other causes	Likely to become a public charge.
"	U. S. A.	1	1	"	"
Galician	Montreal	1	1	"	"
"	Ottawa	1	1	"	"
"	Winnipeg	3	1	"	"
French	"	1	1	"	"
English	Montreal	5	5	"	"
"	Toronto	6	6	"	"
"	Ottawa	1	2	"	"
"	Oshawa.	5	1	"	"
"	Peterborough	1	4	"	"
"	St. Thomas	1	1	"	"
"	Chatham	4	9	"	"
"	Winnipeg	16	12	"	"
"	Edmonton	1	1	"	"
"	Vancouver	1	1	"	"
"	Victoria, B.C.	1	1	"	"
Scotch	Montreal	1	1	"	"
"	Ottawa	1	1	"	"
"	Toronto	5	5	"	"
"	Winnipeg	5	5	"	"
Irish	"	1	1	"	"
"	Edmonton	4	3	"	"
"	Vancouver	1	1	"	"
Hebrew Russian	U. S. A.	2	2	"	"

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TABLE XV.—Continued.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
Italian .....	U. S. A. ....	1		Other causes.	Likely to become a public charge.
Bulgarian .....	Montreal .....	5		"	"
" .....	Toronto .....	19		"	"
Russian, N.E.S. ....	Montreal .....	1		"	"
Doukhobor. ....	" .....	1		"	"
Swedish .....	" .....	1		"	"
Norwegian .....	U. S. A. ....	2		"	"
English .....	Montreal .....	1		"	Accompanying patients.
" .....	Oshawa .....	7	5	"	"
" .....	Toronto .....	3	2	"	"
" .....	Winnipeg .....	1		"	"
" .....	U.S.A. ....	4	2	"	"
Irish .....	Winnipeg .....	2		"	"
Italian .....	Montreal .....	1		"	"
English .....	Toronto .....	1		"	Criminality.
" .....	St. Thomas .....	1		"	"
" .....	Winnipeg .....	3		"	"
Scotch .....	Hamilton .....	1		"	"
Irish .....	Winnipeg .....	1		"	"
Italian .....	Toronto .....	4		"	"
Syrian .....	Winnipeg .....	1		"	"
English .....	Toronto .....	1		"	Prostitution.
" .....	U.S.A. ....	6		"	Contract labour.
Totals .....		212	79		
<i>Deported at Vancouver.</i>					
From U.S.A. ....	Vancouver .....		1	Nervous system.	Insanity.
" .....	" .....	3	1	Other causes.	Likely to become a public charge.
Hindoo .....	" .....	5		"	"
From U.S.A. ....	" .....	14		"	Prostitution.
" .....	" .....	3		"	Vagrancy.
Totals .....		11	16		
<i>Deported at Halifax.</i>					
English .....	Burlington, Ont. ....	1		Nervous system.	Epilepsy.
Bulgarian .....	Toronto .....	10		Other causes.	Likely to become a public charge.
English .....	Halifax .....	3	4	"	"
" .....	Montreal .....	1		"	"
Scotch .....	St. Catharines .....	1		"	"
Irish .....	" .....	1		"	"
Totals .....		17	4		
<i>Deported at Victoria.</i>					
From U.S.A. ....	Victoria .....	3	1	Other causes.	Likely to become a public charge.
" .....	" .....	2		"	Criminality.
Chinese .....	" .....	1		"	"
From U.S.A. ....	" .....	4		"	Prostitution.
" .....	" .....	6		"	Vagrancy.
" .....	" .....	2		"	Immorality.
Totals .....		14	5		
<i>Deported at Quebec.</i>					
English .....	Quebec .....	1		General diseases.	Alcoholism.
" .....	" .....	2	1	Nervous system.	Insanity.
Norwegian .....	U.S.A. ....	1		"	"
Hungarian .....	Quebec .....	1		Ill-defined causes.	Physical debility.
English .....	" .....	1		Other causes.	Likely to become a public charge.
" .....	" .....	2		"	Criminality.
" .....	Dorchester, N.B. ....	1		"	"
Irish .....	Quebec .....	1		"	"
Totals .....		10	1		
Grand totals .....		589	236		

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Table XV. is a detailed statement of what is summarized in Table XIV., and serves not only to indicate the nationality of those deported, but also the place whence they were sent. How widely distributed is our immigration throughout Canada, and how general is the knowledge of the provisions of the Act regarding deportation, are seen from the list of places whence immigrants have been deported. These places were:—

Winnipeg . . . . .	232	New Westminster . . . . .	4
Toronto . . . . .	190	Meaford . . . . .	4
Montreal . . . . .	115	Clinton . . . . .	3
Oshawa . . . . .	38	Cobourg . . . . .	3
United States . . . . .	36	St. Catharines . . . . .	3
Vancouver . . . . .	31	Port Arthur . . . . .	3
Ottawa . . . . .	21	Ingersoll . . . . .	3
Victoria . . . . .	20	Woodstock . . . . .	3
Chatham . . . . .	25	Mimico . . . . .	3
Quebec . . . . .	10	St. John . . . . .	3
Edmonton . . . . .	9	St. Thomas . . . . .	2
Peterborough . . . . .	7	Sherbrooke . . . . .	2
Halifax . . . . .	7	St. Andrews . . . . .	2
London . . . . .	8	Sault Ste. Marie . . . . .	2
Renfrew . . . . .	5	Lethbridge . . . . .	2
Chesley . . . . .	5	Fort William . . . . .	2
Hamilton . . . . .	4		

and one from Brandon, Michel, Campbellton, Wakefield, Vermilion, Ont., Broadview, Burlington, Dorchester, Stanstead, Ripley, Niagara Falls, Carleton, Ont., Brockville, Kingston, Penetanguishene, Thamesville, Calgary, Yorkton.

Not only does the large number of people from English cities come to our large cities, but it is especially true of that class, 'ne'er-do-wells,' social and moral derelicts, and ineffectives in general. They are not only physically unequal to the tasks of farm life, but they are further usually incapable of enduring the quiet of rural life. Hence if sent to the country they too frequently drift back to town, and when winter comes and work fails they seek aid in those institutions set apart for the city poor and helpless. It is not unusual, moreover, for officials of smaller towns and villages to buy a ticket for some individual whom they may have on their hands and with pious good wishes send him to Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg. That there were not more such during the past winter would seem quite remarkable remembering all the circumstances, and that we have found a means of dealing effectively with the 'no-goods,' the number deported very well proves.

The following statement shows the amount expended on detention hospitals for salaries of medical officers, guards, matrons and other employees, medicines, provisions and other general running expenses, but not including the expenditure for furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., also the amounts refunded by the various steamship companies and the net cost to the government for the fiscal year 1907-1908.

TABLE XVI.

STATEMENT showing hospital expenditures and receipts for 1907-8.

HOSPITAL.	Total Expenditure.	Total Refunds by S. S. Companies.	Net Cost.	Net Profit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halifax . . . . .	8,453 40	6,074 75	2,378 65	
St. John . . . . .	2,594 68	1,197 50	1,397 18	
Quebec . . . . .	16,954 93	4,730 75	12,164 18	
Montreal . . . . .	6,065 81	1,221 02	4,844 79	
Vancouver . . . . .	6,091 41	5,626 00	465 41	
Victoria . . . . .	1,488 28	2,215 50		727 12
	41,648 61	21,125 52	21,250 21	727 12
Deduct profit . . . . .			727 12	
Net cost, 1907-1908 . . . . .			20,523 09	

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Such, as summed up in the several tables, is the story of the largest immigration to Canada, viewed from the medical standpoint, which has taken place during any year in her history. It was the culmination of a remarkable influx of people to Canada from other countries, which, comparatively, has never had its parallel even in the history of the United States. Since April of the census year 1900 to April 1, 1908, the immigrant arrivals destined to Canada have numbered 1,066,684, as compared with 6,667,732 to June 30, 1907, to the United States; or to the census population of 5,371,315 has been added almost exactly one-fifth, and but one-eleventh to the 76,303,387 census population of the United States. Thus within these short years one person has had to be found a place for beside every other five workers in Canada, and until the financial stress of last winter, work in abundance has been found for all, as the absence of any notable increase in the inmates of charitable institutions up till then has shown. But if we are to judge by comparative statistics, the machinery for eliminating the undesirables has been so effective that in no class will it be found that even a proportionate number per 1,000 of defectives has been allowed admission to Canada. What nationalities have had the larger number of failures to make good has been shown, and now that the measure of the work of prevention requiring to be done has been fully gauged and experience in methods of working has increased we have a right to conclude, judging from the past, that, whatever number of immigrants may in future years come to Canada, while a welcome will be extended to all who are in earnest to make Canada their home and add to her strength and wealth, yet at the same time an equally positive refusal to allow any to make Canada the scene whether of their ineffectiveness, follies or crimes will be shown.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,  
*Chief Medical Officer.*



PART III

SURVEYS





# SURVEYS

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, August 31, 1908.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Topographical Surveys Branch for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

In what was formerly called the fertile belt, that is to say the country lying south of the North Saskatchewan river, the subdivision surveys are practically completed; in fact they extended for some distance north of the river. The homesteads within this area are being rapidly taken up and the newcomers will soon have to look elsewhere for free lands. What direction settlement will take cannot be foreseen with accuracy; it will depend not only upon climatic and soil conditions as yet imperfectly known, but also upon other considerations such as the opening of communications, building of railroads, &c. The department must be prepared to meet the demand for surveys wherever it arises and for this purpose the initial meridians and base lines have to be located over a very large extent of country. These lines governing all subsequent operations, have to be established with the greatest care and accuracy. The difficulties of transportation are enormous. The lines run through dense woods and the extensive marshes peculiar to the northern country are a great impediment. The progress of the work is slow and as a result the cost is very great. The figures which are given in appendix No. 2 show that it varies from \$79 to \$218 per mile, and averages \$140.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that these surveys are a source of wonder to the inhabitants of the outlying settlements. They cannot understand why survey parties are sent out hundreds of miles away in the wilderness while the settlers are waiting for the subdivision of their lands; the only explanation which occurs to them is that there is gross ignorance at Ottawa of the needs of the West. There is, however, no other way of extending the surveys; the benefits of our splendid system of township subdivision are the direct result of these outlying operations.

In comparing items in this report with those in the report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, it is to be noted that in some cases the latter covered a period of nine and in some cases fifteen months, owing to the change then made in the date of the beginning of the fiscal year; in the present report all items are given for a period of twelve months only.

SURVEYS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1908.

The spring of 1907 was very backward and the summer unusually wet, which had the effect of greatly retarding survey operations. The sloughs, creeks and rivers

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were filled with water, rendering the task of moving an outfit a very difficult one especially in the case of the surveyors paid by the day, who have often long distances to travel from one survey to another. On account of the frequent rains and continuous cloudy weather much difficulty was also experienced in making the necessary observations to determine the astronomical bearings of lines surveyed.

Another cause of trouble to surveyors in charge of parties was the difficulty of retaining the services of good men on their parties under such unfavourable conditions. Owing to the scarcity of feed for horses some surveyors were compelled to close operations much earlier than usual.

The result has been that the amount of survey work done during the year was not as great as estimated at the beginning of the season. The average amount of survey per party, however, compares well with those of previous years.

During the year the complete subdivision was made of two hundred and twenty-three whole and of eighteen fractional townships, while a partial subdivision was made of one hundred and twenty-six other townships. In addition to this a complete resurvey was made of thirty-two whole townships and of one fractional, as well as a partial resurvey of one hundred and thirty-one others.

Sixty-three survey parties were employed, fifty-seven of which were engaged on township work and six on miscellaneous surveys. Of these parties thirty-three were paid by the day while thirty worked under contract.

Of the parties under daily pay, six were employed in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, thirteen in Alberta, six in British Columbia, one on the boundary between British Columbia and Yukon Territory and one in the Northwest Territory, while two others were part of the time in one province and part in another. Five of the parties working under contract were located in Manitoba, ten in Saskatchewan and twelve in Alberta, while three were part of the time in one province and part in another.

Five of the parties under daily pay, in charge of Messrs. P. R. A. Belanger, E. W. Hubbell, G. J. Lonergan, Geo. McMillan and C. F. Miles were for the greater part of the season employed in inspecting surveys made under contract, thirty-four of which were examined during the year. In addition to inspection these parties investigated errors reported in survey, and where necessary made corrections. The errors reported in almost every case existed in surveys made years ago when the methods employed were not of a nature to produce the accuracy attained under our present methods.

#### TOWNSHIP SURVEY.

The reports of the surveyors working under daily pay are given as appendices No 13 to No. 43. These convey, though inadequately, some idea of the methods of carrying on surveys and the dangers and difficulties encountered.

Mr. Johnson in his report says, 'To those who have packed steadily for a month over high mountains any description is superfluous, and, to those who have not, no words of mine could make them realize what it is like.'

The field of survey operations extended from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the western boundary of Alberta, and in the railway belt as far west as the Pacific ocean. It also extended from the international boundary as far north as the twenty-second base line, about 500 miles.

Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, D.L.S., who was employed on resurvey work in eastern Manitoba, reports that the country around Beauséjour is not very thickly settled, as the land is partly boggy and in many places very stony. A great many large ditches have recently been dug which render land, formerly flooded, now fit for cultivation.

Mr. B. J. Saunders, D.L.S., was engaged on surveys of block outlines in eastern Manitoba in the vicinity of Fort Alexander. This settlement which is an old Hudson's Bay trading post is very prosperous and is well equipped with schools, churches,

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saw-mills, &c. The Indians of the adjoining reserve are very industrious and find employment in fishing, cutting cord-wood and railway ties, and other similar work.

About thirty miles north of Fort Alexander there is a gold prospect which has made but little progress owing to lack of capital. During the past winter an iron ore location was being worked on Black island at the mouth of Manigotagan river.

Mr. C. E. Bourgeault, D.L.S., was employed on survey work around the south end of Lake Manitoba. He also did some resurvey near the town of Sewell, and retraced the colonization road north from Teulon.

Base line work in central Manitoba was done by Mr. W. Christie, D.L.S.

Mr. W. J. Deans, D.L.S., made some correction and retracement surveys along the second meridian. He remarks on the phenomenal growth of the town of Yorkton since his former visit there in 1899. The surrounding country contains several well cultivated farms, while the farmhouses are fitted up with many modern conveniences.

Mr. W. R. Reilly, D.L.S., made some surveys along the Saskatchewan river near the fourth meridian. The soil is good for growing wheat, but early frosts are apt to do some damage occasionally. Mr. Reilly advocates mixed farming as being more profitable, for if the wheat be damaged the farmer has something to fall back on.

Mr. David Beatty, D.L.S., resurveyed some townships in eastern Alberta about one hundred and fifty miles north of Medicine Hat. He speaks of the generally good quality of the soil, but reports a scarcity of good water.

Mr. L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S., was engaged in making a traverse and taking levels of Milk river along its course through Canadian territory.

Mr. T. A. Davies, D.L.S., was employed on retracement and correction surveys in central Alberta.

Mr. C. C. Smith, D.L.S., made some subdivisions and resurveys in southern Alberta west of Macleod. This is the great ranching country of the West, but it is fast being fenced up into farms. The land is good and easily worked. Timber for fuel and building purposes can be easily obtained in Porcupine hills, and all conditions tend to make the district very desirable for homesteading.

Mr. W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., who was working in the Pincher Creek district, reports the existence of a large oil-field, the development of which is yet in its initial stage, although the companies operating there have met with very encouraging results. From tests which have been made the petroleum is said to be of the highest grade.

Mr. W. T. Green, D.L.S., was working in the foothills south of Calgary. He speaks of the extraordinary growth of the town of Claresholm. Five years ago this place could boast of only a station-house, while to-day it is a thriving centre of industry. The surrounding country consists of the best of land, well watered, and suitable for either farming or ranching.

Base line surveys west of the fifth meridian were performed by Messrs. A. H. Hawkins, D.L.S., and Geo. Ross, D.L.S. Mr. Hawkins produced the thirteenth base and Mr. Ross the fourteenth.

Mr. A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., ran the sixth meridian south from the sixteenth base line to Bullrush mountains. Some idea of the difficulties encountered by surveyors may be obtained from a perusal of his report. He was forced to travel from Edmonton around by Lesser Slave lake in order to reach his destination, as the snow was too deep and feed too scarce to travel directly west to the sixth meridian. As the snow had not yet melted in the bush and the ice along the route was in a treacherous condition it was necessary for him to carry both sleds and wagons in his outfit. To add to the difficulties of his journey some of the ferry boats had been swept away by the high spring floods, which rendered fording the rivers difficult and dangerous. Bad trails up steep hills often covered by fallen trees to a height of several feet also retarded his progress considerably.

Mr. J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., was employed on subdivision and settlement surveys around Dunvegan and Peace River crossing. The fact that surveys are required so

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far north goes to prove the extensive settlement of the west. The soil in the Peace River district is of the best quality and the oats and wheat grown are of the highest grade. Timber for fuel and building purposes is easily obtained and the district bids fair to become one of the most prosperous in the west.

Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., was engaged on the production of the fifth meridian from the twentieth to the twenty-second base line.

Surveys required around the west end of Lesser Slave lake were performed by Mr. H. W. Selby, D.L.S. This district being so far north is generally considered to be subject to summer frosts, but Mr. Selby reports that very little damage was done by frost there last year, although much damage was done in other districts of the west farther south. The great drawback to the settlement of the country is the lack of railroad transportation.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA SURVEYS.

During the season of 1907, three regular parties were employed on numerous scattered surveys within the railway belt of British Columbia. In all, 530 miles of line were run, generally in very rough country. On this work Mr. J. E. Ross, D.L.S., spent nearly eleven months, and Mr. A. G. Stacey, D.L.S., eight months, while Mr. A. W. Johnson, D.L.S., took the field early in March and returned in August. The details of these surveys will be found in the reports of the surveyors and elsewhere in this volume. The excessive amount of field work does not leave to these surveyors much time for the completion of their returns, and it is probable that at least one more party will be required during the coming season. Mr. Ross was engaged on survey work east of Kamloops, while Mr. Stacey was employed on surveys west of Kamloops. This city is the distributing centre for the north Thompson district and is a place of considerable activity. It operates its own electric lighting plant and waterworks system and has the provincial asylum and hospital located there. The town of Ashcroft is situated about forty miles west of Kamloops. All traffic for the northern interior passes through this place, and great freight wagons, drawn by four or five teams, and a well-equipped stage travel two hundred and fifty miles north.

Vegetation in the Kamloops district is several weeks ahead of that in Ontario, and where irrigation is employed the soil proves very productive. Fruit raising is a very important and growing industry, and of late years exhibits from this district have carried off the highest awards at international exhibitions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Johnson made some surveys in the railway belt between Yale and Port Moody.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

Mr. P. A. Carson, D.L.S., continued the triangulation in the railway belt north-east from Beavermouth.

Mr. A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., made a photographic survey of the railway belt in the Dogtooth and Selkirk mountains for mapping purposes.

Mr. Lewis Bolton, D.L.S., was engaged in settlement surveys around The Pas and Cormorant lake.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., made a preliminary investigation of the water-power on the Winnipeg river from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to Lake Winnipeg. In this district there is a large amount of spruce and poplar suitable for the manufacture of pulp and the falls along Winnipeg river furnish an unlimited amount of power for the development of the pulpwood industry. Little was known of the value of this water-power except by some companies in Winnipeg who secured sites along the river, built a control dam at Kenora to regulate the flow of water in the river, established generating stations and supplied power to the city of Winnipeg at a

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very small cost. It was accordingly deemed advisable to ascertain the available water-power on this river and Mr. Thibaudeau was sent to investigate it. Comparing the water-power on the Winnipeg river with that on the Niagara the former is about forty-three per cent of that available on the Canadian or Horseshoe falls, but it is more advantageous on Winnipeg river as it is distributed over a very large area.

Mr. J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., ran part of the boundary between British Columbia and Yukon Territory in the neighbourhood of the Dalton trail.

The country along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway west of the subdivided townships was explored by Mr. P. G. Stewart. He travelled through twenty-six townships between ranges 7 and 16, and townships 51 and 57 west of the fifth meridian. The country generally is rolling, partly opened and partly timbered with poplar, spruce and jackpine. On the hills the land is sandy, while in the valleys it is clay loam. The hills range as high as three hundred feet, while the valleys generally are about six hundred feet wide. Some of the valleys along the larger streams, such as the Macleod river, are about half a mile wide. Mr. Stewart estimates the amount of timber in the townships explored at between two hundred and thirty and two hundred and forty million feet.

The following is a comparison of the mileage surveyed since 1905:—

	April 1, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1906, to Mar. 31, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines.....	1,674	1,306	1,591
Section lines.....	13,710	8,982	10,544
Traverse.....	3,193	1,848	1,809
Re-survey.....	2,917	4,948	2,579
Total for season.....	21,494	17,064	16,523
Number of parties.....	59	56	46
Average miles per party.....	364	305	359

The following table shows the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay and by the parties under contract:—

*Work of parties under daily pay.*

	April 1, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1906, to Mar. 31, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines.....	542	756	1,008
Section lines.....	975	1,035	939
Traverse.....	1,313	643	421
Re-survey.....	2,782	4,815	2,490
Total for season.....	5,612	7,249	4,867
Number of parties.....	29	29	26
Average miles per party.....	194	250	187

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*Work of parties under contract.*

	April 1, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1906, to Mar. 31, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines.....	1,132	550	583
Section lines.....	12,735	7,927	9,605
Traverse.....	1,886	1,205	1,388
Re-survey.....	135	133	80
Total for season.....	15,882	9,815	11,656
Number of parties.....	30	27	20
Average miles per party.....	529	364	583

NOTE.—Owing to the nature of their work, the parties under Messrs. P. A. Carson, P. G. Stewart, W. Thibaudeau and A. O. Wheeler are not included in the statement of mileage for the year ended March 31, 1908.

The following statement shows the average cost per mile of surveys done by contractors and by surveyors under daily pay for the year ended March 31, 1908:—

	Surveys made under day pay.	Surveys made by contract.
Total mileage surveyed.....	5,612	15,882
Total cost.....	\$247,220 96	\$336,230 08
Average cost per mile.....	\$44 05	\$21 18

## DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNSHIPS.

Descriptions of the townships subdivided have been compiled from the surveyors' reports received during the year ended March 31, 1908. They are given as Appendix No. 44. The townships are put in order of township, range and meridian, and the descriptions are preceded by a list of all townships described.

A map accompanying this report shows all the townships in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta subdivided prior to April 1, 1907, coloured in buff, those subdivided between April 1, 1907, and March 31, 1908, are shown in green, while those resurveyed during the same period are shown in red.

## REMUNERATION OF SURVEYORS.

At the inception of the survey of Dominion lands, nearly forty years ago, Dominion land surveyors were paid five dollars per day. Shortly after six dollars per day was allowed to surveyors of base lines. These rates remained in force until 1901, when they were increased to \$6.50 and \$7.50, respectively. The advance proved inadequate; in order to induce properly educated men to qualify as Dominion land surveyors, so that there should be no difficulty in securing the services of competent surveyors when they are wanted, a further increase to \$8 and \$10, respectively, was granted by order in council of March 30, 1908. The increase, it will be observed, is for ordinary surveyors 60 per cent over the rate of forty years ago; for surveyors of base lines it is a little over 60 per cent. Considering the enhanced cost of everything, the increase does not appear too large. By the same order in council the salary of the inspectors of surveys was fixed at \$9 per day in the field and \$5 per day at office work.

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## RESERVATION FOR ROADS.

The system of survey of Dominion lands provides road allowances along section lines. When a section line strikes a lake, the cut banks of a river or other obstacle, the road has to be located elsewhere. The location of these deviations is placed under the control of the provinces by the Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act and the Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads Act. It was represented that the establishment of these deviations involved great expenditure, and that a considerable part of this expenditure consisted in payments for the land to homesteaders and others who, although directly benefited by the new road, frequently exacted a large price for land which they had just acquired for nothing or at a small price. This difficulty was adjusted by order in council of November 20, 1907, which directs that every homestead entry shall be granted and every lease or sale of Dominion lands made subject to the right of the province to take, without compensation, such land as may be required for road purposes, not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the area of such Dominion lands.

## STAR DIAGRAMS FOR LATITUDE OBSERVATIONS.

In extending the principal meridians and the base lines, surveyors have to observe the latitude from time to time for the purpose of checking their measurements and detecting accidental errors. The most convenient and precise method of observation for this purpose is known as Talcott's method, and consists in measuring differences of stars' zenith distances. The new model of transit theodolite for base lines has been especially designed to make use of this method. The most tedious part of a latitude observation by Talcott's method is the preparation of the observing list, especially when several star catalogues have to be consulted. To facilitate the preparation of these observing lists and save the surveyor's time, star charts have now been compiled. By the use of these charts an observing list of stars for the hours of darkness may be prepared in a very short time. These charts give the mean places of all stars up to and including the fifth magnitude listed in the Berliner Jahrbuch, Greenwich Ten Years' Catalogue of Stars for 1890 and Ambrom's Sternverzeichnis for 1900. Stars smaller than fifth magnitude are not visible with the telescope of the base line transit theodolite. The charts are in four sets of six hours' right ascension each, as follows: No. 1, 0 to 6 hours; No. 2, 6 to 12 hours; No. 3, 12 to 18 hours; No. 4, 18 to 24 hours. Each set consists of two sheets, an upper and a lower, each 16 inches by  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the lower sheet of thick opaque paper printed in black and the upper sheet of thin transparent paper printed in red. Each sheet is ruled in sections, the arguments being the star's declination for the horizontal lines and right ascension for vertical lines.

As the sections are roughly one-half inch in declination by three-eighths of an inch in right ascension, interpolation by the eye to the nearest ten minutes in declination and the nearest two minutes of time in right ascension is quite easy. On the lower sheet the mean places of stars from  $5^{\circ}$  south declination to  $65^{\circ}$  north declination are plotted in their correct positions, the declinations increasing from bottom to top. On the upper sheet are plotted stars from  $45^{\circ}$  north declination to  $90^{\circ}$  with the lower transits of stars from  $65^{\circ}$  north to  $90^{\circ}$ , the declinations increasing from top to bottom. The right ascensions increase the same from left to right on upper and lower sheets. One symbol is used for stars from 0.0 to 1.0 magnitude, another for stars from 1.1 to 2.0 and so on a different symbol being used for every magnitude. This is of great assistance in quickly identifying the star when afterwards looking for it among the different star catalogues. If now the transparent or upper sheet is placed on the opaque or lower sheet so that the horizontal lines of the upper sheet for that particular declination which is equal to the latitude is directly over the same line of declination through its whole length on the lower sheet, all stars on the upper and lower sheets on the same horizontal lines have the same zenith distance north and south from the observation spot, the black symbols showing through from the lower

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sheet representing stars of south zenith distance and the red of upper sheet stars of north zenith distance. The vertical lines show the times of transit of the several stars. Hence the working methods: The approximate latitude of the observation spot and the hours of right ascension during which it is desired to observe being known, those sets are selected which include the desired hours of right ascension. Place the upper sheet of each set on the lower with the vertical or right ascension lines corresponding and bring into coincidence the horizontal or declination line of both sheets for that particular declination which is equal to the latitude. Then select those pairs of south and north zenith stars within the limits of right ascension desired whose zenith distance is not too great, whose difference of zenith distance is no more than one-half the run of the micrometer and which have a suitable interval between transits. Having taken out the stars for limits of time allowed, there will probably be found long intervals in places between different pairs. These may be filled in by extending the limit allowed for the difference of zenith distance to the full run of the micrometer. The pairs having thus been selected, the stars are identified in the several catalogues, and their mean places in right ascension and declination are deduced from the epoch of the star catalogue to the beginning of the year which is sufficiently close for the purposes of the observing list.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence consisted of :

Letters received. . . . .	10,092
Letters sent. . . . .	12,942

The staff consists of the secretary, one clerk, four stenographers and typewriters and two messengers.

## ACCOUNTS.

The accountant's record shows :

Number of accounts dealt with. . . . .	633
Amount of accounts. . . . .	\$766,000
Number of cheques forwarded. . . . .	3,051

The staff consists of an accountant and an assistant accountant.

## OFFICE STAFF.

A list of the office staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa is given as Appendix No. 10.

Many changes have taken place during the year. In the Metcalfe street office Mr. F. Lynch has been added to the secretary's staff and Mr. A. Paquette has been appointed messenger in place of Mr. J. J. O'Leary, who was transferred to the School Lands Branch. Messrs. A. G. Stacey, H. L. Seymour, C. C. Fitzgerald, M. Kimpe, E. H. Phillips, J. M. Empey, R. B. Owens, J. N. Goodall, R. V. Heathcott, J. W. Rochon, F. L. Marriott, H. J. Smith, J. C. Ball and S. H. Shore have resigned. Messrs. F. G. D. Durnford and E. E. Brice have been transferred to the Lands Patent Branch and Messrs J. M. Mudie and W. C. Gillis to the survey records office. Mr. Gillis was appointed to the Metcalfe street office during the year, as were also Messrs. A. Vickery, H. P. Moulton and N. Bawlf all three of whom subsequently resigned. Miss A. Whitehead was employed for a short time during the year as extra typewriter. Messrs. F. W. Rice, A. L. Cumming, W. L. MacIlquham, E. M. Dennis and G. B. Dodge have been absent part of the time acting temporarily as assistants to surveyors, while Messrs. W. T. Green, D.L.S., P. A. Carson, D.L.S., and T. A. Davies, D.L.S., have also been absent part of the time in charge of survey parties in the field.



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The additions to the staff during the year are as follows: In the Metcalfe street office, Messrs. A. D. McRae, A. G. Stewart, A. W. Grant, E. C. Rochon, M. J. McLaughlin, G. A. Gaudry, A. Vickery, H. P. Moulton, W. C. Gillis, N. Bawlf, J. R. Akins, F. H. Maynard, H. S. Day, H. E. Sutherland, F. H. Kitto, L. Goodday, F. H. H. Williamson, G. C. Webb, C. H. Wilding, R. P. Bray, E. W. Harrison, A. W. Ault, C. B. Binks, C. H. Holbrook, R. J. Dawson, Jas. Watters and E. Davy; in the office of the geographer, Messrs. J. Beveridge, J. P. McElligott, J. Pigeon and J. R. Merrifield; and in the lithographic office, Mr. J. H. Deslauriers.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

A summary of the work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman is given as Appendix No. 5.

The last twelve months have seen a considerable increase in the draughtsmen's work. This is due partly to the fact that the surveys were on a larger scale, but perhaps still more to the constant increase in the miscellaneous business of the office, such as answers to inquiries, both from inside and outside the department, as to surveys made or proposed, areas, corner monuments, errors found or suspected in lines, petitions for resurveys, etc. The draughting office has gradually become of late years, and unavoidably so, to a great extent a correspondence office, a large portion of the letters sent out having to be drafted in this part of the branch.

The staff is larger by three than at the date of the last report, now including eighty-one men, whose time is fully occupied with necessary work in connection with the surveys. The frequent changes of personnel and the location of a part of the force in a separate building at some distance is still the cause of a certain amount of delay, and makes proper oversight of business more difficult. The staff is distributed in five divisions.

*First Division—Instructions and General Information.*

The staff of this division, which consists of nineteen employees, is in charge of Mr. T. E. Brown, B.A. Instructions were drafted for eighty-one survey parties, which involved the preparation of 879 sketches and 77 tracings and maps; 1,002 progress sketches were received from surveyors in the field, as well as 577 books of field notes, 334 plans, 56 timber reports and 473 statutory declarations; 494 books of field notes of township surveys were transmitted to the survey records office after complete examination, also 476 notes and plans of miscellaneous surveys. Plans were printed for 518 townships, 5 settlements or townsites and 59 sectional sheets. Preliminary plans of 369 townships were issued. A noteworthy feature about the work of this division is the great increase in the number of communications on miscellaneous subjects received and dealt with. The number for the year was 1,296, involving the preparation of 283 sketches and 77 maps and tracings; 3,427 draft letters and memoranda were written.

*Second Division—Examination of Surveyors' Returns.*

This division is in charge of Mr. T. S. Nash, D.L.S., and the staff consists of twenty-eight employees. The returns of all the surveys of Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are examined here. Plans of these surveys are compiled and the accounts for the surveys performed under contract are made out.

Surveyors are required to send in from time to time sketches showing the progress of their work in the field. These sketches show the bearings and lengths of all the lines that have been surveyed together with all the important topography of the country. If on examination they are found incomplete, supplementary sketches are required from the surveyor. During the year 722 progress sketches were examined. When the final returns of surveys are received they are given a cursory examination,

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and if found generally incomplete they are sent back to the surveyor for correction. This, however, seldom happens, the returns now received being nearly always carefully made. After cursory examination the work of compiling is begun. This consists in gathering together all the returns of previous surveys in the township, settlement or townsite as the case may be and plotting the whole together as a new plan. During this process a minute examination is made of the field notes of the new survey, the surveyor is notified of all clerical errors, omissions or discrepancies found in his notes and is required to correct them before his survey is finally accepted. A more detailed description of the above work was given in the report for the year ended June 30, 1906. The same system with improvements in the minor details is still in use. During the year 347 subdivisions, 157 township outline and 23 miscellaneous survey returns were examined, 348 memoranda on examination were sent to surveyors, 323 answers to memoranda were received and noted, 857 letters were drafted and 556 plans compiled.

In addition to the examination and compilation mentioned above, a large amount of work is involved in the examination of plans of road diversions in Alberta and Saskatchewan surveyed under instructions from the provincial governments and in the examination of railway right-of-way plans for approval by the Surveyor General before being filed in the records office. During the year 233 plans of road diversions and 112 right-of-way plans were examined.

#### *Third Division—Drawing for Reproduction.*

The staff of this division which consists of fourteen employees is in charge of Mr. C. Engler, D.L.S. The most important work of this division is the preparation of copies properly drawn for reproduction by photo-zincography or photo-lithography of the rough plans compiled in the second and fourth divisions. The letters and figures of the plans are stamped with type held in position by means of the stamp described in the annual report for 1906-7. In this way uniformity of style is ensured and at the same time a beginner quickly acquires the skill necessary for speed and neatness. This has proved a decided advantage during the past few years owing to the constantly changing personnel of the staff of this division. The great majority of the plans drafted are township plans. Uniformity exists among these so that the work can be done systematically and occupies much less time than that upon plans of a miscellaneous character.

During the year 568 township plans and 130 miscellaneous plans were made. Although the number of miscellaneous plans is less than one-fourth of the number of township plans yet the time spent upon the former was almost as great as upon the township plans. A noteworthy feature about the miscellaneous plans is their variety. They comprise settlement, group lot and townsite plans, which are made something after the style and manner of township plans. Occasionally maps and plans are made to illustrate some subject under consideration by the House of Commons or the Senate.

There are also drawings of the diagrams of the altitude and bearing of the pole star. These have to be made with the greatest accuracy as the slightest error in drawing destroys the value of the diagrams. These diagrams are issued periodically with the astronomical field tables, the drawings for which are also prepared in this division.

Diagrams and explanatory drawings for the Manual of Survey, and artists' drawings for the illustration of pamphlets, have also been made. In the line of mechanical drawings, may be mentioned all drawings of survey instruments or of additions or alterations to the same, as well as drawings to scale of furniture or apparatus of a special nature required for this branch. Among the drawings of an artistic nature were two for the office, one of a crest and one of a letter head. In this class also may be mentioned the making of diplomas and certificates for the board of examiners for

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Dominion land surveyors and the engraving of graduations on instruments when special scales are required. On the small printing press, which forms part of the equipment of this division, a great deal of work has been done. The demand for this work has been so steady that it has been necessary to employ a man experienced in typesetting and presswork. He also takes care of the type used for stamping plans, the printers' ink, the composition rollers, etc. The press is used for printing titles and foot notes, which are pasted on the plans in proper position. In the same way are added the names of any large lakes, rivers, Indian reserves, etc., which cannot be stamped on the plan in the ordinary way. As all the plans are photographed, no traces of the edges of the pieces of paper added by pasting can be seen on the printed plan as the photographer removes them all in retouching the negative. The press is also used to print labels, numbers and letters for shelves, file backs and eupboards in the office, as well as any small blank forms required, circular letters to surveyors when it is impossible to obtain these from the Government Printing Bureau in time to serve the purposes for which they are required.

In order to be able to make suitable titles for all the different maps and plans and also to stamp all the letters and figures on the plans themselves, it has been necessary to procure a variety of type. Eighty-eight styles in all have been procured, but as only a small font of each style is necessary the expense of buying the type has not been great. The expense saved on a single plan by printing a title instead of drafting it often equals the total cost of the type required to print it.

*Fourth Division—British Columbia Surveys.*

This division consists of eight employees in charge of Mr. Rowan-Legg. The examination of the returns sent in by the three regular surveyors who were working in the railway belt has been proceeded with and is now well advanced. As most of the traverse surveys in British Columbia were made for the purpose of establishing section corners and land boundaries, this portion of the work had to be carefully checked by latitudes and departures, which entailed a great amount of work.

The returns of the survey by Mr. J. E. Ross, D.L.S., tying in various points along the right of way of the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake branch of the Canadian Pacific railway to points on the Dominion lands system of survey have been checked, and the areas of adjacent surveyed Dominion lands as well as the right of way are now obtainable. Returns of small surveys consisting of mineral and other lots, private surveys and special surveys have also been received from Messrs. E. A. Cleveland, J. A. Kirk, W. A. Bauer and others. These have been or are being examined. Four plans of the Canadian Pacific railway right of way from Spatsmum to Port Moody were also examined.

Owing to the recent more strict enforcement of the regulations for the survey of timber berths, it was found that more returns were being received by the Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch than could be dealt with. It was therefore decided that part of the examination of such returns should be undertaken by the staff of this office. The British Columbia division commenced this work, on the berths lying within the belt, in November, 1907, and completed, during the ensuing five months, the examination of sixty returns of surveys of this class.

In 1906 Mr. A. W. Johnson, D.L.S., made a resurvey of the town of Hope and the compilation of a plan of it was commenced in this office, but it was found that further surveys were required to furnish the information necessary to complete the plan.

In 1907 Mr. Johnson made a resurvey of the Pitt meadow lands and a special plan was made in order that these lands might be dealt with as soon as possible.

When compiling plans of many of the townships in the railway belt in British Columbia it is found that so many details, in connection with the showing of mineral

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claims, provincial lots, &c., have to be given that a plan, made to a scale of forty chains to one inch, is too crowded and indistinct. To obviate this difficulty in such cases, plans of quarter townships are made on a scale of twenty chains to one inch, which show the information clearly and make more useful plans. During the year 573 letters and memoranda have been received and dealt with, 330 sketches and plots made, sixty plans compiled for printing and 709 draft letters and memoranda prepared.

*Fifth Division—Mapping.*

The number of employees in this division is ten, the staff being in charge of Mr. J. Smith. The principal work of the fifth division is the preparation of sectional maps for publication, as shown in Appendix No. 6 and the registering and compiling of surveys in the Yukon Territory as shown in appendices Nos. 3 and 4.

In addition to the above, other maps that may be required by the department are drawn and proofs of maps being printed are examined.

The method of producing a sectional map is as follows: All available information, such as Dominion lands surveys, railroad locations, road surveys, &c., is drawn on good mounted paper on a scale of two miles to an inch; a clean tracing on cloth is then made, reproduced and printed by photo-lithography on a scale of three miles to an inch, then a reduced copy is made by photo-lithography on a scale of six miles to an inch.

During the present rapid development of the northwest provinces these prints are quickly 'out of date' and another edition becomes necessary. The original drawing is then revised, all new information being added and corrections made, the tracing is then corrected to agree with the original and the printing is repeated.

The corrections sometimes entail so much erasing, on the original and tracing, that after a few editions it is necessary to make entirely new drawings. During the past year two originals and four tracings had to be redrawn on this account.

The work on the Yukon surveys consists of keeping a register of all returns of surveys received, the examination of the field notes and plans and the plotting of the work on a general plan so as to show the relative positions of different claims and to ascertain if they encroach on claims previously surveyed. The plans accompanying the surveyors' returns are usually on a scale of two hundred feet to an inch and the general plan on a scale of forty chains to an inch.

In addition to the sectional maps and Yukon work a map of Churchill harbour was drawn for photo-lithography and a large diagram was made for office use showing the closings of surveys on base lines from the sixteenth to the twentieth base between the fifth and sixth meridians.

*SURVEY RECORDS OFFICE.*

A card system of indexing files relating to trails and roadways, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been introduced. All communications in connection with these trails or roadways and the preparation of replies giving the areas deducted from the different quarter-sections affected, as given by the Patents branch, are dealt with in this office. As the files are kept in this office and are rapidly increasing in number, the index above referred to enables us to readily find the correspondence relating to any of these trails or roadways.

A loose leaf alphabetical index of the plans kept in this office, numbering about 14,000, has been established, which enables a ready reference to all the plans recorded. The installation of these indexing systems was rendered necessary by the large increase in volume of the work of the office.

The following plans, showing the Dominion lands agencies, were prepared in this office and forwarded to their respective destinations:—

1. Five homestead maps showing Dominion lands agencies and sub-agencies in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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2. Thirteen homestead maps showing on each one sub-agency and the lands district agency to which it is subordinate.

3. Sixteen maps on a scale of one mile to an inch showing on each one sub-agency of Dominion lands, with the lands disposed of as shown on the latest homestead map preceding the date of compilation.

All these maps are mounted and bound on cotton for the use of the different agents in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A statement of the work executed by this office during the year is given in Appendix No. 7.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The amount of work executed in the photographic office during the year has been the largest in the history of the office. Several changes are being made in the equipment, which it is hoped will result in a further increase in the quantity of work and an improvement in quality.

The photo-zincograph process has produced a marked improvement in the plans turned out. A new power press now being installed in the lithographic office for handling large plates will, it is expected, result in a still greater improvement.

During the summer one of the photographers made a trip through Nova Scotia for the purpose of procuring for the immigration branch photographs illustrative of the industries of the province. Hitherto they had to depend for these photographs on the local photographers, and the results were not always satisfactory.

A schedule of the work executed in the photographic office is given as Appendix No. 8.

## LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

This office was equipped with a power press and several hand presses. The increase of the work has been such that a second power press became necessary; this is now being installed. It is a rotary transfer press, taking zinc plates 28 x 48 inches. The impression is transferred from the zinc to a rubber blanket and from the latter to the paper. As an adjunct to the press, a machine for graining zinc plates had to be set up, as well as a large flat bed-press equipped with an electric motor. It is hoped that when the whole is in proper working order any lithographs that may be required will be turned out with despatch and efficiency.

The new power press requires two additional men—a printer and a feeder. One of the vacancies has already been filled by the appointment of J. H. Deslauriers as transferer; he takes the place of J. Bergin, who has been put in charge of the press as printer. By reason of the general increase in the work, another lithographic artist will be needed; this will bring the staff to nine, as follows:—

- One foreman.
- Two lithographic artists.
- One transferer.
- Two power press printers.
- Two power press feeders.
- One stone polisher and zinc grainer.

Part of the plant had to be placed in the Imperial Building on Queen street, which is somewhat inconvenient.

A statement of the work executed is given as Appendix No. 9.

## GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Mr. A. H. Whiteber, D.L.S., the secretary, is attached to the staff of the Surveyor General. The board consists of representatives from the different departments, and its duties are to decide the proper spelling of names throughout the Dominion. The

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decisions of the board are published in the *Canada Gazette*, and are then printed in bulletin form for distribution. The seventh annual report of the board is in course of preparation.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

Special meetings of the board were held on April 29, from May 2 to June 3, inclusive, on November 12 and on December 4, 1907; and the regular annual meeting from February 10 to March 13, inclusive, 1908.

During the meeting in May examinations were held at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Calgary. Dr. Klotz presided at Kingston; Professor L. B. Stewart, D.L.S., at Toronto; and A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., at Calgary.

During the regular meeting in February examinations were held at Ottawa, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and St. John. E. B. Hermon, D.L.S., presided at Vancouver; A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., at Calgary; J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., at Edmonton; J. I. Doupe, D.L.S., at Winnipeg; Professor L. B. Stewart, D.L.S., at Toronto; T. Shanks, D.L.S., at Montreal, and T. S. Nash, D.L.S., at St. John.

At these examinations ninety-seven candidates presented themselves for the full preliminary examination, fifty of whom were successful, as follows:—

J. R. Akins, Ottawa, Ont.  
 C. B. Allison, South Woodslee, Ont.  
 M. S. Archibald, Truro, N.S.  
 E. Bartlett, Smithville, Ont.  
 H. E. Bates, Mystic, Conn., U.S.A.  
 G. A. Bennet, New Glasgow, P.Q.  
 G. H. Broughton, Edmonton, Alta.  
 H. R. Carscadden, Toronto, Ont.  
 F. T. P. Cond, Toronto, Ont.  
 G. C. Cowper, Welland, Ont.  
 W. P. Dobson, Fordwich, Ont.  
 M. Dennis, O'Leary, P.E.I.  
 S. D. Fawcett, Ottawa, Ont.  
 J. N. Finlayson, Merigomish, N.S.  
 F. S. Fowler, Winnipeg, Man.  
 J. R. Graham, Ottawa, Ont.  
 C. A. Grassie, Smithville, Ont.  
 C. D. Henderson, Toronto, Ont.  
 C. M. Hoar, Hopewell Cape, N.B.  
 H. W. Harris, Kingston, Jamaica.  
 R. W. Haggan, Revelstoke, B.C.  
 F. J. Heuperman, Edmonton, Alta.  
 O. Inkster, Edmonton, Alta.  
 E. B. Jost, Guysboro', N.S.  
 L. B. Kingston, Ottawa, Ont.  
 H. M. Lamb, Montreal, P.Q.  
 A. Lighthall, Montreal, P.Q.  
 W. G. McGeorge, Chatham, Ont.  
 J. H. McKnight, Simcoe, Ont.  
 L. A. McLean, Hensall, Ont.  
 J. W. Menzies, Ottawa, Ont.  
 P. Melhuish, Montreal, P.Q.  
 C. A. Morris, Vancouver, B.C.  
 J. S. Mairn, Truro, N.S.  
 L. Odell, Odell, Ont.

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S. K. Pearce, Calgary, Alta.  
 I. Pounder, Ottawa, Ont.  
 H. G. Phillips, Saskatoon, Sask.  
 P. E. Palmer, Dorchester, N.B.  
 D. F. Robertson, Ottawa, Ont.  
 L. T. Rutledge, Glen Williams, Ont.  
 W. B. Redfern, Toronto, Ont.  
 W. A. Siegner, Tavistock, Ont.  
 J. J. Stock, Ottawa, Ont.  
 H. B. Stuart, Calgary, Alta.  
 R. T. H. Sailman, Malvern, Jamaica.  
 C. H. Taggart, Ottawa, Ont.  
 W. E. Taylor, Owen Sound, Ont.  
 W. R. White, Drayton, Ont.  
 J. K. Wyman, Rockland, Ont.

Thirty-five candidates presented themselves for the limited preliminary examinations, seventeen of whom were successful, as follows :—

C. D. Brown, Winnipeg, Man.  
 W. P. Copp, Sackville, N.B.  
 A. S. Campbell, Kingston, Ont.  
 W. Dale, Toronto, Ont.  
 D. J. Fraser, Ottawa, Ont.  
 J. H. W. Flanagan, Chelsea, London, S.W., Eng.  
 G. H. Herriot, Souris, Man.  
 H. Matheson, Armow, Ont.  
 H. B. Miller, Montreal, P.Q.  
 J. M. Mudie, Ottawa, Ont.  
 G. H. McCallum, Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 G. J. McKay, Owen Sound, Ont.  
 G. W. MacLeod, Parkhill, Ont.  
 W. H. Powell, Little Harbour, N.S.  
 O. Rolfsen, Walkerville, Ont.  
 A. C. T. Sheppard, Ottawa, Ont.  
 W. D. Stavert, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Twenty-eight candidates presented themselves for the final examination for Dominion land surveyor, of whom twenty-one were successful, as follows :—

H. G. Barber, Ottawa, Ont.  
 E. P. Bowman, West Montrose, Ont.  
 W. B. Bucknill, Winnipeg, Man.  
 A. J. Elder, Ottawa, Ont.  
 A. Findlay, Winnipeg, Man.  
 A. C. Garner, South Qu'Appelle, Sask.  
 R. V. Heathcott, Edmonton, Alta.  
 M. Kimpe, Edmonton, Alta.  
 F. H. Kitto, Edmonton, Alta.  
 H. F. J. Lambart, Ottawa, Ont.  
 B. F. Mitchell, Hamilton, Ont.  
 J. E. Morrier, Ottawa, Ont.  
 T. H. Plunkett, Toronto, Ont.  
 H. T. Routly, Toronto, Ont.  
 C. Rinfret, St. Stanislas, P.Q.  
 E. W. Robinson, Victoria, B.C.

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H. M. R. Soars, Edmonton, Alta.  
 W. M. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.  
 A. S. Stewart, Edmonton, Alta.  
 I. J. Steele, Ottawa, Ont.  
 W. H. Young, Lethbridge, Alta.

At the February examination one candidate took Part I of the D.T.S. examination. He was not successful.

Oaths of office and allegiance and bonds for the sum of one thousand dollars each as required by clause 36 of the Dominion Lands Act were received from twenty-one candidates who had previously passed the necessary examinations for commissions as Dominion land surveyors and had complied with the other requirements of the Act.

Eighteen commissions as Dominion land surveyors were issued as follows:—

E. P. Bowman, West Montrose, Ont.  
 F. F. Clarke, Toronto, Ont.  
 P. C. Coates, Golden, B.C.  
 A. J. Elder, Ottawa, Ont.  
 R. V. Heathcott, Edmonton, Alta.  
 A. C. Garner, South Qu'Appelle, Sask.  
 M. Kimpe, Edmonton, Alta.  
 F. H. Kitto, Edmonton, Alta.  
 H. F. J. Lambart, Ottawa, Ont.  
 A. J. Latornell, Edmonton, Alta.  
 J. E. Morrier, Ottawa, Ont.  
 G. B. McColl, Winnipeg, Man.  
 N. Ogilvie, Ottawa, Ont.  
 W. M. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.  
 W. H. Waddell, Hamilton, Ont.  
 J. Waldron, Moosejaw, Sask.  
 E. W. Walker, Regina, Sask.  
 W. H. Young, Lethbridge, Alta.

Every Dominion land surveyor in active practice is required by clause 47 of the Dominion Lands Act to be in possession of a subsidiary standard measure of length furnished by the secretary of the board of examiners. Nineteen such standards were issued directly to surveyors during the year, and 24 were supplied to the Surveyor General of British Columbia for use by the surveyors of that province.

A list of the surveyors who have been furnished with standard measures up to March 31, 1908, will be found in Appendix No. 11.

The correspondence of the board amounted to:—

Letters, &c., received.. . . . .	1,328
Letters sent.. . . . .	1,050

The examination questions used at the examination in February, 1908, are submitted as Appendix No. 12.

A meeting of the board was called on April 29 to make arrangements for the special examination in May. The affidavits of the candidates for the final examination were received, and several communications disposed of.

At the meeting from May 2 to June 3, 31 candidates presented themselves for examination. The answer papers of these were read, and the revision of the curriculum of studies for the D. T. S. examination, which had been begun at the February meeting, was completed.

The meeting of November 12 was called to deal with several communications to the board.



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At the meeting of December 4 the interpretation of clause 32 of the Dominion Lands Act was discussed. The question had been referred to the Deputy Minister of Justice, who gave as his opinion that graduates in surveying within the meaning of clause 32, are not required to pass any examination previous to being articulated. The Dominion Lands Surveys Act, which came into force on March 17, 1907, makes it clear that all must now take this examination.

At the meeting in February 130 candidates were examined, the largest number that has ever appeared before the board.

The Dominion Lands Surveys Act removed certain privileges formerly granted by the Dominion Lands Act to surveyors from other parts of His Majesty's dominions who desire to qualify as Dominion Land Surveyors; and the rules of the board had to be amended accordingly. Another amendment to the rules prescribes the use of Chambers' tables at all examinations before the board.

## APPENDICES.

The following schedules and statements are appended:—

No. 1. Schedule of surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 2. Schedule showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, the number of miles surveyed, of township section lines, of township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and re-survey; also the cost of the same.

No. 3. List of lots in the Yukon Territory surveys of which have been received from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 4. List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 5. Statement of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

No. 6. List of new editions of sectional maps issued from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 7. Statement of work executed in the survey records office from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 8. Statement of work executed in the photographic office from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 9. Statement of work executed in the lithographic office from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

No. 10. Names and duties of employees of the Topographical Surveys branch at Ottawa.

No. 11. List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.

No. 12. Examination papers of the board of examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.

No. 13 to 43. Reports of surveyors employed.

No. 44. Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted by Dominion Land Surveyors from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

## MAPS.

The following maps accompany this report.

1. Map showing surveys and resurveys made from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

2. Topographical Survey of Canada,—Trigonometrical section,—triangulation in British Columbia to accompany the report of P. A. Carson, D.L.S.

3. Topographical map of part of the main range of the Rocky Mountains adjacent to the Canadian Pacific railway to accompany the report of A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.

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4. Map showing part of the sixth meridian, north of Jasper House, to accompany the report of A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S.
5. Diagram of the ford across the Athabaska three miles below Jasper House, to accompany the report of A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S.
6. Plan of part of the province of Manitoba showing the water-powers on the Winnipeg river to accompany the report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
7. Map showing the drainage basin of the Winnipeg river to accompany the report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
8. Map of the Winnipeg river from Lake Winnipeg to English river, and from English river to First fall, to accompany the report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
9. Plan of a group of eight falls on the Winnipeg river to accompany the report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
10. Diagram of the Winnipeg river showing cross-section, discharge, &c., to accompany the report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
11. Profile of Winnipeg river from Lake Winnipeg to English river and Pinawa channel to accompany the report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,  
*Surveyor General.*

## SCHEDULES AND STATEMENTS.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Aylsworth, C. F. ....	Madoc, Ont. ....	Re-survey of parts of townships 14, 15 and 16, range 7, and parts of townships 15, 16 and 17, range 8, all east of the principal meridian.
Baker, J. C. ....	Vermilion, Alta. ....	Contracts Nos. 2 and 24 of 1907; subdivision of townships 53, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13 and 17, townships 54, ranges 9 and 10, the southerly two-thirds of townships 54, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, the northerly two-thirds of township 53, range 16, and the east outlines of townships 55 and 56, ranges 10 and 11, and townships 53, ranges 14 and 15, all west of the fifth meridian.
Beatty, David. ....	Parry Sound, Ont. ....	Retracement survey of townships 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, range 6, townships 27 and 28, range 7, and traverse in township 32, range 6, west of the fourth meridian; retracement and restoration survey in township 50, range 27, west of the third meridian.
Belanger, P. R. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Inspection of contracts Nos. 17, 18 and 19 of 1906, Nos. 2, 16, 22 and part of 24 of 1907, completion of inspection of contracts Nos. 16 and 21 of 1906. Miscellaneous surveys between the second and third meridians and retracement in township 53, range 3, west of the fifth meridian.
Bolton, Lewis. ....	Listowel, Ont. ....	Miscellaneous surveys at The Pas and along Cormorant lake, in the Northwest Territories.
Bourgeault, C. E. ....	St. Jean Port Joli, Que. ....	Subdivision and re-survey in townships 14 and 15, range 5, and township 14, range 6; retracement survey in townships 18 and 22, range 4, township 19, range 3, townships 21 and 22, range 5, and township 22, range 6; re-survey of the north boundary of Spruce Woods timber reserve in townships 10, ranges 15 and 16, all west of the principal meridian. Survey of the colonization road, north from Teulon, across townships 16 and 17, range 2, and township 17, range 1, east of the principal meridian, and across townships 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 1, west of the principal meridian.
Bray, Edgar. ....	Oakville, Ont. ....	Contract No. 11 of 1907; subdivision of township 37, range 2, and parts of township 37, range 1, and townships 38, ranges 1 and 3, all west of the second meridian.
Carson, P. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Triangulation surveys in British Columbia in connection with the Trigonometrical Section of the Topographical Survey of Canada.
Cautley, R. H. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Contract No. 23 of 1907; subdivision of townships 23 and 34, ranges 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, west of the fourth meridian.
Cautley, R. W. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Contract No. 28 of 1907; subdivision of townships 41, ranges 15, 16 and 17, and townships 42, ranges 10, 11 and 16, all west of the second meridian.
Chilver, C. A. ....	Glen Lyon, Man. ....	Contract No. 6 of 1907; subdivision of townships 37, ranges 5 and 6, townships 38, ranges 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11; survey of the east outlines of townships 37 and 38, range 7, townships 39, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 10, and of townships 40, ranges 5, 6 and 7, all west of the second meridian.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Christie, W. ....	Chesley, Ont. ....	Survey of the eighth base line across ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14 and part of 10; the ninth base line across ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and part of 19, all west of the principal meridian; survey of the principal meridian across townships 26, 27 and 28.
Côté, J. L. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Contract No. 9 of 1907; subdivision of townships 65 and 66, ranges 19, 20, 21 and 23, township 66, range 22, north of Athabaska river; survey of the east outlines of townships 67 and 68, ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, all west of the fourth meridian.
Davies, T. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Retracement and restoration survey in townships 51, 52, 53 and part of 50, range 26, west of the third meridian; township 41, range 16; townships 41, 42 and 43, range 17; townships 43 and 44, range 18, and township 44, range 19, west of the fourth meridian; correction survey in township 50, range 2; township 52, range 8; township 44, range 17; township 45, range 18, and township 43, range 20, west of the fourth meridian; part subdivision of township 52, range 22, west of the third meridian.
Deans, W. J. ....	Brandon, Man. ....	Retracement and restoration survey of township 24, range 30, west of the principal meridian, and township 21, range 1, west of the second meridian; traverse of Whitesand river from the second meridian to the Assiniboine river and of lakes in township 24, range 2, township 32, range 9, and township 34, range 3, west of the second meridian; correction survey in township 14, range 7, west of the second meridian; survey of Doukhobor villages in townships 30, ranges 1 and 5, township 31, range 3, and townships 31 and 32, range 6, west of the second meridian; survey of townships 29 and 30, between Whitesand and Assiniboine rivers and of the south and east boundaries of Côté Indian reserve.
Dumais, P. T. C. ....	Hull, Que. ....	Contract No. 33 of 1907; re-survey of parts of township 18, range 20, and township 20, range 22, west of the principal meridian.
Edwards, Geo. ....	Ponoka, Alta. ....	Contract No. 19 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 27, 28, 29 and 30, ranges 14, 15 and 16, and parts of townships 27, ranges 17 and 18, all west of the fourth meridian.
Fairchild, C. C. ....	Brantford, Ont. ....	Contract No. 8 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 29, 30, 31 and 32, ranges 18, 19 and 20, and townships 29, 30 and 31, range 21, all west of the fourth meridian.
Fawcett, Adam ....	Gravenhurst, Ont. ....	Contract No. 30 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, range 14, part of township 31, range 15, and part resurvey of township 30, range 15, all west of the principal meridian.
Fontaine, L. E. ....	Levis, Que. ....	Traverse of Milk river through Canadian territory. Survey of part of township 4, range 6, west of the fourth meridian.
Green, W. T. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Miscellaneous surveys in townships 13 and 15, range 1; townships 14, ranges 1 and 2; townships 20 and 22, range 4 and township 21, range 5; traverses of Bow and Cascade rivers, of the Canadian Pacific railway canal in township 25, range 11, and of Highwood river in township 18, range 1, all west of the fifth meridian; traverse of Little Bow river in township 13, range 24, west of the fourth meridian; resurvey of Brewster Leasehold in the Rocky Mountains Park.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Grover, G. A. . . . .	Norwood, Ont. . . . .	Contract No. 27 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 42 and 43, range 9; townships 40 and 43, range 10 and townships 39, 40 and 43, range 11; survey of the east outlines of townships 42 and 44, range 10 and of townships 41, 42 and 44, range 11, all west of the second meridian.
Hawkins, A. H. . . . .	Listowel, Ont. . . . .	Survey of the thirteenth base line across ranges 18 to 23 inclusive; the twelfth base line across ranges 9 to 14 inclusive, and resurvey of twelfth base line across ranges 1 to 8 inclusive, between the fifth and sixth meridians.
Holcroft, H. S. . . . .	Toronto, Ont. . . . .	Contract No. 5 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 15, and townships 51 and 52, range 16, west of the third meridian.
Hopkins, M. W. . . . .	Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	Contract No. 4 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 59 and 60, ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and townships 59, 60, 61 and 62, ranges 5 and 6; survey of the east outlines of townships 57 and 58, ranges 2 and 3, and townships 63 and 64, ranges 6 and 7, all west of the fourth meridian.
Hubbell, E. W. . . . .	Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	Miscellaneous surveys in township 46, range 21; townships 44 and 46, range 22; township 46, range 23; township 27, range 24; townships 45 and 49, range 26; townships 17, 20, 21 and 22, range 29 and township 18, range 30, west of the second meridian, and in townships 33, 34 and 35, range 1, and township 34, range 2, west of the third meridian; traverse in township 25, range 25, west of the second meridian. Inspection of contracts Nos. 5, 15, 20 and 21 of 1907. Completion of inspection of contract No. 12 of 1906.
Johnson, A. W. . . . .	Kamloops, B. C. . . . .	Subdivision survey in township 4, range 28, and townships 2, 4, 9, 10 and 11, range 29, and resurvey in township 3, range 28 and township 4, range 29, west of the sixth meridian, and in townships 5 and 6, range 4, and in townships 4, 5 and 6, range 5, west of the seventh meridian. Traverses in townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of the sixth meridian, and in townships 5 and 6, range 4, and in townships 4, 5 and 6, range 5, west of the seventh meridian. Survey of Pitt meadows in townships 40 and 42, east of the coast meridian. Survey of part of the townsite of Yale, and correction survey of the townsite of Hope in townships 7 and 5, respectively, range 26, west of the sixth meridian.
Kimpe, M. . . . .	Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	Contract No. 16 of 1907. Subdivision of township 58, range 8; townships 57 and 58, range 9; townships 58 and 59, range 10; townships 59, ranges 11 and 12, and townships 60, ranges 10, 11 and 12, south of Athabaska river. Survey of east boundaries of townships 59 and 60, range 9; township 57, range 10; townships 57 and 58, ranges 11 and 12, and townships 57, 58, 59 and 60, range 13, all west of the fifth meridian.
Kirk, J. A. . . . .	Revelstoke, B. C. . . . .	Subdivision in township 26, range 20, west of the fifth meridian, and township 23, range 2, west of the sixth meridian.
Knight, R. H. . . . .	Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	Contract No. 22 of 1907. Subdivision of township 61, range 1; townships 60 and 61, range 2, and township 61, ranges 3, 4 and 5. Survey of the east boundary of township 61, range 6, all west of the fifth meridian.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Surveyor	Address.	Description of Work.
Loneragan, G. J.	Buckingham, Que.	Inspection of part of contract No. 15 of 1905, contracts No. 24 of 1906, and Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19 and 23 of 1907. Traverse in township 36, range 19 west of the fourth meridian. Miscellaneous resurveys in township 57, range 10; township 59, range 12; township 26, range 17; township 52, range 21; and townships 51, ranges 25 and 26; part subdivision of township 27, range 17, and township 51, range 21, all west of the fourth meridian.
Magrath, C. A.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Contract No. 18 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 7 and 8, range 12, and township 8, range 13, all west of the fourth meridian.
Miles, C. F.	Toronto, Ont.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 17, 25 and 41 of 1907, and parts of contracts Nos. 10, 13 and 25 of 1906. Survey of the townsites of Ernfold and Chaplin in township 17, range 7, and township 17, range 5, respectively, west of the third meridian. Correction survey in township 6, range 14, west of the second meridian. Retracement surveys in township 23, range 26, west of the second meridian. And in townships 21 and 24, range 1, township 24 and part of township 23, range 2, west of the third meridian.
Molloy, John.	Winnipeg, Man.	Contract No. 32 of 1907. Subdivision of township 8, range 14; townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 15, all east of the principal meridian.
Montgomery, R. H.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Contract No. 13 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 50, ranges 15, 16 and 17, north of the Saskatchewan river; townships 50, ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21; townships 51, ranges 19, 20 and 21; north one-third of township 49, range 19. Survey of the east outlines of townships 51 and 52, ranges 15, 16, 17 and 18, and townships 52, ranges 19, 20 and 21, all west of the second meridian.
McLennan, A. L.	Toronto, Ont.	Contract No. 20 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 51, ranges 24 and 25; townships 52, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, west of the second meridian; and townships 52, ranges 1 and 2, west of the third meridian.
McFarlane, W. G.	Toronto, Ont.	Contract No. 1 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 42 and 43, range 12; the south one-third of townships 45, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and the south two-thirds of townships 45, ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11. Survey of the east outline of township 41, range 12, and miscellaneous subdivision in township 44, range 1, and township 45, range 12, all west of the second meridian. Subdivision of the west half of township 41, range 25; the east half of townships 41 and 43, range 26; the north one-third of townships 44, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31; miscellaneous. Subdivision in townships 42, ranges 25 and 26; townships 44, ranges 26, 27 and 32, and in township 45, range 32, all west of the principal meridian.
McGrandle, H.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Contract No. 10 of 1907. Subdivision of township 60, range 23; townships 65, 67 and 68, range 24. Survey of the east outline of townships 65, 66, 67 and 68, range 25, all west of the fourth meridian.
McMillan, Geo.	Ottawa, Ont.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 2, 9 and 27 of 1906, and contracts Nos. 3 and 12 of 1907. Re-survey of river lots in township 18, range 10, east of the principal meridian. Completion of the survey of the townsite of Gimli. Retracement and restoration survey of Manitoba House Settlement in township 22, range 11, and in township 21, range 10, west of the principal meridian.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
O'Hara, W. F. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Survey of the second base line across ranges 2, 3 and part of 4. Subdivision of part of township 5, range 2, and parts of townships 5 and 6, range 3, all west of the fifth meridian.
Orl, L. R. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Contract No. 34 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 64, ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24, and survey of the east outline of township 64, range 25, west of the fourth meridian.
Parsons, J. L. R. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Contract No. 17 of 1907. Subdivision of townships 1 and 2, ranges 17 and 18; townships 4, ranges 23 and 24; townships 9, ranges 25, 26 and 27; township 6, range 29, and townships 4, 5 and 6, range 30. Survey of the east outlines of townships 1 and 2, range 19, all west of the second meridian. Subdivision of townships 4, 5 and 6, range 1; townships 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, range 2; townships 5, 11 and 12, range 3; townships 12, ranges 4 and 5; townships 11 and 12, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; survey of the east boundaries of townships 6, 7 and 8, range 3, all west of the third meridian.
Pearce, W. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Re-survey of township 24, range 22, and the east boundaries of sections 27 and 34, township 27, range 27, west of the fourth meridian.
Pontou, A. W. ....	Macleod, Alta. ....	Survey of the fifth meridian from the twentieth base to the twenty-second base; subdivision in township 10, range 29, west of the fourth meridian.
Reilly, W. R. ....	Regina, Sask. ....	Subdivision of townships 54, ranges 27 and 28. Retracement of township 34, range 6; part of township 38, range 13, and townships 51, 52 and 53, range 27, west of the third meridian. Mounding in townships 41 and 42, range 27, west of the second meridian. Traverse of two lakes, one in township 20, range 22, west of third meridian, and one in township 52, range 1, west of the fourth meridian.
Ross, Geo. ....	Welland, Ont. ....	Survey of the fourteenth base line across ranges 13 to 28, inclusive, west of the fifth meridian.
Ross, Jos. E. ....	Kamloops, B.C. ....	Traverse of the Columbia river through townships 30 and 31, range 25; townships 31 and 32, range 26, and township 32, range 27, west of the fifth meridian. Subdivision in townships 19, ranges 6 and 7; townships 18, ranges 7 and 8; townships 17, 18 and 19, range 9; townships 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 10; townships 17 and 18, range 11; township 18, range 12; townships 17, 18 and 19, range 14. Re-survey in townships 19, ranges 15 and 17, and townships 19 and 20, range 18, all west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 19, range 6; townships 18 and 19, ranges 7 and 9; townships 17, ranges 10, 12 and 13; townships 17 and 18, range 14; township 19, range 15, and township 20, range 18, all west of the sixth meridian.
Roy, G. P. ....	Quebec, Que. ....	Contract No. 21 of 1907. Subdivision of township 47, range 11; townships 49, ranges 12 and 13; townships 49, 50 and 51, range 14. Survey of the east outline of township 52, range 14, all west of the third meridian.
Saint Cyr, A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Survey of the sixth meridian from the sixteenth base line to the fourteenth base line; East outline of townships 51 and 52, range 27, west of the fifth meridian; and traverse from the south-east corner of township 51, range 27, west of the fifth meridian, to the north-east corner of township 48, range 1, west of the sixth meridian.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Saint Cyr, J. B. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	Subdivision of township 78, range 3; part of township 80, range 4, and parts of townships 71 and 72, range 6; survey of east outlines of townships 77, 79 and 80, ranges 3 and 4; township 78, range 4; township 80, range 5, and township 72, range 7, all west of the sixth meridian. Survey of Flying Shot Lakes settlement, Spirit River settlement, and Peace River settlement, situated respectively in township 71, range 6, townships 78, ranges 5 and 6, west of the sixth meridian, and township 84, range 21, west of the fifth meridian.
Saunders, B. J. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Survey of the meridian between ranges 8 and 9 across townships 19A, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26; the fourth base line across ranges 16 and 17, and part of 15; the sixth and seventh base lines across ranges 8 and 9, all east of the principal meridian.
Selby, H. W. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Subdivision of townships 74 and 75, ranges 14 and 15, and parts of townships 77, ranges 15 and 16. Survey of the east outlines of townships 73, ranges 14 and 15, all west of the fifth meridian.
Smith, C. C. ....	Brampton, Ont. ....	Subdivision survey in township 10 range 29 west of the fourth meridian; also part survey of townships 10 and 11 ranges 2 and 3, and subdivision in townships 7 and 8 ranges 5 and 6 west of the fifth meridian; survey of the townsite of Grassy Lake in township 10 range 13, west of the fourth meridian.
Stacey, A. G. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Miscellaneous surveys in townships 20 ranges 18 and 19, townships 19, 20 and 21 range 20, townships 19 and 21 range 21, townships 16, 19 and 20 range 22, townships 15, 16, 20 and 21 range 23, township 20 range 24, townships 17, 22 and 23 range 25 and townships 20, 21 and 22 range 26, all west of the sixth meridian; traverse in townships 26 ranges 18 and 19, township 21 range 20, townships 19 and 21 range 21, township 20 range 22, townships 15, 20 and 21 range 23 and townships 22 and 23 range 25, all west of the sixth meridian.
Stewart, P. G. ....	Britannia Bay, Ont. ....	Exploration survey of townships 52 ranges 7 to 16 inclusive, townships 53 ranges 13 to 16, townships 54 ranges 11 to 15, townships 55 ranges 11 to 14, and townships 56 ranges 11 to 13, all west of the fifth meridian.
Teasdale, C. M. ....	Concord, Ont. ....	Contract No. 41 of 1907; partial subdivision of township 10 range 4, and subdivision of township 11 range 4, and townships 10 and 11 range 5, all west of the third meridian. Contract No. 26 of 1907; subdivision of townships 25 and 26 ranges 8 and 9, all west of the principal meridian.
Thibaudeau, W. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Preliminary investigation of the waterpowers on the Winnipeg river, between lake Winnipeg and the eastern boundary of Manitoba.
Tyrrell, J. W. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Contract No. 14 of 1907; subdivision of township 24 range 1, townships 24 and 25 ranges 2 and 3, and township 25 range 4; survey of the east outline of township 25 range 1, and resurvey of the north outline of township 24 range 4, all east of the principal meridian; subdivision of townships 24 ranges 1, 2, 3 and 5, all west of the principal meridian.
Waldron, J. ....	Moosejaw, Sask. ....	Contract No. 25 of 1907; subdivision of townships 8 ranges 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, also part of township 8 range 21, west of the third meridian.
Wallace, J. N. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Survey of the boundary between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory between Stations 'M' and 'N' across the Dalton trail.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Warren, Jas. ....	Walkerton, Ont. ....	Contract No. 15 of 1907; subdivision of township 51 range 3, townships 50 and 51 range 4, township 48 range 6 and townships 48 and 49 range 7, and the east outline of township 49 range 8, all west of the third meridian.
Watt, G. H. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Contract No. 12 of 1907; completion of subdivision of township 16 range 12, townships 13 and 14 range 13; subdivision of townships 15, 16 and 17 range 13, townships 13 and 14 range 14; survey of the south outline of township 15 range 14, all east of the principal meridian.
Wheeler, A. O. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Topographer of the Department of the Interior. Phototopographical survey of the railway belt west of Golden, British Columbia, in the Dogtooth and Selkirk mountains.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909.

## APPENDIX NO. 2.

SCHEDULE showing for each Surveyor employed from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, the number of miles surveyed of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers, and resurvey, also the cost of the same.

Surveyor.	Miles of section line.	Miles of outline.	Miles of traverse.	Miles of resurvey.	Total mileage.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.	Day or contract.
						8 cts.	8 cts.	
Aylsworth, C. F.				217 00	217 00	7,684 31	35 41	Day.
Baker, J. C.	556 43	107 45	95 50		759 38	21,725 50	28 84	Contract.
Beatty, David			44 64	363 00	407 64	4,078 98	10 00	Day.
Belanger, P. R. A.			2 00	100 00	102 00	8,477 68		
Bolton, Lewis			24 92		24 92	1,898 59	76 19	"
Bourgeault, C. E.	108 00	14 00	49 76	271 00	442 76	8,299 00	18 52	"
Bray, Edgar	120 85	20 23	1 11		142 20	4,360 71	30 66	Contract.
Cautley, R. H.	660 94		138 96		799 90	6,604 49	8 26	"
Cautley, R. W.	261 92		93 53		355 45	7,814 58	21 98	"
Chilver, C. A.	344 13	91 59	48 34		484 06	11,102 17	29 13	"
Christie, W.	117 00	17 00			134 00	10,578 94	78 95	Day.
Côté, J. L.	390 79	96 61	55 13		542 53	15,998 60	29 49	Contract.
Davies, T. A.	2 00			625 00	627 00	9,554 30	15 24	Day.
Deans, W. J.			71 88	278 50	350 38	5,627 53	16 06	"
Dumais, P. T. C.			54 64	91 79	146 43	3,028 77	20 68	Contract.
Edwards, George	641 75		26 17		667 92	5,471 81	8 19	"
Fairechild, C. C.	749 78		96 55		846 33	7,959 81	9 40	"
Fawcett, A.	196 52	25 51	29 57		251 60	5,700 62	22 65	"
Fontaine, L. E.	17 00		510 40		527 40	7,690 89	14 58	Day.
Green, W. T.	79 25	6 00	42 86	9 00	137 11	6,719 35	49 00	"
Grover, G. A.	361 69	47 81	53 60		463 10	12,454 53	26 89	Contract.
Hawkins, A. H.		120 00			120 00	16,750 00	139 58	Day.
Holcroft, H. S.	244 97	12 10	99 84		356 91	7,854 88	22 00	Contract.
Hopkins, M. W.	741 82	100 61	260 10		1102 53	27,197 83	24 06	"
Hubbell, E. W.			1 45	249 50	250 95	10,178 80		Day.
Johnston, A. W.	6 30	20 60	102 80	29 80	159 50	10,855 73	68 05	"
Kinpe, M.	370 06	114 84	55 66		540 56	16,145 31	29 86	Contract.
Kirk, J. A.	17 40		4 00	2 50	23 90	974 40	40 77	Day.
Knight, R. H.	284 51	29 92	45 92		360 35	10,520 16	29 19	Contract.
Lonergan, G. J.			8 15	63 50	71 65	7,280 38		Day.
Magrath, C. A.	138 00				138 00	992 28	7 19	Contract.
Miles, C. F.			20 60	232 50	253 10	9,388 19		Day.
Molloy, John.	618 17	54 77			672 94	20,664 31	30 70	Contract.
Montgomery, R. H.	521 89	122 62	36 15		680 66	20,497 64	30 11	"
MacLennan, A. L.	359 63	12 03	38 05		409 71	10,831 61	26 43	"
McFarlane W. G.	562 89	25 00	17 23		605 12	18,048 36	29 82	"
McGrandle, H.	187 65	36 21	67 56		291 42	7,581 61	26 01	"
McMillan, Geo			86 44	24 50	110 94	10,935 56		Day.
O'Hara, W. F.	59 00		2 75		61 75	7,071 98	114 52	"
Ord, L. R.	193 22	30 20			223 42	6,104 47	27 32	Contract.
Parsons, J. L. R.	1821 48	66 13	107 25		1994 86	15,424 52	7 73	"
Pearce, W.				43 84	43 84	221 25	5 05	"
Ponton, A. W.	3 00	48 00			51 00	7,920 00	155 29	Day.
Reilly, W. R.	10 05		34 78	247 00	291 83	4,303 89	14 74	"
Ross, Geo.		90 77			90 77	13,275 34	146 25	"
Ross, J. E.	60 50	16 00	81 20	15 30	173 00	8,224 52	47 54	"
Roy, G. P.	303 07	24 17	77 30		404 54	9,893 90	24 45	Contract.
Saint Cyr, A.		60 50	18 00		78 50	17,100 00	217 83	Day.
Saint Cyr, J. B.	120 00	69 00	114 26		303 26	10,876 21	35 83	"
Saunders, B. J.	30 50	42 50			73 00	10,100 00	138 36	"
Selby, H. W.	176 00	28 00	9 00		213 00	8,254 24	38 75	"
Smith, C. C.	85 50		30 14		115 64	5,573 63	48 19	"
Stacey, A. G.	83 30	10 00	36 00	44 79	174 00	7,729 84	44 42	"
Tensdale, C. W.	339 30	17 80	93 82		450 92	6,766 40	15 00	Contract.
Tyrrell, J. W.	640 70	29 05	34 53		704 28	19,915 81	28 24	"
Waldron, J.	278 51	30 20	8 76		317 47	2,602 24	8 19	"
Wallace, J. N.			17 13	9 21	26 34	9,818 68	372 76	Day.
Warren, Jas	257 99	6 00	96 94		360 93	9,265 29	25 67	Contract.
Watt, G. H.	586 18	31 15	147 60		764 93	20,480 62	26 78	"
Total.	13709 65	1674 37	3192 97	2917 64	21494 63	583,451 04		

Inspecting contract surveys a portion of the season.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST of lots in the Yukon Territory surveys of which have been received from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

## GROUP No. 1.

Lot No.	Area in Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
40	1 00	C. S. W. Barwell	1907..	Oct. 11, 1907	D. A. McRea <i>et al.</i> .....	Surface.

## GROUP No. 2.

345	40 00	T. D. Green ..	1907..	May 29, 1907..	Chris. H. Authier.....	Surface.
346	1 29	" ..	1907..	" 29, 1907..	" ..	"
352	91 14	C. W. MacPherson ..	1907..	Oct. 11, 1907..	H. H. Norwood Co.....	"
353	94 25	" ..	1907..	" 11, 1907..	" ..	"
354	114 74	" ..	1907..	" 11, 1907..	" ..	"
355	87 00	" ..	1907..	" 11, 1907..	" ..	"
356	99 75	" ..	1907..	" 11, 1907..	" ..	"
359	51 6	C. S. W. Barwell	1907..	" 7, 1907..	Wm. Elliott <i>et al.</i> .....	Mineral claim.
360	38 9	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
361	37 1	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
362	47 4	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
367	29 9	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
368	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
369	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
370	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
371	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
372	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
373	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
374	51 6	" ..	1907..	" 7, 1907..	" ..	"
383	11 47	C. W. MacPherson ..	1907..	" 30, 1907..	O. R. Brenner.....	Surface.
384	11 47	" ..	1907..	" 30, 1907..	" ..	"
385	11 47	" ..	1907..	" 30, 1907..	" ..	"
386	11 47	" ..	1907..	" 30, 1907..	" ..	"
388	.....	C. S. W. Barwell	1904.	"	f White channel Gold..... (Hill Hyd'e. Co. Ltd.....	"

## GROUP No. 5.

66	32 36	H. G. Dickson	1905.	June 22, 1907..	J. P. Whitney <i>et al.</i> .....	Mineral claim.
67	26 43	" ..	1905..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
68	51 39	" ..	1905..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
69	50 10	" ..	1905..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
71	42 88	" ..	1907..	Oct. 21, 1907..	" ..	"
72	40 34	" ..	1907..	" 21, 1907..	" ..	"
73	48 17	" ..	1907..	" 21, 1907..	" ..	"
74	31 73	" ..	1907..	" 21, 1907..	" ..	"
75	42 35	" ..	1907..	" 21, 1907..	" ..	"
76	24 60	" ..	1907..	" 21, 1907..	" ..	"
77	25 46	" ..	1907..	" 21, 1907..	" ..	"
78	49 95	" ..	1907..	June 22, 1907..	Bryson N. White.....	"
79	40 08	" ..	1906..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
80	50 82	" ..	1906..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
81	17 82	" ..	1906..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
82	51 65	" ..	1906..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
83	51 65	" ..	1906..	" 22, 1907..	" ..	"
84	49 06	" ..	1906..	"	C. H. Johnston <i>et al.</i> .....	"
85	44 80	" ..	1907..	"	" ..	"
86	49 16	" ..	1907..	"	" ..	"
87	49 15	" ..	1907..	"	" ..	"

\* Not yet approved.

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## APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST of Lots in the Yukon Territory surveys of which have been received from  
April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.—*Concluded.*

Lot No.	Area in Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
88	51'02	"	1907	Jan. 23, 1908..	A. C. Robertson <i>et al.</i> . . . .	Mineral Claim.
89	51'62	"	1907	" 23, 1908..	" . . . . .	"
90	18'03	"	1907	" 23, 1908..	" . . . . .	"
91	45'72	"	1907	" 23, 1908..	" . . . . .	"
92	51'65	"	1907	" *	J. Williams & A. La Rose . . . .	"
93	51'65	"	1907	" *	" " . . . . .	"
94	51'65	"	1907	Jan. 23, 1908..	" " . . . . .	"
95	51'54	"	1907	" 23, 1908..	" " . . . . .	"
96	49'84	"	1907	" 23, 1908..	J. P. Whitney . . . . .	"
97	27'17	"	1907	Feb. 26, 1908..	W. S. Thomas . . . . .	"
98	122'42	"	1907	" *	J. Williams & A. La Rose . . . .	"
99	145'01	"	1907	" *	" " . . . . .	"
100	144'35	"	1907	" *	" " . . . . .	"
101	159'03	"	1907	" *	" " . . . . .	"
102	158'35	"	1907	" *	" " . . . . .	"
103	32'80	"	1907	Feb. 26, 1908..	W. S. Thomas . . . . .	"
104	24'63	"	1907	Jan. 23, 1908..	Clara L. Walters . . . . .	"
105	44'05	"	1907	" 22, 1908..	B. J. McGee . . . . .	"
106	46'62	"	1907	" 22, 1908..	W. J. Elmendorf . . . . .	"
107	11'78	"	1907	" 22, 1908..	" . . . . .	"
108	51'65	"	1907	" 23, 1908..	C. P. Seale . . . . .	"
109	28'55	"	1907	" 22, 1908..	Florence Young . . . . .	"
142	33'61	N. A. Burwash..	1908	" *	A. B. Palmer . . . . .	"

## GROUP No. 6.

23	51'65	H. G. Dickson..	1907	"	R. H. Chadwick . . . . .	Mineral claim.
80	36'55	"	1907	"	" . . . . .	"

## GROUP No. 10.

22	10'00	C. S. W. Barwell	1907	Sept. 13, 1907..	S. Rowlinson . . . . .	Surface.
23	160'00	"	1907	" 13, 1907..	C. E. Miller <i>et al.</i> . . . . .	"
24	160'00	"	1907	" 13, 1907..	" . . . . .	"
25	40'00	"	1907	" 13, 1907..	Geo. Delion . . . . .	"
26	120'00	"	1907	Oct. 11, 1907..	A. B. Palmer . . . . .	"

\* Not yet approved.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST of Miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

Year.	Surveyor.	Description of Survey.
1907 . . . . .	T. D. Green . . .	Base Line on Dago Gulch, a tributary of Hunker creek.
1907 . . . . .	H. G. Dickson . .	" Bu wash creek, a tributary of Kluane river.

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## APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

Letters of instruction to surveyors.. . . .	177
Progress sketches received and filed.. . . .	1,002
Declarations of settlers received and filed.. . . .	473
Plans received from surveyors.. . . .	334
Field books received from surveyors.. . . .	577
Timber reports received.. . . .	56
Preliminary township plans prepared.. . . .	369
Sketches made.. . . .	1,352
Maps made.. . . .	22
Tracings and miscellaneous plans made.. . . .	154
Plans of Yukon lots received.. . . .	76
Plans of miscellaneous Yukon surveys received.. . . .	9
Tracings of Yukon survey plans made.. . . .	87
Yukon lots reduced to 40 chains to 1 inch and plotted on group plans.. . . .	96
Yukon traverses reduced to 40 chains to 1 inch and plotted on group plans.. . . .	2
Returns of surveys examined—	
Township subdivision.. . . .	362
Township outline.. . . .	157
Road plans.. . . .	233
Railway plans.. . . .	112
Mineral claims.. . . .	32
Timber berths.. . . .	60
Correction and other miscellaneous surveys.. . . .	55
Township plans compiled.. . . .	604
Proofs of plans examined.. . . .	539
Township plans printed.. . . .	518
Townsites and settlements printed.. . . .	5
Descriptions written.. . . .	7
Pages of field notes copied.. . . .	244
Traverse reductions made.. . . .	28
Applications for various information dealt with.. . . .	1,860
Fyles received and returned.. . . .	1,980
Letters drafted.. . . .	4,993
Books received from record office and used in connection with office work.. . . .	4,870
Books returned to record office.. . . .	5,254
Plans other than township plans received from record office and used in connection with office work.. . . .	552
Plans returned to record office.. . . .	572
Volumes of plans received from record office and used in connection with office work.. . . .	78
Volumes of plans returned to record office.. . . .	74
Books sent to record office to be placed on record.. . . .	494
Plans other than township plans sent to record office to be placed on record.. . . .	476

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 5—*Continued.*

Sectional maps (3 miles to 1 inch)—	
Revised.. . . . .	73
Reprinted.. . . . .	28
New sheets compiled.. . . . .	6
New sheets printed.. . . . .	4
New drawings of old worn out sheets.. . . . .	2
New tracings of old worn out sheets.. . . . .	7
Sectional maps (6 miles to 1 inch)—	
Reprinted.. . . . .	24
New sheets printed.. . . . .	3
Proofs of sectional sheets examined.. . . . .	110

## APPENDIX No. 6.

LIST of new editions of sectional maps issued from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.  
Scale 3 miles to an inch.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
10	Port Moody .....	67	Maple Creek .....	215	Red Deer .....	269	Pr. Albert S.
11	Yale .....	68	Swift Current .....	216	Sullivan Lake .....	*313	Brulé.
15	Lethbridge .....	111	Kamloops .....	*263	Jasper .....	314	St. Ann.
16	Milk River .....	164	Morley .....	264	Brazeau .....	319	Pr. Albert N.
17	Cypress .....	165	Rosebud .....	265	Peace Hills .....	*320	Carrot River.
19	Willowbunch .....	168	The Elbow .....	266	Ribstone Creek .....	365	Victoria.
61	Lytton .....	171	Duck Mountain .....	267	Battleford .....	366	Saddle Lake.
66	Medicine Hat .....	172	Fairford .....	268	Carlton .....	*416	La Biche.

## SCALE 6 MILES TO AN INCH.

10	Port Moody .....	66	Medicine Hat .....	111	Kamloops .....	314	St. Ann.
11	Yale .....	67	Maple Creek .....	165	Rosebud .....	317	Fort Pitt.
15	Lethbridge .....	68	Swift Current .....	171	Duck Mountain .....	318	Shell River.
16	Milk River .....	69	Moosejaw .....	172	Fairford .....	319	Pr. Albert N.
17	Cypress .....	71	Brandon .....	*263	Jasper .....	*320	Carrot River.
19	Willowbunch .....	72	Portage La Prairie .....	268	Carlton .....	365	Victoria.
61	Lytton .....			269	Prince Albert S. ....		
				*313	Brulé .....		

\* First edition.



## APPENDIX No. 7

STATEMENT of work executed in the Survey Records Office from April 1, 1907.  
to March 31, 1908.

Files received and dealt with. . . . .	10,466
Letters drafted. . . . .	4,405
Plans, tracings, &c., copied or compiled. . . . .	369
Statutory declarations copied or mailed. . . . .	506
Plans sent to agents, registrars, &c. . . . .	28,545
Pages of field notes copied. . . . .	2,348
Prints of plans received and stored. . . . .	110,785
Original plans received and recorded. . . . .	1,068
Original field notes received and recorded. . . . .	433
Letters written to agents. . . . .	1,300
Registered parcels mailed. . . . .	1,741

*Work done for Topographical Surveys Branch.*

Books searched for. . . . .	5,018
Books sent. . . . .	5,396
Books returned. . . . .	6,250
Plans searched for. . . . .	2,223
Plans sent. . . . .	1,820
Plans returned. . . . .	532
Volumes searched for. . . . .	134
Volumes sent. . . . .	97
Volumes returned. . . . .	75

*Work done for Patents Branch.*

Plans searched for. . . . .	812
Plans sent. . . . .	668
Plans returned. . . . .	757
Field books searched for. . . . .	61
Field books sent. . . . .	57
Field books returned. . . . .	63

*Work done for other Branches.*

Plans searched for. . . . .	1,453
Plans sent. . . . .	1,427
Plans returned. . . . .	924
Field notes searched for. . . . .	266
Field notes sent. . . . .	240
Field notes returned. . . . .	244

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## APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Photographic Office from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

## FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

—	3½ x 3½	4 x 5	5 x 7	8 x 10	10 x 12	11 x 14	16 x 18	18 x 20	24 x 30	30 x 36	36 x 42	42 x 48	Total
Bromide prints. ....		133	435	38	27	758	38	82	36	34	18	8	1,667
Vandyke prints. ....				2	4	17	39	51	49	7	15	12	196
Silver prints. ....		583	2,673	2									3,258
Lantern trans- parencies. ....	86												86
Dry plate neg- atives. ....		234	732										966
Wet plate neg- atives. ....				89		91	703	185					1,068
Zinc transfers. ....						5		814					819
Total. ....	86	950	3,840	131	31	871	780	1,182	85	41	33	20	8,000

## FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

—	3½ x 3½	4 x 5	5 x 7	8 x 10	10 x 12	11 x 14	16 x 18	18 x 20	24 x 30	30 x 36	36 x 42	42 x 48	Total
Bromide prints. ....				4		33							37
Silver prints. ....		52											52
Total. ....		52		4		33							89

## APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Lithographic Office from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

Month.	MAPS.		TOWNSHIPS.		FORMS.	
	No. of Jobs.	No. of Copies.	No. of Jobs.	No. of Copies.	No. of Jobs.	No. of Copies.
1907.						
April.....	6	12,400	50	10,000	6	3,450
May.....	9	8,500	40	8,000	8	9,000
June.....	4	925	39	7,800	5	2,025
July.....	19	40,650	32	6,400	5	12,550
August.....	2	650	58	11,600	4	1,600
September.....	6	2,050	23	4,600	3	350
October.....			63	12,600	12	9,490
November.....	14	2,175	42	8,400	6	2,825
December.....	8	3,025	45	9,000	3	600
1908.						
January.....	10	7,550	50	10,000	10	3,525
February.....	10	3,000	53	10,600	14	6,750
March.....	1	350	78	15,600	12	6,890
Total.....	89	81,275	573	114,600	83	59,055

## Summary of work for the year.

	No. of Jobs.	No. of Copies.	No. of Impressions.	Cost.	Cost per map or form.
				8 cts.	8 cts.
Maps.....	89	81,275	185,035	2,363 63	26 55
Townships.....	573	114,600	250,820	4,361 57	7 60
Forms, &c.....	88	59,055	63,555	1,270 80	14 45
Total.....	750	254,930	499,410	7,996 00	

## APPENDIX No. 10.

Names and duties of employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.  
(Metcalfe street, corner of Slater street).

Denville, E., D.T.S., LL.D., Surveyor General.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Brady, M., secretary.

Hunter, R. H., accountant.

Wilkinson, Percy, assistant accountant.

Percival, Miss M. F., stenographer and typewriter.

Cullen, M. J., stenographer and typewriter.

Moran, J. F., stenographer and typewriter.

Lynch, F., stenographer and typewriter.

Williams, E. R., clerk.

Pegg, A., messenger.

Poquette, Albert, messenger.

## OFFICE OF CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

Symes, P. B., chief draughtsman.

Shanks, T., B.A.Sc., D.L.S., assistant to chief draughtsman.

*First Division—Instructions and General Information.*

Brown, T. E., B.A., in charge of division.

Weekes, M. B., B.A.Sc., D.L.S., O.L.S.

Umbach, J. E., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.

Barber, H. G., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.

Green, W. T., B.A., D.L.S.

Rice, F. W., Grad. School of Mining.

McRae, A. D., B.A., B.Sc.

Carroll, M. J., Grad. S.P.S.

Stewart, A. G., Grad. School of Mining.

Grant, A. W., B.A.

Belleau, J. A., D.L.S.

Dodge, G. B.

Sylvain, J.

Cram, A.

Rochon, E. C.

Burkholder, E. L.

McLaughlin, M. J.

Haudry, G. A.

Grey, G. A.

*Second Division—Examination of Surveyors' Returns.*

Nash, T. S., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S., in charge of division.

Henderson, F. D., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.

Burgess, E. L., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S., O.L.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Dennis, E. M., B.Sc.  
 Akins, J. R., B.Sc.  
 Cumming, A. L., B.Sc.  
 Elder, A. J., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.  
 Hill, S. N., Grad. S.P.S.  
 Elwell, W., Grad. S.P.S.  
 Maynard, F.H., Grad. R.M.C.  
 Day, H. S., B.Sc.  
 Sutherland, H. E., B.Sc.  
 Morrier, J. E., D.L.S.  
 Davies, T. A., D.L.S.  
 Kitto, F. H., D.L.S.  
 McClelland, W. D.  
 Roger, A.  
 Clunn, T. H. G.  
 Robertson, D. F.  
 Spreckley, R. O.  
 Goodday, Leonard  
 Williamson, F. H. H.  
 Webb, G. C.  
 Wilding, C. H.  
 Bray, R. P.  
 Harrison, E. W.  
 Ault, H. W.  
 Macdonald, J. A.

*Third Division—Drawing Plans for Printing.*

Engler, Carl, B.A., D.L.S., in charge of division.  
 May, J. E.  
 O'Connell, J. R.  
 Moule, W. J.  
 Villeneuve, E. J.  
 Helmer, J. D.  
 Archambault, E.  
 Tremblay, A.  
 Hutton, J. B.  
 Brown, A.  
 Binks, C. B.  
 Dawson, R. J.  
 Holbrook, C. H.  
 Watters, James.

*Fourth Division—British Columbia Surveys.*

Rowan-Legg, E. L., in charge of division.  
 Carson, P. A., B.A., D.L.S.  
 MacIlquham, W. L., B.Sc.  
 Gillmore, E. T. B., Grad. R.M.C.  
 Lawe, H., D.L.S.  
 Morley, R. W.  
 Weld, W. E.  
 Wilson, E. D.

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*Fifth Division—Imperial building, Queen street—Mapping.*

Smith, Jacob, in charge of division.

Bégin, P. A.

Lepage, J. B.

Blanchet, A. E.

Davies, T. E. S.

Taggart, C. H.

Perrin, V.

Gcnest, P. F. X.

Bergin, W.

Davy, Eugene.

## OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER.

(Woods building, Slater street.)

White, J., geographer.

Baine, H. E.

Chalifour, J. E.

Dumouchel, G. E.

Taché, H.

Darrach, M.

Wilson, H. W.

Akerlindh, A.

Anderson, W.

Blatchley, H. M.

Bennie, J.

Wood, C. G.

Craig, R. W.

Chandler, S.

Groulx, A.

Gagnon, A. S.

Inkster, F. B.

Blue, W.

Beveridge, James.

MacElligot, J. P.

Martin, Miss M. Perley.

Pigeon, Jules.

Waine, Mrs. D. E.

Merrifield, J. R.

## SURVEY RECORDS OFFICE.

(Canadian building, Slater street.)

Steers, C. J., clerk in charge.

Currie, P. W., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S., assistant clerk in charge.

Surtees, W. S., draughtsman.

Sowter, T. W. E., draughtsman.

Smith, F. W., draughtsman.

Routh, C. F., draughtsman.

Ashton, A. W., draughtsman.

Lecourt, Eugène, draughtsman.

Moore, R. T., draughtsman.

Lambart, O. H., draughtsman and typewriter.

Belleau, Eugène, draughtsman.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Yeilding, Miss A., typewriter.  
Mudie, J. M., draughtsman.  
Gillis, W. C., draughtsman.  
Landry, Narcisse, messenger.

## LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(Metcalf street, corner of Slater street.)

Moody, A., foreman.  
Thicke, C., engraver and lithographer.  
Thicke, H., power press printer.  
Bergin, J., power press printer.  
Deslauriers, J. H., transferrer.  
Boyle, S., stone polisher.  
Gagnon, J., press feeder.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(Woods Building, Slater street.)

Topley, H. N., photographer in charge.  
Carruthers, H. K., photo-lithographer and photo-engraver.  
Woodruff, J., photographer.  
Whitcomb, H. E., photographer.  
Morgan, W. E., photographer.  
Kilmartin, A., photographer.  
Devlin, A., photographer.  
Ouimet, Geo., photographer.

## GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

(Woods building, Slater street.)

Whitcher, A. H., D.L.S., secretary.

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## APPENDIX No. 11.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Austin, G. F. ....	Dewdney, Alta. ....	April 14, 1872	
Aylen, J. ....	Aylmer, Que. ....	May, 29, 1885	
Aylsworth, C. F. ....	Madoc, Ont. ....	" 17, 1886	
Baker, J. C. ....	Vermilion, Alta. ....	" 18, 1906	
Barwell, C. S. W. ....	Dawson, Yukon Territory ....	Aug. 21, 1894	
Bayne, G. A. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	April 14, 1872	
Beatty, D. ....	Parry Sound, Ont. ....	" 14, 1872	
Beatty, W. ....	Delta, Ont. ....	" 14, 1872	
Belanger, P. R. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	May 17, 1880	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Belleau, J. A. ....	" .....	" 15, 1883	Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Bigger, C. A. ....	" .....	Mar. 30, 1882	Astronomer, Dept. of Interior.
Bolton, L. ....	Listowell, Ont. ....	April 14, 1872	
Bowwell, E. J. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Feb. 18, 1903	
Bourgault, A. ....	St. Jean Port Joli, Que. ....	Mar. 29, 1883	
Bourgenault, C. E. ....	" .....	Feb. 21, 1888	
Bourget, C. A. ....	Levis, Que. ....	May 14, 1884	
Bowman, H. J. ....	Berlin, Ont. ....	Feb. 16, 1888	
Brahazon, A. J. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	May 12, 1882	
Brady, J. ....	Golden, B.C. ....	April 14, 1872	
Bray, S. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Nov. 14, 1883	Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Bray, E. ....	Oakville, Ont. ....	April 14, 1872	
Bray, L. T. ....	Amherstburg, Ont. ....	Feb. 18, 1903	
Bridgland, M. P. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Mar. 10, 1905	Topog. Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Brownlee, J. H. ....	Victoria, B. C. ....	Apr. 15, 1887	
Burke, W. ....	Minnedosa, Manitoba. ....	" 14, 1872	
Burnet, H. ....	Victoria, B. C. ....	June 22, 1885	
Burwash, N. A. ....	Whitehorse, Yukon Territory ....	Mar. 6, 1907	
Burwell, H. M. ....	Vancouver, B. C. ....	Feb. 17, 1887	
Carbert, J. A. ....	Medicine Hat, Alta. ....	May 12, 1880	
Carpenter, H. S. ....	Regina, Sask. ....	Feb. 20, 1901	Dept. of Public Works for Saskatchewan.
Carroll, C. ....	Prince Albert, Sask. ....	April 14, 1872	
Carson, P. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Feb. 22, 1906	Topog. Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Cautley, R. H. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	May 1, 1905	
Cautley, R. W. ....	" .....	Sept. 2, 1896	
Cavana, A. G. ....	Orillia, Ont. ....	Nov. 16, 1876	
Charlesworth, L. C. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Feb. 27, 1903	Dept. of Public Works, Alberta.
Chilver, C. A. ....	Walkerville, Ont. ....	" 22, 1907	
Christie, W. ....	Chesley, Ont. ....	Mar. 22, 1906	
Coates, P. C. ....	Golden, B. C. ....	Apr. 19, 1907	
Cleveland, E. A. ....	Vancouver, B. C. ....	June 27, 1899	
Côté, J. A. ....	Quebec, Que. ....	May 14, 1884	
Côté, J. L. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Mar. 21, 1890	
Cotton, A. F. ....	New Westminster, B. C. ....	May 11, 1880	
Craig, J. D. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Feb. 24, 1902	Boundary Surveys, Dept of Int.
Cummings, J. G. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	" 17, 1904	
Dalton, J. J. ....	Weston, Ont. ....	April 17, 1879	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Davies, T. A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Feb. 22, 1906	
Deans, W. J. ....	Brandon, Man. ....	May 13, 1886	
Dennis, J. S. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Nov. 19, 1877	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Inspector of Irrigation and British Columbia Land Commissioner, C.P.R.



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## APPENDIX No. 11.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Denny, H. C. ....	"	April 1, 1882	
Dickson, H. G. ....	Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.	May 19, 1889	
Dickson, J. ....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
Dobie, J. S. ....	Regina, Sask.	Mar. 22, 1906	Dept. of Public Works for Saskatchewan.
Doupe, J. ....	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, 1872	
Doupe, J. L. ....	"	Oct. 6, 1888	Asst. Land Commissioner, C. P.R.
Drewry, W. S. ....	New Denver, B.C.	Nov. 14, 1883	
Driscoll, A. ....	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 23, 1887	
Drummond, T. ....	Montreal, Que.	June 24, 1878	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Ducker, W. A. ....	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 30, 1883	Swamp Land Commissioner.
Dumais, P. T. C. ....	Hull, Que.	" 29, 1882	
Edwards, Geo. ....	Ponoka, Alta.	April 14, 1872	
Ellacott, C. H. ....	Regina, Sask.	Feb. 22, 1899	
Empey, J. M. ....	Calgary, Alta.	" 23, 1905	
Fairchild, C. C. ....	Brantford, Ont.	" 20, 1901	
Farncomb, A. E. ....	Red Deer, Alta.	Mar. 12, 1902	
Fawcett, T. ....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Nov. 18, 1876	
Fawcett, A. ....	Gravenhurst, Ont.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Fontaine, L. E. ....	Levis, Que.	Aug. 13, 1892	
Foster, F. L. ....	Toronto, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
Francis, J. ....	Poplar Point, Man.	June 17, 1875	
Garden, J. F. ....	Vancouver, B. C.	May 13, 1880	
Garden, G. H. ....	Lethbridge, Alta.	April 14, 1872	
Garden, C. ....	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14, 1872	
Garner, A. C. ....	South Qu'Appelle, Sask.	May 27, 1907	
Gauvreau, L. P. ....	Riviere du Loup, Que.	April 14, 1872	
Gibbon, J. ....	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Feb. 12, 1891	
Gordon, M. L. ....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 18, 1907	
Gordon, R. J. ....	Stirling, Alta.	Mar. 12, 1902	
Gore, T. S. ....	Victoria, B. C.	April 19, 1879	
Green, T. D. ....	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	May 19, 1884	
Green, W. T. ....	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 22, 1907	
Grover, G. A. ....	Norwood, Ont.	Feb. 18, 1904	
Harris, J. W. ....	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, 1872	City Surveyor, Winnipeg.
Harvey, C. ....	Indian Head, Sask.	Feb. 17, 1904	
Hawkins, A. H. ....	Listowel, Ont.	Mar. 6, 1906	
Heathcott, R. V. ....	Edmonton, Alta.	May 13, 1907	
Henderson, W. ....	Chilliwack, B.C.	Nov. 17, 1883	
Holcroft, H. S. ....	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 18, 1903	
Hopkins, M. W. ....	Edmonton, Alta.	" 20, 1901	
Hubbell, E. W. ....	Ottawa, Ont.	May 19, 1884	Topographical Surveys Branch Dept. of Interior, President of D.L.S. Association.
Irwin, J. M. ....	Kenora, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
James, S. ....	Toronto, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
Jephson, R. J. ....	Winnipeg, Man.	May 12, 1880	
Johnson, A. W. ....	Kamloops, B.C.	Mar. 12, 1902	
King, W. F. ....	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 21, 1879	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Chief Astronomer, Dept. of Interior.
Kimpe, M. ....	Edmonton, Alta.	May 13, 1907	
Kirk, J. A. ....	Revelstoke, B.C.	May 11, 1880	
Klotz, O. J. ....	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 19, 1877	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Astronomer, Dept. of the Interior.
Knight, R. H. ....	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 18, 1904	
Latimer, F. H. ....	Detroit, Mich.	" 13, 1885	
Laurie, R. C. ....	Battleford, Sask.	April 27, 1883	
Lawe, H. ....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 14, 1872	
Lemoine, C. E. ....	Quebec, Que.	Mar. 31, 1882	
Lendrum, R. W. ....	Strathcona, Alta.	May 15, 1880	

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## APPENDIX No. 11.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Lonergan, G. J.	Buckingham, Que.	Feb. 28, 1901	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Lumsden, H. D.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 14, 1872	Chief Engineer Trans. Ry.
MacPherson, C. W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	Mar. 7, 1900	Director of Surveys, Y.T.
Magrath, C. A.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Nov. 16, 1881	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Land Commissioner, Alberta Railway and Coal Co.
Malcolm, L.	Blenheim, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
Meadows, W. W.	Maple Creek, Sask.	Feb. 23, 1905	District Surveyor and Town Engineer.
Miles, C. F.	Toronto, Ont.	April 14, 1872	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Moberly, H. K.	Inuitsail, Alta.	Feb. 27, 1903	
Molloy, J.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, 1872	
Montgomery, R. H.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Feb. 23, 1905	
Moore, H. H.	Calgary, Alta.	Feb. 17, 1904	
McArthur, J. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 17, 1879	
McColl, G. B.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 20, 1907	
McFadden, M.	Neepawa, Man.	Feb. 14, 1872	
McFarlane, W. G.	Toronto, Ont.	May 19, 1905	
McFee, A.	Innisfail, Alta.	Feb. 19, 1879	
McGrandle, H.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	May 30, 1883	
McKenna, J. J.	Dublin, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
McKenzie, J.	New Westminster, B.C.	Nov. 18, 1888	Dominion Lands Agent, New Westminster.
McLean, J. K.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 1, 1882	Dept. of Indian Affairs.
MacLennan, A. L.	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 23, 1905	
McMillan, G.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 22, 1906	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
McPherson, A. J.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	" 21, 1901	
McPhillips, G.	Windsor, Ont.	June 17, 1875	
McVittie, A. W.	Blairmore, Alta.	Mar. 30, 1882	
Nash, T. S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 18, 1904	Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior, secretary-treasurer of the D.L.S. Assn.
Ogilvie, W.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 14, 1872	
O'Hara, W. F.	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Ord, L. R.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 1, 1882	
Parsons, J. L. R.	Regina, Sask.	Feb. 23, 1905	
Patrick, A. P.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 19, 1877	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Pearce, W.	Calgary, Alta.	May 10, 1880	
Phillips, E. H.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Feb. 24, 1902	Dept. of Public Works for Saskatchewan.
Ponton, A. W.	Macleod, Alta.	May 18, 1881	
Proudford, H. B.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Mar. 28, 1882	
Rainboth, E. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 19, 1881	
Rainboth, G. C.	Aylmer, Que.	April 14, 1872	Boundary Surveys, Dept. Interior.
Reid, J. L.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 14, 1872	Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Reilly, W. R.	Regina, Sask.	Nov. 17, 1881	
Richard, J. F.	Ste Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	May 13, 1882	
Rinfret, E.	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 20, 1900	
Ritchie, J. F.	Nelson, B.C.	Jan. 7, 1889	
Robertson, H. H.	Montmagny, Que.	April 14, 1872	
Roberts, S. A.	Victoria, B.C.	May 16, 1885	
Roberts, V. M.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	" 17, 1886	
Robinson, F. J.	Regina, Sask.	Feb. 22, 1906	Dept. of Public Works for Saskatchewan.
Rombough, M. B.	Morden, Man.	April 14, 1872	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## APPENDIX No. 11.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Rorke, L. V. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Aug. 13, 1891	
Ross, G. ....	Welland, Ont. ....	Nov. 21, 1882	
Ross, J. E. ....	Kamloops, B.C. ....	Feb. 12, 1901	
Roy, G. P. ....	Quebec, Que. ....	Nov. 17, 1881	
Saint Cyr, J. B. ....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que. ....	Feb. 17, 1887	
Saint Cyr, A. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	" 17, 1887	
Saunders, B. J. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Nov. 16, 1884	
Seager, E. ....	Kenora, Ont. ....	April 14, 1872	
Selby, H. W. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Nov. 15, 1882	
Seymour, H. L. ....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Feb. 22, 1906	
Sewell, H. de Q. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	May 16, 1885	
Shaw, C. A. E. ....	Victoria, B.C. ....	" 10, 1880	
Shepley, J. D. ....	Leamington, Ont. ....	Mar. 12, 1906	
Smith, C. C. ....	Brampton, Ont. ....	Feb. 22, 1906	
Speight, Thos. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Nov. 16, 1882	
Stacey, A. G. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Feb. 22, 1906	
Starkey, S. M. ....	Starkey's P.O., N.S. ....	April 14, 1872	
Stewart, G. A. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	" 14, 1872	
Stewart, L. B. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Nov. 22, 1882	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Professor of Surveying, School of Practical Science.
Stewart, E. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	April 14, 1872	
Stewart, W. M. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	June 26, 1907	
Talbot, A. C. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	May 13, 1880	
Taylor, A. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	June 9, 1904	
Teasdale, C. M. ....	Concord, Ont. ....	Mar. 9, 1906	
Thompson, W. T. ....	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. ....	Nov. 19, 1877	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Tracy, T. H. ....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	April 14, 1872	
Tremblay, A. J. ....	Les Eboulements, Que. ....	Feb. 18, 1890	City Engineer, Vancouver.
Towle, C. E. ....	Magog, Que. ....	April 14, 1872	
Turnbull, T. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Mar. 29, 1882	
Tyrrell, J. W. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Feb. 16, 1887	
Vaughan, J. W. ....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	June 11, 1878	
Vicars, J. ....	Kamloops, B.C. ....	May 17, 1886	
Waddell, W. H. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Mar. 25, 1907	
Waldron, J. ....	Moosejaw, Sask. ....	April 2, 1907	
Walker, E. W. ....	Regina, Sask. ....	Mar. 27, 1907	Dept. of Public Works for Saskatchewan.
Wallace, J. N. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Feb. 20, 1900	
Warren, J. ....	Walkerton, Ont. ....	April 14, 1872	
Watt, G. H. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Feb. 24, 1902	
Weekes, A. S. ....	Clinton, Ont. ....	" 11, 1892	
Weekes, M. B. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	" 18, 1903	
Wheeler, A. O. ....	Calgary, Alta. ....	Nov. 21, 1882	Topographer of the Department of the Interior.
White-Fraser, G. W. R. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	Feb. 21, 1888	
Wiggins, T. H. ....	Regina, Sask. ....	" 18, 1886	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Wilks, F. W. ....	Norwood, Ont. ....	May 18, 1881	
Wilkinson, W. D. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Feb. 22, 1893	
Woods, J. E. ....	Frank, Alta. ....	Nov. 14, 1885	
Young, W. B. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Mar. 25, 1905	
Young, W. H. ....	Lethbridge, Alta. ....	May 16, 1907	

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## APPENDIX No. 12.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

## EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL—FULL PRELIMINARY.

## XXXI.

*February 11 to 14, 1908.*

## PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Write out correctly the following:

The propetty witch sault posesses of preszerving annimle substaineses from pewtrifacshun is reezolved by Liebig into too more jenniferel lause, the strong atracshun of sault for watter, and the nessessity of the presents of watter as a condishon of pewtrefashun. The intermeadiet fennomennon witch is interpolated between the remoot caws and the efekt can hear be not nearly infered but sean; for it is a fammilyer fakt that flesh uppon witch sault has bin throne is speadely fownd swiming in bryne.

Wun has, two a sertin exstent, a powwer to awlter his karaktar. Its being in the ultimmet ressort, fourmd for him, is not inkoncistent with its beeing, in part, fourmd by him as wun of the intermeadget ajence. His karektar is fourmd buy his serkumstanses (inklewding amung theas his partikuller orgenisashun), but his owen desyer to mold it in a partikkeller weigh, is one of thows sercumstanzes, and buy no menes the leest inflewenshel. We kannut, indede dirrektlie wil to bee diferant from wot wee arr. But neether did thows hoo arr supowd to have fourmd ower karaktres, dyrrektlie wil that we shoold bee wot wee arr. There wil hadd no dyrekt powwer exept owar there owen axions. They maid us wot they did maike us, buy nott the end, butt the rekwisit menes; and we, wen ower habbits are not two invetteret, can, by simmillarly wiling the rekwisit menes, maike owersefselfs diferant. If they cood plaice us under the inflewents of sertin serkumstanzes, we, in lyke manor, can plaice owersefselfs under the inflewents of other serkumstanzes. Wee arr exaktlie as kaipabel of maiking ower owen karrakter, *if we wil*, as othars arr of maiking it four uss.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

Marks.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Find the H.C.F. of 126025 and 40115; and of 12321 and 54345. 12
2. Find the Least Common Multiple of 50, 338, 675, 702 and 975. 12
3. How long would a column of men, extending 3420 feet in length, take to march through a street a mile long at the rate of 58 paces a minute, each pace being 30 inches? 12
4. Find the square root of 3 to seven places of decimals; and the cube root of 27054.036008. 16
5. If  $\log \sin a = 9.2873193$   
 $\log \tan b = 1.7854321$   
 $\log \cos c = 8.9583428$   
 Find  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  and the angle whose tangent is  $\tan b \cos c$ .  
 If, further,  $\log \tan d = 1.7854321$ , find  $b + d$ . 16
6. Find from the Tables,  
 $\log 23.487$ ,  
 $\log .023487$ ,  
 $\log \sec 97^\circ 23' 54''$   
 $\log \sin 118^\circ 23' 37''.3$  16
7. Find by logarithms the value of  
 $(93.285)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (0.85)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (.0035)^{\frac{1}{4}} \div (107.34)^{\frac{3}{5}}$  16

ALGEBRA.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

1. Reduce to its lowest terms  

$$\frac{2a^4 + 3a^2x - 9a^2x^2}{6a^4x - 17a^2x^2 + 14a^2x^3 - 3ax^4}$$
 12
2. Find the least common multiple of  
 $6(a^2 - b^2)$ ,  $(a - b)^3$ ,  $9(a^4 - b^4)$ ,  $(a - b)^2$  and  $12(a^2 - b^2)^3$ . 13
3. Simplify :  

$$\left\{ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{x + y}{x - y} - \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\}$$
 15
4. A party were to divide their expenses equally. Had there been three persons more and each paid 5 cents more, the bill would have been \$3.75 more; but if there had been 10 persons less, and each had paid 7 cents less, it would have been \$9.56 less. How many persons were there and how much did each pay ? 15

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Marks.

5. Solve the simultaneous equations :

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= a + b + c \\ bx + cy + az &= cx + ay + bz \\ &= ab + bc + ca \end{aligned} \quad 15$$

6. Solve the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \left( x^{\frac{1}{n}} + x^{-\frac{1}{n}} \right) &= 5 \\ (x^2 + a)(x + b) &= ab \end{aligned} \quad 15$$

7. Divide 40 into two such parts that the sum of their squares shall be 818. 15

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

## FIRST PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

1. What is the difference between an axiom and a postulate? What is meant by 'reductio ad absurdum'? 12
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles included by the equal sides equal, the triangles are equal in all respects. 12
3. In what cases does equality of three of the six parts (three sides, three angles) each to each in two triangles, involve equality of the triangles? 12
4. All the exterior angles of any rectilinear figure, made by producing the sides successively in the same direction, are together equal to four right angles? 12
5. The sum of the angles of a square is equal to four right angles. Is the converse true? If not, why not? 13
6. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced, and the square on the part of it produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected, and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced. 13
7. What algebraic proposition corresponds to the proposition in Question 6? State the geometric proposition corresponding to the algebraic one:  
 $(a + b)(a - b) + b^2 = a^2.$  13
8. Wherein is a geometrical proof of the properties of squares or rectangles with relation to their areas, more complete than an algebraic one? 13

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

## SECOND PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 9. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.   | 12 |
| 10. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.  | 12 |
| 11. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.  | 12 |
| 12. From a given circle cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.  | 12 |
| 13. To describe a circle about a given triangle.  | 13 |
| 14. What is meant by incommensurable magnitudes? Give a geometrical instance of incommensurability.   | 13 |
| 15. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which cuts the opposite side, the segments into which this side is divided are in the same ratio as the other sides of the triangle; and conversely. | 13 |
| 16. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences have the same ratio which the arcs on which they stand have to one another; so also have the sectors.                                      | 13 |

## PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Deduce the expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides.  | 16 |
| 2. Prove that<br>$\sin (A+B) \sin (A-B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B,$<br>and that<br>$\cos (A+B) \cos (A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B.$ | 16 |
| 3. Given<br>$a = 35.3, b = 54.7, A = 33^\circ 25'$<br>solve the triangle.   | 17 |
| 4. Given<br>$b = 17.34, c = 29.85, A = 125^\circ 43',$<br>find $a$ . (Do not solve by natural trigonometric functions.)       | 17 |
| 5. Given<br>$A = 25^\circ 33', B = 117^\circ 08'; a = 125.33,$<br>find $c$ .  | 17 |
| 6. Given<br>$a = 23.5, b = 37.7, c = 31.2,$<br>find the angles.   | 17 |

## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. State Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles.<br>Deduce similar rules for the solution of triangles in which one side is a quadrant. | 20 |
| 2. Given $c = 145^\circ$ , $a = 25^\circ$ , $C = 90^\circ$ ; solve the triangle.   | 20 |
| 3. Given $b = 123^\circ 15'$ , $c = 135^\circ 10'$ , $A = 15^\circ 27'$ ; find $a$ .   | 20 |
| 4. Given $B = 140^\circ 10'$ , $C = 55^\circ 42'$ , $a = 63^\circ 26'$ ; find $A$ .  | 20 |
| 5. Given $A = 125^\circ$ , $B = 135^\circ$ , $C = 85^\circ$ ; find $a$ .   | 20 |

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

## MENSURATION.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. The sides of a triangular field are 3.54, 12.62 and 11.38 chains. Find the area in acres.  | 14 |
| 2. The perimeter of a field which has the form of a triangle similar to that in question 1 is 41.31 chains. What is its area?   | 14 |
| 3. What fraction of the earth's surface lies between latitudes $50^\circ$ and $60^\circ$ , and between longitudes $90^\circ$ and $120^\circ$ ?  | 14 |
| 4. On a certain map it is found that an area of 16,000 acres is represented by an area of 6.25 square inches. Determine the scale of the map in miles to the inch.  | 14 |
| 5. A right circular cylinder and a right circular cone stand on equal bases and are of the same altitude, the altitude being equal to the length of a diameter of either base. Find the ratio ( $a$ ) of the curved surfaces; ( $b$ ) of the whole surfaces of the cone and cylinder. | 15 |
| 6. A cylindric tube 8 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter is closed at each end by a hemisphere. Find the area of the whole external surface.   | 15 |
| 7. The area of a field determined by chain measurement is afterwards found to be greater than it should be by one-fortieth part. What was the true length of the chain with which the first measurement was made?   | 14 |

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL—LIMITED PRELIMINARY.

## XIX.

February 11, 1908.

FIRST PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Penmanship and Orthography. (Same as in the Full Preliminary Examination.) | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Ex-</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div>50</div> <div>200</div> </div> </div> |
|   |  |



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

	Marks
2. Given $\log 1.944 = 0.28869627$ and $\log 1.728 = 0.23754373$ find the logarithms of 45 and 75.	50
3. Two travellers <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> set out at the same time from two places, <i>P</i> and <i>Q</i> , and travel so as to meet. When they meet it is found that <i>A</i> has travelled 30 miles more than <i>B</i> , and that it will take <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> 4 days and 9 days respectively to complete their journeys. Find the distance between <i>P</i> and <i>Q</i> .	50
4. Find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{a+bx} + \sqrt{a-bx}}{\sqrt{a+bx} - \sqrt{a-bx}}$ when $x = \frac{2ac}{b(1+c^2)}$	50
5. If a quadrilateral figure is bisected by one diagonal, the second diagonal is bisected by the first.	50
6. From the formula $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ , and the analogous formulae for the squares on the other sides, prove that $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$	50
7. Prove that $(\cos A + \cos B)^2 + (\sin A + \sin B)^2 = 4 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} (A - B).$	50
8. Similar triangles are to one another as the squares on their homologous sides.	50

SECOND PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks
9. Two chimneys are of equal height. A person standing between them in the straight line joining their bases observes the elevation of the nearer one to him to be $60^\circ$ . After walking 80 feet in a direction at right angles to the straight line joining their bases, he observes the elevations of the two to be $45^\circ$ and $30^\circ$ . Find their height, and the distance between them.	50
10. If the surface areas of a sphere, a cube and a regular tetrahedron are equal to one another, find the ratios of the diameter of the sphere, to the side of the cube and the edge of the tetrahedron.	50
11. Prove that the straight line bisecting an angle of a triangle, either internally or externally, divides the opposite side into parts which are in the same ratio as the other sides of the triangle.	50
12. Apply the preceding proposition to find the locus of a point whose distances from two given points are in a given ratio.	50
13. Given $b = 99^\circ 41'$ ; $c = 100^\circ 50'$ ; $A = 65^\circ 33'$ , find $a$ . (Do not use natural trigonometric functions.)	50
14. Given $c = 75^\circ 31'$ ; $a = 90^\circ$ ; $B = 30^\circ 53'$ , find the other parts.	50
15. Find the value of $\left(\frac{23}{31}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \left(\frac{13}{17}\right)^{-\frac{4}{5}} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} - \left(\frac{28}{39}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	50

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## FINAL EXAMINATION FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR.

## XXXIX.

(February 11 to 18, 1908.)

## PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

The same paper is used as in the full preliminary examination.

Marks.

{	50
	200

## ALGEBRA.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

1. Find the G. C. M. of  $2x^5 - 11x^2 - 9$  and  $4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81$ ;  
and the L. C. M. of  $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$ ,  $x^3 - 9x^2 + 26x - 24$ ,  
and  $x^3 - 8x^2 + 19x - 12$ .

10

2. Simplify  $\frac{m^2 + n^2}{n} - m$   
 $\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m} \left( \frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^3 + m^2} \right)$ ;

and  $\frac{a}{b + \frac{c}{d + \frac{e}{f}}}$ .

10

3. Solve  $\left( \frac{x-a}{x+b} \right)^3 = \frac{x-2a-b}{x+a+2b}$ ;

and  $4.8x - \frac{.72x - .05}{.5} = 1.6x + 8.9$

10

4. Two persons, *A* and *B*, could finish a work in *m* days; they worked together *n* days when *A* was called off and *B* finished it in *p* days. In what time could each do it?

10

5. Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$x + y + z = a + b + c,$$

$$bx + cy + az = cx + ay + bz = ab + bc + ca.$$

10

6. Show that the G. C. M. of two quantities is the G. C. M. of their common measures.

10

7. Solve  $x^{-1} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 6$ ,

and  $x + \sqrt{5x + 10} = 8$ .

10

8. Find that number whose square added to its cube is nine times the next highest number.

10

9. What are eggs a dozen when two more in 24 cents worth lowers the price two cents per dozen?

10

10. Divide a given line into two parts such that twice the square on one part may be equal to the rectangle contained by the whole line and the other part.

10

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
1. Describe a circle about a given triangle.	18
2. Prove that the perimeter of a triangle is less than the perimeter of any triangle which is drawn completely surrounding it.	18
3. Construct a rectangle equal to the sum of two given triangles.	19
4. In a triangle, $BAC$ is the greatest angle. Prove that if a point $D$ be taken in $AB$ and a point $E$ in $AC$ , $DE$ is less than $BC$ .	19
5. Construct geometrically $a(a-x) = x^2$ where $a$ represents the length of a line.	19
6. If two chords of a circle when produced intersect at a point without the circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one chord is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other chord.	19
7. If one pair of opposite sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle intersect at a fixed point, the other pair of opposite sides intersect on a fixed straight line.	19
8. If an angle of a triangle be bisected internally or externally by a straight line which cuts the opposite side, or that side produced, the ratio of the segments of that side is equal to the ratio of the other sides of the triangle.	19

## SOLID GEOMETRY.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

	Marks.
1. Name the regular solids and give for each the number of faces, corners and edges.	8
2. The sum of any two plane angles of a trihedral angle is greater than the third angle.	8
3. If two intersecting planes be at right angles to the same plane, their common section is at right angles to it.	8
4. Polygons formed by cutting the faces of a polyhedral angle by parallel planes are similar to one another.	8
5. If the edge of a tetrahedron is 10 inches, what is the radius in inches of the sphere of equal volume?	11
6. If the edge of a tetrahedron is 10 inches, what is the radius in inches of a sphere of equal surface?	11
7. If the annual rainfall in the Khasi Hills is 610 inches, what is the weight of water yearly received by an acre, a cubic foot of water weighing 62.5 lbs.?	10
8. A cylinder 10 inches in diameter and 20 inches high is half full of water; into it is placed vertically a wooden cone, base 8 inches in diameter, height 10 inches, specific gravity of the wood .5; how high will the water rise in the cylinder?	11

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## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Prove $\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c}$  | 13 |
| 2. Deduce $\tan \frac{1}{2} (A + B) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} (a - b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2} (a + b)} \cot \frac{1}{2} C$ .                             | 14 |
| 3. Deduce $\tan \frac{1}{2} a = \sqrt{-\frac{\cos S \cos (S - A)}{\cos (S - B) \cos (S - C)}}$  | 14 |
| 4. Prove Napier's rules.  | 14 |
| 5. Given $a = 68^\circ 20'$ , $b = 52^\circ 18'$ ; $C = 117^\circ 12'$ , find $c$ .   | 14 |
| 6. The sides of a triangle are $105^\circ$ , $90^\circ$ and $75^\circ$ respectively, find the sines of all the angles.                            | 14 |
| 7. Given $B = 70^\circ$ , $C = 100^\circ$ , $a = 40^\circ$ , find $A$ .   | 14 |
| 8. Given $a = 32^\circ 12'$ , $b = 30^\circ 15'$ , $c = 28^\circ 18'$ , find $C$ .  | 14 |
| 9. Taking the radius of the earth as 4,000 miles, what is the approximate area of the triangle in square miles, whose spherical excess is $1''$ ? | 14 |

## MEASUREMENT OF AREAS AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND.

## FIRST PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. In a triangular field, $AB = 10$ ch., $BC = 14$ ch., $CA = 12$ ch.; through the point within the field distant 8 chs. from $A$ , and 6 chs. from $B$ , a line is drawn bisecting the field; find the length of the dividing line.  | 17 |
| 2. Divide a quadrilateral in a given ratio by a straight line starting from a given point in one of the sides.  | 17 |
| 3. If the diameter of the sun is 800,000 miles, that of the earth 8,000, and their distance apart 92,000,000 miles, what is the limiting value in latitude of the circle of illumination at the time of the equinoxes, and what proportion of the earth's surface is directly illuminated, neglecting refraction.   | 17 |
| 4. Through the northerly part of Sec. 3, Tp. 33, R. 5, W. of 3rd M., runs a railway, width of right-of-way 100 ft.; the centre line crosses the western boundary of the section 10:20 ch. from the N.W. corner, and continues on a course N. $60^\circ$ E. The part of the section lying south of the railway is to be divided into equal parts by a straight line running from the quarter section post on the southern boundary. What is the azimuth and length of the dividing line? | 17 |
| 5. A kite-shaped race track is 50 ft. wide. The centre-line, half a mile long, is composed of two tangents, including an angle of $60^\circ$ , and a circular arc connecting them. What is the length of the tangents, and what is the area of the track?   | 16 |
| 6. What is the ratio of the perimeters enclosing an area of $n$ acres, by a circle, equilateral triangle, square, pentagon, hexagon and octagon?  | 16 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND.

SECOND PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

7. The following are the notes of a survey:

1. S.  $69^{\circ} 15'$  E. 7.06 chains.
2. N.  $37^{\circ} 15'$  E. 5.93 "
3. N.  $39^{\circ} 30'$  W. 6.00 "
4. S.  $57^{\circ} 45'$  W. 4.65 "
5. S.  $30^{\circ} 00'$  W. 4.98 "

Find the area by the method of Latitudes and Departures, first  
'balancing' the survey.

40

8. Express the conditions necessary for a closed survey by two equations.

(a) From these show what missing data in a survey can be supplied.

(b) Show when ambiguity may arise, and how the supplying of missing  
data affects balancing the survey.

20

9. Explain by diagram fully the rule: 'Twice the area of the figure is equal  
to the algebraic sum of the products of the double meridian distances  
of the several courses into the corresponding latitudes.'

20

10. What is the method of balancing a survey:

(a) On the assumption that the error of closure is as much due to  
erroneous bearings as to erroneous chaining?

(b) On the assumption of erroneous chaining alone?

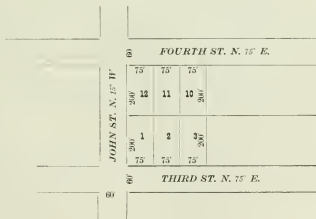
What is the true area of the above field if the chain was one link too  
short?

20

DESCRIPTIONS.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.



The above is part of the registered plan of the town of Holly in the County  
of Tweed and Province of Alberta. A sells to B a part of lot No. 1,  
and adjoining John and Third streets. The part sold is to have a front-  
age of forty feet on Third street to extend to the rear of the lot and  
the dividing line to be parallel to John street. Make a description  
for a deed.

25

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Marks.

2. Using the plan of question 1. Supposing *A* to own lots Nos. 1 and 2, he sells lot No. 2 to *B*, and gives the right of ingress and egress to *B* by a lane, 16 feet wide, running along the whole of the rear limit of lot No. 1. Make the necessary description for the conveyance. 25
3. Moose Creek flows across the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. 12, T. 13, R. 15 W. in an easterly direction. *B* desires to buy the northerly part of the quarter section lying north of the creek, together with the creek. From measurement the southerly bank of the creek intersects the eastern and western quarter section lines respectively at 22<sup>th</sup> 12 and 20<sup>th</sup> 18 from the northern quarter section line. The whole area to be conveyed is supposed to contain 85 acres. Make a description for a deed. 25
4. Make a description for the remaining part of the quarter section given in question 3. 25

## ASTRONOMY.

## FIRST PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

1. Explain fully the equation of time, why it varies and when it is a maximum. A diagram is desirable. 14
2. The longitude of Ottawa is 5h. 02m. 52s. What kind of time is this? Why? 14
3. In latitude 45° 25', longitude 75° 43', what is the standard time of eastern elongation of Polaris, on May 27, 1904? 14
4. Without tables or computation give the approximate local mean time of eastern elongation of Polaris for any place in Ontario on the 20th of each month in the year. 14
5. For the same place and time as question 3, what was the azimuth of  $\delta$  Urs. Min. at western elongation?  
 $\delta = 86^\circ 36' 46''$ ;  $a = 18\text{h. } 02\text{m. } 36\text{s.}$  14
6. On the same date the observed altitude of Arcturus when on the prime vertical was 45° 38'. What is the latitude of the place? 15
7. What is the standard time of sunrise for the place and time of question 3? 15

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## ASTRONOMY.

## SECOND PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 8. On the 4th Base Line, R. V-VI, W. of 3rd M. on May 27, 1904, in the forenoon the mean of the observed altitudes of the upper and lower limb of the sun was $42^{\circ} 13' 30''$ when a watch showed 9h. 02m. 14s. What was the azimuth of the sun, and what was the error of the watch on standard time? | 17 |
| 9. In question 8, what was the true local sidereal time of observation?  | 17 |
| 10. What is the longitude of the place for which the time shown by the watch in question 8, was at that instant the local sidereal time?   | 17 |
| 11. On the 20th June, 1904, the altitude of the sun's centre at its lower or northern culmination was $10^{\circ} 32'$ . What was the latitude of the place of observation?  | 17 |
| 12. What is the standard time of rising for Arcturus for the time and place in question 8?   | 13 |
| 13. What is the right ascension of a star that crosses the meridian of place and date of question 8 at 10 p.m. local mean time?  | 16 |

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

## FIRST PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Where are the Initial Meridians now in use?   | 3  |
| 2. Between what townships is the 73rd correction line?   | 3  |
| 3. How is the deficiency or surplus on the meridians between two base lines disposed of?   | 4  |
| 4. Define a bearing and an azimuth.  | 11 |
| 5. To what meridian is a bearing referred in subdividing a township, and how is it deduced from an observed azimuth?                           | 11 |
| 6. What is to be done when the road allowance on a correction line is less than 80 links wide?   | 5  |
| 7. In closing a correction line on an initial meridian, what is to be done when the meridian intersects the jog?                               | 7  |
| 8. Give the rules to be observed in measuring a distance by means of a triangle.   | 5  |
| 9. When is a quarter section considered as sufficiently surveyed for disposal?   | 5  |
| 10. What are the limits of error in a township subdivision survey?   | 8  |
| 11. Describe the different kinds of posts, mounds, pits and trenches used in the present system of survey; show how and where they are placed. | 20 |
| 12. How is a settlement surveyed?  | 11 |
| 13. How is a group lot surveyed?   | 7  |

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

## SECOND PAPER.

Marks.

*(Time, 3 hours.)*

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 14. By what considerations is a surveyor to be guided in deciding whether a road allowance shall or shall not be left along the boundary of an Indian reserve when subdividing a township?   | 4  |
| 15. What connections have to be made in a township subdivision survey?   | 4  |
| 16. For what purposes are traverses made in connection with surveys of Dominion lands?   | 5  |
| 17. Define the <i>bank</i> , the <i>shore</i> and the <i>bed</i> of a body of water.   | 12 |
| 18. What are the rights of the owner of a piece of land fronting on a lake or river?   | 11 |
| 19. What are the bodies of water to be surveyed in subdividing a township, and what are those which are not to be surveyed?  | 9  |
| 20. In what cases is the area of the bed of a river to be deducted from the area of a quarter section crossed by it?   | 6  |
| 21. When are both banks of a river to be traversed?  | 4  |
| 22. What is to be done when the edge of a marsh varies ten chains or more according to the height of water?  | 8  |
| 23. How are the following posts to be marked?  |    |
| (a) At the corner between sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, township 59, range 9, east of the principal meridian.  |    |
| (b) At the southerly corner between sections 4 and 5, township 67, range 22, west of the 3rd meridian.   |    |
| (c) At the southerly corner between sections 15 and 16, township 31, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian. (On the north side of the road allowance between two different systems of surveys.) |    |
| (d) At the southerly corner of township 103, between ranges 13 and 14, west of the 4th meridian.   |    |
| (e) At the witness mound placed 9 chains north of the S.E. corner of section 12, township 47, range 9, west of the 5th meridian.   | 20 |
| 24. Define a resurvey, a retracement, a restoration survey, an obliterated corner, and a lost corner.  | 8  |
| 25. Give the rules governing resurveys, retracements and restoration surveys.  | 8  |
| 26. Under what circumstances is a subdivider justified in resurveying or retracing a township outline without instructions from the head office?   | 5  |



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE AS DOMINION TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYOR.

February 11 to 13, 1908.

XI.

ALGEBRA.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Show that $\frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{3} \frac{5}{5} \dots \frac{2n-1}{2n-1} > \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2$	6
2. Find the number of ways in which (1) a selection, (2) an arrangement of four letters can be made from the letters of the word 'proportion.'	6
3. Find the sum of the products, two at a time, of the co-efficients in the expression of $(1+x)^n$ , when $n$ is a positive integer.	6
4. Prove that $1 + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 10} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 10 \cdot 12} + \dots = 2$	6
5. Express $\frac{1}{2} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})$ in ascending powers of $x$ when $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .	5
6. The integral part of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})^{2n+1}$ and the integer next greater than $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})^{2n}$ are each divisible by $2^{n+1}$	6
7. A certain stake is to be won by the first person who throws an ace with an octahedral die. If there are 4 persons, what is the chance of the last?	5
8. Find the sum of the fifth powers of the roots of the equation: $x^4 - 7x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$	5
9. Calculate the value of the determinant:	
$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 15 & 29 & 2 & 14 \\ 16 & 19 & 3 & 17 \\ 33 & 39 & 8 & 38 \end{vmatrix}$	5

PLANE AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Sum to $n$ terms the series: $\sin 3 \theta \sin \theta + \sin 6 \theta \sin 2 \theta + \sin 12 \theta \sin 4 \theta + \dots$	9
2. If $x$ be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, $\sin x$ is greater than $x - \frac{x^3}{6}$	9
3. Compute the ratio ( $=\pi$ ) of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.	8
4. Solve the equations (1) $\sin 9 x + \sin 5 x + 2 \sin^2 x = 1$ (2) $\frac{\cos^2 a}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin^2 a}{\sin x} = 1$	9
5. (a) Explain the principle and derivation of addition and subtraction logarithms. (b) Give illustrations of applicability.	8

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Marks.

6. Given the equation  $\tan z = \frac{n \sin a}{1 + m \cos a}$  to express  $z$  in a series of multiples of  $a$ . 8
7. (a) Give the three fundamental equations for the general spherical triangle.  
 (b) Give the solution of oblique spherical triangles by means of a perpendicular, applying same to Case I, given  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $A$ ; Case II, given  $A$ ,  $C$ , and  $b$ . 8
8. Adapt the expression  $a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C$  to logarithmic computation, the letters denoting the sides and the angles of a triangle. 8
9. If  $k$  is the area of a spherical triangle, show that

$$\tan \frac{1}{4} k = \sqrt{\left[ \tan \frac{1}{2} s \tan \frac{1}{2} (s-a) \tan \frac{1}{2} (s-b) \tan \frac{1}{2} (s-c) \right]} \quad 8$$

## ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY—TWO DIMENSIONS.

Marks.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Find the equation of a straight line in terms of its intercepts on the axes of coördinates. 8
2. Define 'anharmonic ratio,' illustrating by a diagram. 8
3. Deduce the equation to the tangent to the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  at the point  $x, y$ . 8
4. Define 'radical axis,' and prove analytically that the radical axes of three circles meet in a point. 8
5. Write down the equation of the ellipse referred to its centre and axes. Prove that the sum of the two focal distances of a point on the curve is equal to the major axis and that the perpendicular to the directrix is in a constant ratio to the focal distance. 8
6. Find the equation to the normal to the ellipse at a given point on the curve. How many normals may be drawn to the ellipse from a point not on the curve? 10

## Three Dimensions.

7. Write down the equation to a straight line given the coördinates of two points upon it, and find the angles which it makes with the axes of coördinates. 10
8. Give formulæ for the transformation of coördinates, without changing the origin, in terms of the direction cosines of the new axes as referred to the old. 12
9. Find the condition that the plane  $lx + my + nz + p = 0$  may touch the conicoid  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + d = 0$ . 12
10. Prove that the sections of an ellipsoid by parallel planes are similar ellipses. Hence deduce the relation between the radii of curvature of the sections of an ellipsoid made by different planes containing the normal at a given point. 16

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND PROJECTIONS.

Marks.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Two intersecting straight lines being given by their projections, find the angle of the lines. 8
2. Two straight lines which do not intersect being given their projections, find the shortest line joining them. 9
3. Given the declination and hour angle of a star and the latitude of the place, find the azimuth of the star. 9
4. Give the definition of the picture plane, principal point, horizon line, distance points and vanishing points in a perspective.  
Given the altitude of a point above the ground plane and its horizontal projection, find its perspective. 9
5. It is desired to construct a map of Canada comprised between latitudes  $42^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  north and longitudes  $56^\circ$  and  $141^\circ$  W. of Greenwich. Comparing the polyconic and the secant conical projections, what are the maximum errors of representation in each case? 15
6. In a perspective projection, explain how you find where the point of vision must be placed in order that the total misrepresentation over a given area be a minimum. 15
7. Define the conical Orthomorphic projection (Gauss' or Lambert's second). What are its properties and for what kind of maps is it best adapted? 10

## DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Marks.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Differentiate with respect to  $x$   

$$\log \left\{ 2x - 1 + 2 \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} \right\}$$

$$e^x \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3 + 5 \cos x}{5 + 3 \cos x} \right\}$$
 10
2. If  $A$  be the chord of any circular arc,  $B$  that of half the arc, prove that the length of the arc is equal to  

$$2 B + \frac{1}{3} (2 B - A).$$
with an error which, for an arc equal to the radius, is less than 1 in 7680. 10
3. From Taylor's series derive John Bernoulli's series. 10
4. If  $u$  is a homogeneous function of  $x$  and  $y$  of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  degree, prove that  

$$x \frac{du}{dx} + y \frac{du}{dy} = nu$$
 10
5. Find the maximum value of  $x^x$ , also its limiting value when  $x = 0$  or  $\infty$ . 10

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	Marks.
6. Find the radius of curvature of an ellipse at the point where the normal makes an angle of $\phi$ with the major axis.	10
7. Sum the series $p_1 + \frac{1}{2} p_2 + \frac{1}{3} p_3 + \dots \dots \dots \frac{1}{n} p_n$ where $\frac{1}{p_r} = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{r}{n}$ when $n$ is indefinitely increased.	10
8. Obtain a formula of reduction for the integral $\int e^{ax} \cos nx \, dx$	10
9. State Simpson's Rule and apply it to determining the area of an ellipse included between two ordinates to the major axis.	10
10. Find the volume and moment of inertia about its axis of a section of a paraboloid formed by revolving the parabola $y^2 = 20x$ about the axis of $x$ , the section being bounded by the planes $x = 0$ and $x = 10$ .	10

## PROBABILITY AND LEAST SQUARES.

Marks.

(Time, 3 hours.)

	Marks.
1. Two independent witnesses, $A$ and $B$ , whose probabilities of speaking the truth are $p$ and $q$ , respectively, agree in a statement of which the <i>a priori</i> probability of truth is $P$ . What is the probability that the statement is true?	15
2. A phenomenon of which the causes are unknown has been observed to recur at regular intervals. If it has thus happened $n$ times, what is the probability that it will occur $m$ times more?	15
3. Write down the equation to the curve of probability of error of observation. Indicate its form in a general way, and show the relation to the curve of the mean square error, the probable error and the average error.	20
4. Two sets of measurements are made with results $a$ and $b$ , with probable errors $r$ and $r_1$ respectively. Find the most probable value got by combining them, and its probable error, when (a) $a$ and $b$ are measured lengths of the same rod. (b) When $a$ is a zenith distance, and $b$ is a declination from which the latitude is required ( $b = a$ ) (c) When $a$ and $b$ are latitudes determined by moon culminations observed on the east and west limbs of the moon respectively.	25
5. In indirect measurements, when $n$ observations have been made and there are $m$ unknown quantities, describe briefly the process of finding the most probable value of each quantity and its probable error.	25
6. In direct measurements of quantities which are not independent of one another, show how the most probable values are found. Explain the method of elimination, also that of correlates.	25
7. Indicate how the method of least squares is used in finding values for the constants of formulæ, also in the formation of empirical formulæ.	25





PART V

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK





# ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

BANFF, ALBERTA, September 25, 1908.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report as superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park and the Yoho and Glacier Park reserves for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

As you will observe by the report, the predictions made by me a few years ago in regard to the mountain parks have been more than realized and their development has already exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

It is with sincere pleasure that I am able to report to you that judging from past development and present indications it is a difficult matter to estimate the limit of the usefulness of the Rocky Mountains parks as a unique pleasure and health resort, not only for the people of the Dominion, but for visitors and tourists from almost every part of the world. Its increasing popularity may be judged by the comparison of the number of people who have visited the parks each year for the past ten years. These are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Visitors.
1899.....	7,389
1900.....	6,533
1901.....	8,456
1902.....	8,516
1903.....	10,696
1904.....	11,752
1905.....	17,605
1906.....	30,136
1907 (9 months).....	28,735
1908.....	32,209

This steady increase of travel has resulted in an equal increase in trade for all classes of business as well as in correspondingly increased revenues to the park. A full statement of the yearly revenues will be found in another part of this report.

Owing to so many counter-attractions in eastern Canada and in Europe, such as the Tercentenary at Quebec and the large exhibitions in Europe, which diverted the tide of tourist travel eastward, as well as this being presidential election year, I do not anticipate so large an increase for next year. During the following year, however, there will doubtless be a greatly increased number of visitors to the park owing to the passing away of the financial stringency, and the fact of the Alaska and other exhibitions being held at the coast, as well as to the large crops of this last season, which so increase the prosperity of the country and are bound to induce travel. Visitors in large numbers to these western attractions will doubtless spend a few days in rest and relaxation at the Rocky Mountains Park.

The tendency nowadays for tourists to enjoy a few days spent in wandering in wilderness is delightful to see and goes to show that mountain parks and reservations are a necessity, not only as fountains of life and health, but as sources of future timber supplies. The growing interest in the care and preservation of forests and wild

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places in general is full of promise and cannot fail to have a great influence on the future of the Dominion and the health and happiness of the people.

Popular interest, more practical than sentimental, in whatever touches the welfare of the country's forests is growing rapidly, and a hopeful beginning has been made by the Canadian government in real protection for the reservations as well as for all the parks. The energy and foresight of the government along these lines are greatly appreciated by the people of the western prairies.

There are now six national parks or reserves in the west, all easy of access, having a total area of 15,550 square miles. These are divided as follows:—

	Square miles.
Rocky Mountains Park. . . . .	4,320
Yoho Park. . . . .	2,812
Glacier Park. . . . .	2,304
Buffalo Park. . . . .	600
Elk Island Park. . . . .	64
Jasper Park. . . . .	5,450

Besides these there are a large number of forest reservations, most of which are easily accessible either by railways, trails or open ridges, and as yet are practically in a state of nature which has been unspoiled either by the hand of man or forest fire devastations.

These grand reservations cannot fail to draw thousands of admiring visitors from all parts of the world where their beauties are known. The withdrawal of this large tract from the public domain did no harm to any one, as most of the lands, owing to topographical formation, would never be available for agricultural purposes and are of use only as pleasure and health resorts.

The National parks are not only withdrawn from sale or entry like the forest reservations, but they are efficiently guarded and managed by officers appointed by the Dominion government under careful supervision. Under their care the forests are flourishing, protected from both axe and fire; and so of course are the smaller shaggy underbrush on the mountain sides and the herbaceous growth of the lower valleys. The furred and feathered tribes, which a few years ago were in danger of extinction, are increasing. Besides these the parks are the homes of a number of the larger game, such as the buffalo, elk, moose, bear and many others, which here, under the efficient protection provided, feel secure and at home and are also rapidly increasing.

Birds of every description known in this latitude enliven the natural groves with their music and add to the pleasure of the visitors.

American visitors are especially enthusiastic as to the beauty of the scenery in the mountain parks, some of whom, who have travelled extensively in every part of the world, declare it to be the grandest they have ever seen. The cosmopolitan character of the people and visitors is also a source of wonder and delight to any student who visits the park for the first time. While he may admire the beauty of the scenery and be amazed at its grandeur, he is more struck by the character of the people he meets in the hotel corridors. In a quiet hour after dinner he may meet men he had known in almost every part of the globe.

Below are given a list and description of the work and improvements made in the Rocky Mountains Park during the past year.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Owing to almost continuous rains of the preceding year the roads and trails were badly cut up by slides, washouts and the almost constant travel, which necessitated more than the ordinary amount of repairs to maintain them in good condition.

There are now in operation 80 miles of carriage road at Banff; 16 miles at Laggan and 30 miles at Field. It will be easily understood that to maintain these 125

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miles of mountain roads requires careful and frequent inspection and a vast amount of work, so that accidents and delay to travel may be avoided. This, so far, we have been able to accomplish.

Owing to the large amount of water and sewer connections installed last year the streets and roads in the village of Banff were left in very bad condition. This made it necessary that a small force of men should be constantly on this work and it was necessary to practically rebuild some of the streets thus torn up.

The road from Banff to Lake Minnewanka, a distance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was almost entirely gravelled and new bridges were built over Cascade river and Devil's Head canyon. This work put the carriage road in excellent condition and makes a splendid driveway for tourists, which is greatly appreciated.

Several new streets in Banff were cleared, opened up, graded and gravelled to meet the growing demand of the village.

Three hundred feet of stone protection wall was built on Cave avenue for the purpose of protecting the banks from sliding down in the spring and blocking the road to the Cave and Basin. This has had very effective results.

A new crib and wing dam were built on the Spray river to protect the southern approach to the bridge during the spring freshets.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of new road was built east of Canmore on what is known as the coaching road from Calgary to Banff. With each succeeding year this road is being put in better condition, and in another year or two, with small appropriations for this purpose, it is hoped to have that part of the road in the National Park in such condition that automobiles and carriages may be able to pass between the two places. The Alberta government, Department of Public Works, are also doing considerable work on that part of the road east of the park.

At Laggan three additional miles of new road were added to the road to Moraine lake, making the total amount of road built 9 miles. It is expected that the whole distance of 12 miles to the lake will be completed next season.

A splendid new steel bridge of 120 feet span was built over the Bow river at Laggan. This bridge was built on solid cement abutments down to bedrock and is a very substantial structure, which will prove a great convenience to tourists driving over that road.

The bridge over the Bow river at Banff and also the Spray bridge were painted and refloored during the season, which greatly improved their appearance.

## YOHO PARK, ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During the year two miles were added to the carriage road up the Yoho valley to the Takakaw falls, and the remaining three miles have been located, the right of way for two miles of which has been cleared. We hope to have the entire carriage road up the Canyon completed by August of next year. Besides this, timber was taken out and 300 feet of new bridge was built at Leachcoil across Kicking Horse river. These bridges were first constructed as part of the carriage road to Ice river.

The right of way on the Yoho carriage road to Emerald lake was also widened for a distance of three miles. This work was found necessary so as to allow the rays of the sun to shine in and dry the road.

## DESCRIPTION OF YOHO PARK.

The Yoho Park has been often described by tourists as being second to none in natural beauty and grandeur of scenery. The vast territory, which includes several million acres of land, abounds in beautiful mountain streams teeming with trout. Its countless lakes, clear as crystal, are set in the very heart of rugged mountains.

Nearly every kind of wild animal, including the moose, deer, beaver, bears, mountain goat, sheep, marten and birds are increasing very rapidly and are very tame, not having been much disturbed as yet in their native haunts.

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The many points of interest that have been opened up by carriage roads and bridle trails, such as the Hicodoo mountains, the Canyons, Glaciers, the Kootney and Ice River valleys, with canoe trips down the Emerald lakes, the Kootney and other rivers; the picturesque falls of the Yoho, the Laughing and Takakaw, the beauty of which is seldom equalled and never excelled, have already made the Yoho valley a favourite resort of the tourists and lovers of nature in its simplicity.

## GLACIER PARK.

Little work was done in Glacier Park last year other than repairs to the trail from Glacier House, which suffers every year from slides, and the damming of the stream at the entrance to the Caves so as to make them more accessible.

Ladders were placed in the Caves and bridges were built across the pot-holes so as to lessen the difficulties of exploration.

Some 700 people visited the Caves during the year and on their return all expressed their pleasure and delight with the trip and the natural wonders of the Caves.

It would seem that the government would be warranted in making a reasonable expenditure in building approaches and stairways, so as to allow visitors more easy access to the different caves in the valley.

It is also my intention, subject to your approval, to connect the trail leading north from Rogers Pass to the head waters of Bear creek with the end of our present trail at the Caves, the distance between the two points being about three miles, which can be done with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars. This will make the round trip possible from Glacier House by Rogers Pass around the head of Bear creek, thence to the Caves, returning to Glacier House. The round trip would be about 15 miles in length and be one of great interest and pleasure.

## THE CAVE AND BASIN.

The baths at the Cave and Basin continue to grow in popularity, and the revenue from that source will this year be at least 20 per cent over that of any former year, and this has been accomplished notwithstanding the institution of the Hot Springs baths a few years ago. In spite of the additions that have been made in the number of dressing rooms and other accommodation we are still unable to accommodate the swarms of bathers who visit the baths during the months of July and August, and it will be absolutely necessary to greatly increase the accommodation in the near future.

A comparative statement of revenue and also of the number of visitors registered during the year will be found in another part of this report.

I reproduce for ready reference the analysis made by A. McGill, Government Analyst, of the water from the springs:—

	Milligrammes per litre.	Grains per gallon.
Chlorine (in chloride).....	6.0	0.42
Sulphuric acid (SO).....	550.0	38.50
Silica (SiO).....	33.0	2.31
Lime (CaO).....	355.0	24.85
Magnesia (MgO).....	69.5	4.87
Alkalies (expressed in terms of NaO).....	8.9	0.62
Lithium.....	A decided trace.	Trace.
Sulphuretted hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> S).....	4.3	0.30
Temperature of water.....	115.5° F.	
Albuminoid nitrogen.....	None.	None.

## AVIARY.

The different varieties of pheasants placed in the Aviary two years ago are all doing well and are a great source of attraction to visitors to Banff. The increase has, however, contrary to expectation been very small. This I attribute almost entirely to

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the very limited run which the birds have, an opinion which is shared by experts with whom I have talked on the subject. The birds have been very prolific with eggs, but it has been impossible to hatch them successfully. The young chicks did not appear, in most cases, to possess sufficient vitality to make their way out of the shells, and those which did so were so weak that they lived only a few hours. It is my intention in the near future to add to the runs of these birds. The same results may be said to have attended our efforts with the Canadian wild geese.

The pair of golden eagles are in a thriving condition and appear to have become quite naturalized and satisfied with their changed conditions.

## THE FAUNA OF THE PARK.

The animal paddock, in which are kept the buffalo, moose, elk, black-tail and Virginia deer, Persian fat-tail sheep, Angora goats and antelope, continues to be a great attraction to visitors. The caretaker's diary shows that 13,777 visitors passed through the gates during the past twelve months. This does not include the hundreds who view the animals through the fence surrounding the inclosure.

The only additions made to the paddock during the year, outside of the natural increase, were 4 Virginia deer and one antelope.

The animals now in captivity are all in a healthy, thriving condition, the only loss during the year being one buffalo bull and one bull elk, the latter of which was killed while fighting with another bull elk. The supposed cause of the death of the buffalo was pneumonia, as he had been sick for some weeks and none of the others were affected in any way, and are in good condition.

The animals now in the paddock are as follows :—

Buffalo.. . . .	93, increase.....	13
Moose.. . . .	18 “ .....	4
Elk.. . . .	12 “ .....	2
Mulc deer.. . . .	11 “ .....	4
Persian sheep.. . . .	3, decrease.....	1
Angora goats.. . . .	6, increase.....	0
Virginia deer.. . . .	4	
Antelope.. . . .	1	

As reported last year the caged animals have all been removed to their new quarters in the museum grounds and will be reported on under that heading.

## THE FLORA OF THE PARK.

The Flora of the Rocky Mountains Park is year by year attracting more attention and the number of botanical students who come here to study its different varieties is yearly increasing. The botanical specimens on exhibition at different points, such as Banff, Lake Louise, Field and Glacier, also attract a large number of visitors.

The recent publication of Mrs. Henshaw's book on the mountain wild flowers of Western Canada has directed the attention of visitors to a large number of the beauties of natural flowers, which they would otherwise have overlooked.

The following letter descriptive of some of the plants of the headwaters of the Saskatchewan and Athabaska rivers was recently received from Mr. Stewardson Brown, Professor of Botany in the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. This is Professor Brown's second visit to the Canadian mountains in his professional capacity, and he is making a special study of the flora of this part of the Rockies. His letter follows :—

‘During the past summer, ten weeks were spent in making a collection of the plants in the mountains of Western Alberta near the source of a number of branches of the Saskatchewan and Athabaska rivers.

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'The streams, portions of which were traversed, in the Saskatchewan drainage being the North Fork, Bear creek, Brazeau, Cataract and Siffua, and of the Athabaska drainage, Suwapta, Poboctou and Maligue, the passes crossed in accomplishing this being the Bow, Nigel, Poboctou, Maligue, Wilcox, Cataract and Pipestone.

'At this time it has been impossible to give the collections made any adequate study, but the following brief generalities on the results of the trip may be of interest:

'More than 5,000 specimens were collected, represented by 700 numbers and about one-third that number, species.

'In the river valleys and along the shores and flats there is in the main a great similarity in the general flora to that of the valleys of the streams of the Rockies contiguous to the line of the Canadian Pacific railway; the same being true of the meadows and passes and slopes, above timber with some interesting exceptions.

'On the streams of the Athabaska drainage, heading from the opposite side of the same mountain ranges, still a third species appeared, resembling closely *P. borealis*, a northern form, from which it may not be distinct.

'A great similarity is also noticeable in the flora of the passes from which head the streams referred to; on Poboctou, Maligue, Nigel, Wilcox and Cataract striking plants are a pink flowered species of *Pedicularis* as yet undermined, and *Companula lasiocarpa*, a handsome dwarf species with flowers often an inch long. This latter plant was also collected on the foothills surrounding Maligue lake (Chaba Inine of the Stonies) and in rocky places on the Maligue river.

'*Ranunculus pygmaeus*, another northern plant to which category the above species also belong, was collected on the summit of Wilcox and Cataract passes only.

'Among the trees, the white spruce, *Picea Canadensis*, is the common form at the lower altitudes and not the Alberta spruce, *Picea Albertiana*, which is the predominant species on the river shores further south.

' STEWARDSON BROWN.

'Academy of Natural Science,  
'Philadelphia, Pa.'

I am indebted to the celebrated Mrs. Charles Schaffer, botanist and traveller, of Riverton, N.J., for the photographs and descriptions of flowers attached to this report. Mrs. Schaffer has been an annual visitor to the park for the past sixteen years, and has probably done more than any other person in making known to the world the beauties of the floral and other natural attractions of the Rocky and Selkirk ranges. Her book on 'Mountain Wild Flowers' will be published shortly and will doubtless be read with great interest and give a vast amount of information in regard to the flora of the Rocky Mountains Parks.

#### THE MUSEUM AND GROUNDS.

The museum and grounds continue to prove a yearly increasing attraction to visitors as evidenced by the increased number of those who registered. Besides these there were a great many who visited the grounds without entering their names on the books. These, as will be seen, include people from almost every part of the globe.

A number of additions have been made to the collection of specimens in the museum, including the bull buffalo which died in the paddock; the elk which was killed in a fight; a number of heads of various animals; stuffed birds, &c.

A large amount of work has been done on the grounds to make them more attractive to visitors. This work consists of levelling and filling in, draining low ground, installing water pipes, fencing, clearing and underbrushing, improving walks and gravelling driveway around the animal cages, &c.

The new permanent cages which were under construction at the time of last year's report have been completed, and are said for their size to be equal to the best in any park on the continent. A New York park official who visited them this year said that they were ahead of any in that city in appearance and design. They are constructed

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of iron, cement and rock. The sulphur rock work on the sides is done so as to give them an artistic rustic appearance. The cement floors make it possible to keep them perfectly clean and free from any odours whatever.

Each cage is supplied with water and sewer connections, and there is a constant supply of pure fresh water running through the cages all the time. To ensure the cleanliness and health of the animals confined in them, each cage is furnished with cement tanks for the animals to bathe in.

The animals confined in them at present are :

Black bear.. . . .	1
Brown bear.. . . .	1
Cinnamon bear.. . . .	1
Mountain lions.. . . .	2
Timber wolves.. . . .	3
Coyotes.. . . .	2
Kit fox.. . . .	3
Red fox.. . . .	2
Lynx.. . . .	2
Racoons.. . . .	2
Badgers.. . . .	2
Marmots.. . . .	2
Porcupines.. . . .	3

All of these are in a perfectly healthy condition and are fat and sleek, and appear to take to their comfortable new quarters very kindly.

## THE COAL MINES.

Owing to the very mild winter of last year and the heavy stocks of coal carried over the mines operated by the Bankhead Mines, Limited (successors to the Pacific Coal Company), were working only four or five days per week during two months of the spring, but for the past two months have been working full time.

Since last report the management of the mines have installed one 150 horse-power boiler, their total boiler rating now being 1,510 horse-power.

The second unit of the briquetting plant, which was under consideration at the date of the last report, has now been installed, making the capacity of the two units between 550 and 600 tons of briquettes per day.

A 13½-foot Clifford-Capell ventilating fan, having a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet of free air per minute, has been installed on No. 4 seam for the purpose of providing air for underground men.

The second unit of the breaker has now been equipped with cleaning machinery, thus enabling them to handle a much larger daily tonnage, the breaker now being equipped to handle and clean 1,800 tons of mine run coal in ten hours.

In addition to the above, the high pressure air lines have been extended farther into the mine and new charging stations installed inside the mines for the purpose of charging the compressed air motors, which are used exclusively for hauling coal from the mine to the breaker.

A slope has been sunk to some 300 feet below the present tunnel level and new workings will be driven north and south from the slope level.

The Canmore Coal Mines were worked steadily during the year, the total output being 112,750 tons.

## THE EXSHAW CEMENT WORKS.

Exshaw has the largest cement factory in the Dominion of Canada. The company, although in operation for a comparatively short time, find that their present plant is not sufficient to meet the ever-increasing demand for their product and steps have

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been taken to increase the plant. The quality of the cement produced has created a demand far in excess of the highest expectations of the directors. Over \$1,500,000 has already been invested in the plant and a considerable town containing the usual business interests has grown up around it.

The raw materials of clay and limestone are found right at the plant and the property controlled by the company consists of 1,200 acres in the Rocky Mountains Park. The daily capacity of the plant amounts to 2,600 barrels of finished Portland cement.

#### PRESERVATION OF GAME.

Although no convictions for violation of the regulations for the preservation of game have been made during the year, it is strongly suspected that game has been slaughtered by both Indians and white men.

Owing to the large extent of territory embraced in the park it is impossible under our present system to keep as careful a patrol as is necessary to fully protect the game. Before this can be properly done it will be necessary to appoint permanent men who can combine the duties of game and fire wardens. This will be taken into consideration at an early date.

#### THE ALPINE CLUB CAMP.

The annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada in the Canadian Rockies has become a permanent institution, and has done a great deal towards directing the attention of mountain climbers from every part of the world to the advantages of these mountains along their lines. This is amply proven by the report of the meeting of the camp this year, which is as follows :—

‘The third annual camp of the Alpine Club was held at Rogers Pass in the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, from July 7 to 15.

‘One hundred and seventy-seven persons attended, being the largest number of any of the three camps that have been held. With the exception of two days upon which rain fell, the weather was all that could be desired.

‘Among those present were representatives from the Alpine Club of England, the American Alpine Club, the Netherlands Alpine Club, the Mazamas Club of Portland, Oregon, and the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston.

‘Letters of greeting were received from His Excellency, the Right Honourable James Bryce, Mr. Edward Whympere, Sir Sandford Fleming, Sir William Van Horn, the Rev. James Outram, and others. The official climbs, or those upon which applicants qualified for active membership, were : Rogers and Swiss Peaks of Mount Rogers and Hermit Mountain. They were reached by a two days climb, one night being spent at the Canadian Pacific Railway hut at the timber line on the slopes of Mt. Rogers. Fifty-seven persons qualified for active membership, of whom about half were ladies.

‘A number of other peaks in the neighbourhood were climbed under the auspices of the club, notably Mt. Sir Donald, Mt. Avalanche, Mt. Ursa Major, Castor and Pollux, the Dome, Mt. Afton and Mt. Abbott.

‘At the close of the camp some excellent work was done by members who prolonged their stay in the vicinity; particularly may be mentioned the first ascent of Mt. Tupper by a lady, Miss Jean Parker, of Winnipeg, librarian of the club.

‘In addition to actual climbs a number of expeditions were sent out daily from the main camp. The most important were those to the Asulkan Pass, to the Illecillewaet snow-field and to the Selkirk caves in Cougar Creek valley. To facilitate these expeditions auxiliary camps were placed in the Asulkan valley and at the Caves. On the whole there were displayed a vim, energy and an insatiable desire for hard work that exceeded all previous camps. In fact the members simply would not be denied no matter what the difficulties.



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'Early in the week, while making an ascent of Mt. Avalanche, a deplorable accident occurred resulting in the death of a lady member of a party of climbers. The accident happened through an insufficient appreciation of the dangers of mountain climbing and inattention to the instructions of the guide. While it cast a gloom over the camp, it was fully realized that people who play with mountains carry their lives in their hands, and the programme for the week was continued as arranged.

'The climbing was in charge of competent Swiss guides loaned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and hired by the club, and also by members of the Dominion Topographical Survey staff, who had been climbing in the Rocky Mountains for years.

'A word about the club itself: Though little over two years old it is now in its fifth hundred of membership and rapidly increasing. In that membership are not only representatives from all parts of Canada, extending from Halifax to Vancouver, but also from England, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Holland, Australia, South Africa and India; while a full dozen of the United States of America have contributed members. This cosmopolitan membership speaks for the attractiveness of the Alpine regions of the Canadian Rockies. The rapidly increasing membership of the club and the growing popularity of its camps in the mountains show, moreover, that the spirit of mountaineering in Canadians is only latent and needs but the opportunity and knowledge in order to excel. The opportunity is supplied by the club and its activities. This fact is strongly brought out by the reports we hear from time to time of mountains climbed independently of the annual camp by Alpine Club members, unaided by Swiss guides, viz., Crow Nest Mountain, Mt. Stephen, Mt. Edith, Mt. Garibaldi and others; while attempts have been made and are now being made on the highest unconquered peaks of the Main and Selkirk ranges, such as Mt. Robson and Sandford, by way of routes over which Swiss guides have refused to travel.

'The climbing represents the sporting features of the club, but beyond that are influences and interests that are far more important. While the mountaineering features develop and solidify the very best traits of a nation's character: patience, perseverance, courage and skill, the opportunities offered by the Alpine regions to science, art and literature are immense, and it is for development on these lines that the club is now looking, as may be seen by the publication at a very considerable expense of the first two issues of the *Canadian Alpine Journal*. The current issue for 1908, contains probably as fine a collection of views of the highest peaks of the Canadian Rockies as has yet been gathered in any literary production.

'With the end in view of promoting these features of the club's programme, at the recent meeting at Rogers Pass, a permanent salaried secretary was appointed and provision made for building at an early date a club house at Banff to provide suitable headquarters for the executive.'

## REVENUE OF THE PARK.

The revenue of the Rocky Mountains Park from all sources continues steadily to increase, and at the present time is greatly in excess of what would be required for the actual maintenance and salaries of the park. This would appear to warrant us in asking for a still larger appropriation, as the revenue has increased to a much greater extent than have the appropriations.

The opening up of new places of interest and the adding of additional mileage to the roads already built mean the holding of tourists here a correspondingly longer time and increased revenue to the park. Taking the number of tourists as over 32,000, of which over half were from foreign countries, and as each, at a low estimate, spends \$75, would go to show what a valuable asset the Rocky Mountains Park is to the Dominion in having the money brought into the country for distribution.

The value to the Dominion of the visits of these people as an advertising medium cannot be overestimated. In almost every case they return home delighted with the scenery of the Canadian Rockies, and many of them make investments in Canada

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and induce others to come as a result of their visit. It is doubtful whether the government secures better results in the way of emigration for the money expended than the appropriation to the National Park.

## BANFF.

The village of Banff has made considerable progress in the building line. Besides a number of new business places and private residences, an addition of twenty-five rooms was added to one hotel and a palatial brick hotel of 100 rooms, fitted with all the latest modern improvements, has been erected and also a fine new opera-house, fitted with first-class equipments and up-to-date in every respect.

The town is well supplied with churches of all the principal denominations, schools, secret and fraternal societies, athletic and social clubs.

Banff has always been considered merely a summer resort, but there is no reason why it should not be made a winter resort as well. Besides the exhilarating air, which makes walking an agreeable pastime, there are a great many other forms of enjoyment; curling, skating, skieing, ice-boating and other forms of outdoor sports are indulged in to a great extent and thoroughly enjoyed.

## THE PABLO HERD OF BUFFALO.

Acting under your instructions, in June, 1906, I proceeded to Montana to inspect and report on the purity of breed of a large herd of buffalo, which were being offered for sale by Michel Don Pablo, of Missoula. I did so, and found the herd to be entirely pure-bred and the best of their species. It was further reported that this was the last large herd of these animals remaining on the North American continent.

In January, 1907, negotiations were opened up with Mr. Pablo for the purchase of his herd, an appropriation having been made by parliament for that purpose.

In February I was instructed to proceed again to Montana and purchase the entire herd at the price previously agreed upon; and on February 28 a contract was signed for the purchase of the entire herd, with the exception of 10 head, which were reserved by Mr. Pablo. At that time the owner supposed that he had about 300 buffalo in the mountains, but would only sign the contract for 250. The first shipment was to be made in May, 1907, but on rounding up the herd it was found that there were a great many more than was at first supposed, and it was found impossible to gather all the animals for one shipment. A shipment of 199 head was made from Ravalli, in Montana, at the end of May and the entire number were safely landed in Elk River Park on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

In September, I again went to Montana and received a further shipment of 204 head, which were placed in the same park as the first shipment. It was then found that there was still a considerable number left, estimated at about 300. These we expect to ship in October, 1908, and place on a reservation east of the Battle River, along the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The increase of the first shipment to the park has been about 60, and the total loss during the first winter in Alberta was only 4.

The Dominion government is to be congratulated on securing this herd, and in my negotiations I found considerable opposition from parties who were averse to seeing these animals leave the American side. In spite of the many obstacles placed in the way of the purchase and sale of the herd I always found Mr. Pablo perfectly upright in all his dealings, and as soon as he signed the contract he was determined to deliver the entire herd to the Canadian government.

In conclusion I may state that this is my last annual report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, as on March 31, I was appointed Commissioner of Dominion Parks. During the eleven years since I assumed the office of superintendent, I have been extremely careful in the expenditure made of the appropriation for

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the improvement of Canada's National Park and feel assured that good value has been received for every dollar expended. The work done will bear the closest scrutiny, which goes to show that the money voted by parliament has been judiciously expended.

In the management of the park there has been at no time any adverse criticism on the part of visitors or others, or anything to show that the affairs of the park were not supervised and managed in a systematic and efficient manner.

Although in the future I shall not exercise the same close relations with the Rocky Mountain Park, having to divide my attention with the other Dominion parks, I shall still have full power as to the general details and outline of the improvements and new work to be carried on. Mr. Hunter, the new superintendent, who previous to his appointment was my assistant for four years, will have charge of the carrying out of the details of the work. I shall, however, still take the same interest in the future progress of the Rocky Mountains Park as in the past, and feel assured that its future development will keep pace with the general growth and development of the Dominion.

I desire in giving up the office to acknowledge the loyal support I have always received from the department in the furthering of the work of developing what is one of the most attractive resorts on the continent.

It also gives me pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have at all times received from the employees under me, as well as from the members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed at different points in the park, through their services in the maintenance of law and order.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

## STATEMENT of Revenue for five years ending December 31, 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rent .....	2,281 83	3,921 29	4,569 31	4,759 05	5,249 01
Timber dues permits .....	85 75	279 59	631 24	3,478 96	1,109 92
Quarry permits .....	1 00	0 50	.....	30 50	5 25
Water rates .....	100 00	.....	300 00	540 00	386 50
Cave and basin .....	1,047 50	1,669 50	2,891 75	2,528 50	3,285 50
Hot Springs .....	.....	.....	1,239 00	2,758 75	2,966 25
Fines .....	.....	105 90	.....	48 50	11 00
Dog licenses .....	55 00	.....	155 00	198 00	330 00
Livery licenses .....	212 00	189 00	323 00	334 00	563 00
Peddlers' licenses .....	4 00	12 00	12 00	16 00	16 00
Pool and billiard licenses .....	70 00	121 00	70 00	30 00	163 00
Boat licenses .....	.....	50 00	30 00	32 00	25 00
Butcher licenses .....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	36 00
Hay dues .....	305 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Camping permits .....	28 00	7 00	6 00	16 00	19 00
Transfer fees .....	32 00	82 00	74 00	86 00	64 00
Grazing rent .....	100 00	177 50	247 50	297 50	230 00
Cemetery lots .....	11 00	5 00	20 00	20 00	18 00
Casual revenue .....	1,790 00	517 59	.....	.....	20 00
Coal lands .....	.....	1,347 49	1,295 84	2,307 61	4,236 50
Rent coal mined .....	.....	2,252 50	4,236 50	6,563 40	.....
Telephone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 00
Ground rent (timber) .....	.....	.....	55 00	36 71	54 10
	6,143 08	8,534 46	14,203 14	21,684 58	25,586 43

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Number of visitors registered at the Banff Springs Hotel, from May 15, 1907, to September 30, 1908 :—

Canada.. . . .	2,114
United States.. . . .	3,701
England.. . . .	296
Australia.. . . .	67
Scotland.. . . .	61
India.. . . .	22
Japan.. . . .	45
China.. . . .	34
France.. . . .	10
Honolulu.. . . .	13
Ireland.. . . .	12
New Zealand.. . . .	20
Switzerland.. . . .	5
Mexico.. . . .	3
Norway.. . . .	2
Italy.. . . .	7
Total.. . . .	<u>6,412</u>

Number of visitors registered at the Sanitarium Hotel, Banff, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

Canada.. . . .	5,994
United States.. . . .	1,353
England.. . . .	147
Scotland.. . . .	37
Ireland.. . . .	15
Japan.. . . .	33
New Zealand.. . . .	67
Denmark.. . . .	34
Australia.. . . .	57
India.. . . .	6
China.. . . .	7
Holland.. . . .	6
Germany.. . . .	12
Chili.. . . .	2
Italy.. . . .	2
Switzerland.. . . .	4
Portugal.. . . .	8
Korea.. . . .	2
France.. . . .	8
Austria.. . . .	2
Philippine Islands.. . . .	3
Total.. . . .	<u>7,789</u>

Number of visitors registered at the Hotel King Edward, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

Canada.. . . .	3,911
United States.. . . .	926
England.. . . .	31
Scotland.. . . .	11
Ireland.. . . .	32

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New Zealand...	18
Australia...	17
South Africa...	3
Yukon...	14
Denmark...	2
Germany...	29
Austria...	11
Total...	<u>5,005</u>

Number of visitors registered at the Hot Springs Hydropathic Hotel, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

Canada...	596
United States...	99
England...	3
Scotland...	2
New Zealand...	1
Alaska...	3
Total...	<u>704</u>

Number of visitors registered at the Alberta Hotel, Banff, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

Canada...	3,960
American...	1,296
England...	174
Scotland...	104
Ireland...	62
Sweden...	15
New Zealand...	35
Australia...	39
China...	14
India...	5
South Africa...	11
South Sea Islands...	3
Total...	<u>5,718</u>

Number of visitors registered at the Grand View Villa, Banff, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

Canada...	897
United States...	134
England...	18
Japan...	3
India...	4
Ireland...	3
China...	3
Scotland...	4
Australia...	5
Switzerland...	2

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New Zealand.. . . .	6
China.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	1,081

## SUMMARY.

Banff Springs Hotel.. . . .	6,412
Sanitarium.. . . .	7,789
Hotel King Edward.. . . .	5,005
Hot Springs Hydropathic Hotel.. . . .	704
Alberta Hotel.. . . .	5,718
Grand View Villa.. . . .	1,081
Park Hotel.. . . .	1,450
Excursionists not registered.. . . .	2,550
Cottagers.. . . .	1,500
Total.. . . .	32,209

Number of bathers at the Cave and Basin, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908:

Canada.. . . .	4,085
England.. . . .	205
Scotland.. . . .	85
Ireland.. . . .	4
New Zealand.. . . .	41
South Africa.. . . .	19
India.. . . .	2
Ceylon.. . . .	2
Honolulu.. . . .	6
United States.. . . .	3,200
Mexico.. . . .	4
Bermuda.. . . .	2
China.. . . .	22
Japan.. . . .	13
France.. . . .	10
Germany.. . . .	15
Sweden.. . . .	5
Switzerland.. . . .	2
Spain.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	7,729

Number of bathers at the Upper Hot Springs, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

Canada and United States.. . . .	12,026
Newfoundland.. . . .	2
England.. . . .	101
Scotland.. . . .	43
Ireland.. . . .	18
Australia.. . . .	36
South Africa.. . . .	2
India.. . . .	2
Hawaiian Islands.. . . .	2

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Germany.. . . .	2
China.. . . .	2
Japan.. . . .	4
Denmark.. . . .	9
Total.. . . .	<u>12,249</u>

Number of visitors registered at the Chalet, Lake Louise, Laggan, from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

United States.. . . .	3,412
Canada.. . . .	1,802
England.. . . .	301
Scotland.. . . .	30
Ireland.. . . .	12
Japan.. . . .	3
Russia.. . . .	8
France.. . . .	6
Cuba.. . . .	8
Australia.. . . .	20
India.. . . .	5
Holland.. . . .	5
China.. . . .	15
New Zealand.. . . .	10
Honolulu.. . . .	3
Denmark.. . . .	3
Jamaica.. . . .	3
Germany.. . . .	10
Poland.. . . .	2
South America.. . . .	1
Sweden.. . . .	1
Switzerland.. . . .	3
Africa.. . . .	4
Italy.. . . .	6
Alaska.. . . .	2
Belgium.. . . .	3
South Anchoia.. . . .	2
Hawaii.. . . .	4
Total.. . . .	<u>5,184</u>

List of visitors at the Mount Stephen House, Field, April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908 :—

United States.. . . .	1,376
Canada.. . . .	1,497
British Isles.. . . .	243
Australia.. . . .	42
New Zealand.. . . .	39
Germany.. . . .	10
India.. . . .	9
Japan.. . . .	12
China.. . . .	9
South America.. . . .	5

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France. . . . .	4
Switzerland. . . . .	3
Hungary. . . . .	3
Hawaii. . . . .	3
South Africa. . . . .	2
Holland. . . . .	2
Italy. . . . .	2
Denmark. . . . .	1
Jamaica. . . . .	1
Sweden. . . . .	1
Tasmania. . . . .	1
Belgium. . . . .	1
Total. . . . .	3,266

## MUSEUM.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

The number of visitors was over 8,000; and as many do not register, this will likely be a low estimate.

*Additions.*—The following specimens have been added to the collection during the past year: A full-sized specimen of the elk, with a few smaller mammals and birds, collected by myself.

A collection of several kinds of insects has been started, the arrangement of which kept me busy during the winter, while the summer was occupied in collecting as time allowed.

*Donations.*—Donations and loans if suitable will be thankfully received.

*Improvements.*—During the winter and spring I made an improvement in the exhibits of minerals by placing the name on the specimen itself instead of on a card; also making an improvement in the naming of the Indian curios.

Ways of making a first-class museum are discernible and will be carried out as time and money at my disposal will allow.

N. B. SANSON,  
*Curator.*



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Visitors to the Museum from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive—

Canada.. . . .	5,754
Yukon Territory.. . . .	21
Newfoundland.. . . .	3
United States.. . . .	1,571
England.. . . .	326
Scotland.. . . .	116
Ireland.. . . .	39
South Wales.. . . .	4
Wales.. . . .	4
Isle of Man.. . . .	1
Channel Islands.. . . .	1
Australia.. . . .	66
New South Wales.. . . .	10
New Zealand.. . . .	49
South Africa.. . . .	8
Zululand.. . . .	1
Orange River Colony.. . . .	1
Germany.. . . .	21
The Hague.. . . .	1
Holland.. . . .	6
Belgium.. . . .	4
China.. . . .	18
Thibet.. . . .	1
Italy.. . . .	9
India.. . . .	8
France.. . . .	8
Bermuda, W.I.. . . .	7
Jamaica, W.I.. . . .	1
Manilla, Philippines.. . . .	5
Norway.. . . .	5
Samoa Islands.. . . .	5
Austria.. . . .	4
Japan.. . . .	4
Sweden.. . . .	4
Galicia.. . . .	3
Russia.. . . .	3
South America.. . . .	2
Venezuela.. . . .	1
Hawaiian Islands.. . . .	2
Switzerland.. . . .	2
Denmark.. . . .	2
Upper Congo, Central Africa.. . . .	1
Finland.. . . .	1
Ceylon.. . . .	1
Servia.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	8,105

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## METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

## ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908.

		THERMOMETER READINGS.				
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1907		°	°	°	°	
July	1...	58.2	65.6	43.6	46.2	Cloudy.
"	2....	60.4	69.6	46.4	48.6	Fair; squally wind.
"	3....	66.3	69.1	40.1	40.8	Cloudy; lightning.
"	4....	58.9	56.2	48.4	40.2	Cloudy; thunderstorm; squally wind.
"	5....	51.8	60.7	46.6	47.9	Cloudy.
"	6....	56.2	65.4	42.6	45.8	Fair.
"	7...	60.2	71.3	34.7	35.8	Fair; <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> out.
"	8....	67.2	72.4	38.9	39.1	Fair; fine sunset; perfect weather.
"	9....	66.0	76.4	42.6	43.7	Fair.
"	10....	67.0	78.5	41.6	41.7	Fair; thunder; rain but not much.
"	11....	63.5	75.4	46.2	46.2	Fair; thunder and lightning; very little rain.
"	12....	71.2	66.0	41.2	42.2	Cloudy.
"	13....	53.2	64.3	39.3	39.0	Cloudy; very little insect life about for days.
"	14....	58.8	65.6	41.4	42.9	Cloudy; drizzle.
"	15....	57.0	61.8	43.9	43.8	Cloudy; rain.
"	16...	53.2	68.3	36.9	37.2	Cloudy; rain; heavy dewfall.
"	17....	59.9	69.4	44.9	45.2	Fair.
"	18....	66.2	72.9	37.3	37.7	Fair; thunder.
"	19....	59.9	77.5	37.4	38.2	Fair.
"	20....	74.2	64.5	43.3	44.8	Cloudy; thunderstorm; fog.
"	21....	51.0	70.3	43.9	44.2	Cloudy; thunder; heavy rain.
"	22....	64.0	70.2	49.8	50.9	Cloudy; thunderstorm.
"	23....	53.5	72.9	38.3	38.2	Cloudy; thunderstorm.
"	24....	57.6	63.9	42.2	41.9	Cloudy; thunder.
"	25....	62.0	74.0	38.7	38.3	Fair; fine day.
"	26....	67.8	69.5	44.8	47.0	Cloudy; rain; thunder.
"	27....	66.8	76.5	40.7	41.0	Fair; fine day.
"	28....	71.1	80.2	40.5	40.2	Fair; asters flowering.
"	29....	73.6	77.7	42.4	43.7	Fair; thunder and lightning but no rain; fine sunset.
"	30....	69.5	81.0	50.8	50.2	Fair; rain; thunder.
"	31....	65.0	81.0	44.3	44.3	Fair; thunderstorm but little rain.
Aug.	1....	70.2	77.0	48.1	47.8	Fair; thunderstorm.
"	2....	60.2	79.5	42.2	42.3	Cloudy; thunder.
"	3....	72.0	75.0	49.7	58.0	Cloudy; thunder; little rain.
"	4....	59.9	62.7	41.9	42.7	Cloudy; rainbow.
"	5....	58.5	56.3	43.8	42.8	Cloudy; rain.
"	6....	49.8	47.1	34.0	34.4	Cloudy; rain.
"	7....	46.9	61.3	43.8	44.8	Cloudy.
"	8....	57.3	59.0	46.4	46.2	Cloudy; rain.
"	9....	54.7	43.7	42.0	40.2	Cloudy; rain; fog.
"	10....	44.0	58.3	36.4	35.9	Cloudy.
"	11....	54.8	61.1	42.2	42.3	Cloudy; rain.
"	12....	47.5	63.2	33.2	33.6	Fair.
"	13....	59.6	67.4	34.4	33.8	Fair.
"	14....	63.2	57.8	45.3	46.2	Cloudy; rain.
"	15....	47.1	61.3	46.8	47.3	Cloudy; rainbow.
"	16....	58.0	63.9	43.8	45.1	Cloudy.
"	17....	51.8	49.2	46.0	40.9	Cloudy; rain.
"	18....	41.0	51.0	32.7	33.8	Cloudy.
"	19....	49.3	59.2	32.7	32.1	Fair.
"	20....	53.3	65.5	30.2	30.0	Fair.

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

		THERMOMETER READINGS.				
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1907.		°	°	°	°	
Aug.	21....	61.0	67.4	35.0	34.8	Fair.
	22....	63.0	67.5	53.2	53.5	Cloudy.
	23....	62.2	74.7	43.5	43.0	Fair; fine day.
	24....	70.5	76.2	41.5	40.8	Fair; thunder and lightning; no rain.
	25....	72.1	54.4	52.5	51.8	Cloudy; rain.
	26....	54.3	50.1	47.5	46.1	Cloudy; rain.
	27....	49.0	49.3	41.2	40.6	Cloudy; rain.
	28....	45.9	59.0	34.4	34.7	Fair.
	29....	53.3	58.9	50.2	44.4	Cloudy; rain; rainbow.
	30....	44.3	56.1	36.4	36.2	Fair; aurora.
	31....	53.8	66.0	30.5	30.2	Fair; fine day; rainbow.
Sept.	1....	62.2	74.3	31.9	31.7	Fair; rainbow; sheet lightning.
	2....	66.2	71.1	39.9	40.1	Fair; thunder; fine day.
	3....	59.5	44.8	42.8	41.6	Cloudy; heavy rain; thunder and lightning.
	4....	44.8	64.4	35.4	34.8	Fair; fine day.
	5....	60.2	63.5	34.0	34.6	Fair; sheet lightning.
	6....	61.0	62.4	48.5	47.2	Cloudy; light rain.
	7....	56.2	62.2	32.8	32.7	Fair.
	8....	55.8	72.4	44.7	43.7	Fair.
	9....	68.2	74.0	40.5	39.8	Fair.
	10....	68.4	44.8	44.6	32.8	Cloudy; rain and snow; thunder and lightning.
	11....	24.3	33.2	29.8	28.9	Cloudy; snow; 5 inches snow on ground.
	12....	32.0	36.9	28.2	27.3	Cloudy; light snow and rain.
	13....	36.0	46.6	24.0	23.2	Cloudy; no snow on ground.
	14....	42.6	41.2	38.0	34.3	Cloudy; rain and snow.
	15....	35.6	37.2	31.8	31.8	Cloudy; snow; about 1 foot of snow on mountains.
	16....	35.8	52.8	32.3	32.2	Cloudy; snow and rain.
	17....	44.8	50.4	37.8	38.2	Cloudy.
	18....	46.0	49.8	29.3	29.2	Cloudy.
	19....	44.8	54.7	38.3	38.8	Cloudy.
	20....	49.8	57.0	43.3	44.1	Cloudy; fine sunset.
	21....	51.3	58.8	30.0	30.2	Fair; fine sunrise.
	22....	55.3	66.4	47.5	51.0	Fair; fine day.
	23....	61.3	64.9	55.4	51.3	Fair; fine day.
	24....	54.3	63.4	30.4	30.2	Fair; fine sunrise; fine day.
	25....	56.8	58.0	34.0	33.9	Fair; fine sunset; fine day.
	26....	52.4	67.4	33.2	32.4	Fair; fine sunrise and sunset; fine day.
	27....	57.0	47.8	33.7	35.1	Cloudy; rain.
	28....	42.0	52.0	38.3	37.6	Cloudy; fine sunrise.
	29....	47.3	57.3	32.0	31.3	Fair.
	30....	54.0	60.3	44.2	45.7	Fair; fine sunrise.
Oct.	1....	56.0	43.1	44.8	35.8	Cloudy; rain and snow.
	2....	36.0	46.8	32.6	32.2	Fair.
	3....	44.4	51.0	33.7	37.8	Cloudy.
	4....	50.0	60.3	46.3	45.2	Cloudy; fine sunrise.
	5....	58.1	58.1	45.0	45.8	Cloudy; fine sunset.
	6....	50.8	61.3	39.7	37.6	Fair; fine day.
	7....	48.2	58.5	35.0	35.6	Fair; fine day.
	8....	53.8	56.9	33.3	29.3	Fair; fine sunset; fine day.
	9....	51.3	63.1	31.8	30.1	Fair; fine sunrise and sunset; fine day.
	10....	55.8	63.4	28.6	28.3	Fair; fine day.
	11....	57.1	67.8	26.9	25.9	Fair; fine day.
	12....	51.0	65.6	29.5	28.8	Fair; parhelia; fine day.
	13....	56.2	57.2	36.8	34.8	Fair.
	14....	46.2	61.2	32.6	33.3	Fair; fine sunrise and sunset.
	15....	56.7	60.2	51.3	48.3	Fair; very squally wind.
	16....	56.2	57.3	49.3	41.6	Fair; fine sunset; very squally wind.
	17....	41.7	53.8	22.4	20.7	Fair; fine sunset.
	18....	41.2	60.3	30.4	31.4	Fair; fine sunrise and sunset.
	19....	47.3	56.2	26.1	25.2	Fair; beautiful weather for several days past.
	20....	42.0	61.0	29.2	29.7	Fair.
	21....	57.2	62.5	47.8	42.9	Fair.

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## MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &amp;c.—Continued.

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1907.	°		°	°	
Oct. 22	52.0	60.4	32.3	32.4	Fair.
" 23	56.0	57.3	41.9	39.3	Fair; light rain.
" 24	43.2	50.7	22.9	21.7	Fair.
" 25	38.0	56.3	31.5	38.0	Cloudy.
" 26	51.0	52.5	26.4	23.9	Fair.
" 27	43.0	55.8	30.0	27.9	Fair; fine sunset; fine day.
" 28	40.8	54.9	24.8	23.9	Fair; fine day.
" 29	39.8	54.4	28.7	36.7	Cloudy; fine sunrise.
" 30	46.1	39.0	36.9	34.1	Cloudy; rain.
" 31	35.2	40.4	30.2	30.2	Cloudy; squally wind.
Nov. 1	38.0	44.8	32.5	28.1	Fair; fine sunrise.
" 2	41.1	38.7	33.2	31.2	Cloudy; rain and snow; squally wind.
" 3	31.8	37.7	30.2	28.0	Cloudy; squally wind; snowbirds.
" 4	38.9	44.2	37.2	38.2	Cloudy.
" 5	43.3	47.7	37.9	41.3	Cloudy.
" 6	45.0	44.8	43.4	29.9	Cloudy; rain and snow.
" 7	30.2	37.8	23.0	24.7	Fair; thaw.
" 8	34.2	43.8	30.2	30.8	Fair; thaw; fine sunset.
" 9	37.0	37.0	26.3	25.9	Cloudy; fine sunset.
" 10	34.2	38.3	23.8	21.3	Fair; fine sunset.
" 11	30.0	43.2	19.7	18.2	Fair; fine sunset; fine day.
" 12	31.2	35.7	20.1	17.5	Cloudy; light snow; skating.
" 13	34.0	33.2	23.7	23.9	Cloudy.
" 14	31.7	36.3	22.1	20.1	Fair; fine day.
" 15	33.4	39.7	29.4	19.8	Fair; fine day.
" 16	37.6	37.7	34.8	31.8	Cloudy.
" 17	32.0	33.7	19.8	16.7	Fair; fine day; fine sunrise.
" 18	30.2	35.0	18.7	18.7	Cloudy; fine sunset; squally wind.
" 19	37.7	34.7	30.3	29.3	Cloudy.
" 20	32.2	34.3	25.0	26.8	Cloudy.
" 21	32.0	35.6	26.8	27.0	Cloudy; squally wind.
" 22	35.1	36.6	32.8	27.2	Cloudy; snow.
" 23	27.3	30.0	23.2	23.9	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 24	25.8	31.3	29.6	20.2	Cloudy.
" 25	29.0	27.8	20.2	14.7	Cloudy; light snow.
" 26	34.8	32.2	23.6	25.1	Cloudy; snow.
" 27	26.0	22.7	13.8	8.0	Fair; river partly frozen over; fine day.
" 28	22.2	29.7	18.1	21.8	Cloudy; light snow.
" 29	37.2	41.4	27.1	35.2	Cloudy; light rain; thaw.
" 30	49.2	42.2	37.0	33.2	Fair; thaw.
Dec. 1	41.8	39.0	35.5	28.2	Fair; fine sunrise and sunset.
" 2	35.2	38.1	27.9	27.2	Fair; fine sunset.
" 3	35.0	40.4	24.0	29.1	Fair.
" 4	38.7	45.2	31.3	30.8	Fair.
" 5	43.2	37.7	35.0	29.9	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 6	30.3	32.1	27.8	27.6	Fair.
" 7	29.2	29.2	15.8	14.9	Cloudy.
" 8	27.2	18.8	6.2	— 1.3	Fair; fine day.
" 9	21.2	29.3	7.2	21.0	Fair; fine sunset.
" 10	27.2	28.3	23.0	17.4	Cloudy.
" 11	28.2	33.4	17.0	19.5	Cloudy.
" 12	32.0	33.4	29.2	25.8	Fair; thaw.
" 13	26.2	24.8	15.8	18.0	Cloudy; snow; first sleighing.
" 14	24.8	24.3	17.9	15.8	Cloudy; from 3 to 5 in. snow on ground.
" 15	19.0	18.8	6.1	10.3	Cloudy.
" 16	17.3	15.3	3.8	1.2	Fair; fine sunset; fine day.
" 17	12.0	10.0	— 4.1	0.6	Fair; very squally wind.
" 18	8.0	10.8	— 2.7	— 3.0	Fair; fine sunset; squally wind.
" 19	10.2	10.0	— 0.2	— 2.7	Fair; squally wind.
" 20	13.7	21.0	8.2	10.9	Fair; very squally wind.
" 21	26.2	30.9	19.9	22.6	Cloudy.
" 22	30.7	30.0	28.0	25.9	Cloudy; light snow; squally wind.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1907.					
	°	°	°	°	
Dec. 23....	31.3	30.0	27.5	24.7	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 24....	32.0	30.6	23.3	28.7	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 25....	29.0	25.6	23.2	20.9	Cloudy; Lake Minnewanka frozen over.
" 26....	25.2	26.3	19.9	22.5	Cloudy; light snow.
" 27....	23.8	27.4	6.9	15.9	Cloudy.
" 28....	25.0	20.9	15.9	9.4	Cloudy.
" 29....	12.8	14.4	-6.1	-7.4	Fair.
" 30....	9.8	10.3	-3.9	-7.0	Fair.
" 31....	1.0	10.8	-15.1	-15.2	Fair.
1908.					
Jan. 1....	11.2	26.8	3.0	8.3	Fair.
" 2....	25.3	30.7	19.2	18.7	Cloudy.
" 3....	29.0	29.3	16.8	16.2	Fair; fine sunrise; fine day.
" 4....	26.0	33.3	16.9	18.1	Cloudy; squally wind.
" 5....	34.0	39.1	31.8	33.3	Cloudy; thaw; chinooking.
" 6....	35.2	31.3	25.8	23.2	Cloudy; fine sunrise; light snow
" 7....	29.0	28.0	26.2	23.7	Cloudy; squally wind.
" 8....	27.0	29.2	16.8	20.1	Cloudy; snow; aurora.
" 9....	29.0	31.0	18.7	22.7	Cloudy.
" 10....	27.3	27.7	17.3	20.8	Cloudy; snow; fine sunrise.
" 11....	28.0	33.8	21.3	27.6	Fair; fine sunset.
" 12....	29.0	24.3	9.8	5.3	Fair; fine sunrise; very fine day.
" 13....	20.2	25.2	13.0	10.0	Fair; fine sunrise; fine day.
" 14....	26.2	26.3	21.7	15.2	Fair.
" 15....	15.0	22.3	0.7	0.2	Fair.
" 16....	21.4	25.8	15.3	17.2	Cloudy.
" 17....	23.8	23.3	9.2	5.9	Fair; very squally wind.
" 18....	21.0	29.2	15.7	16.3	Fair; very squally wind.
" 19....	30.3	34.6	24.6	27.8	Cloudy.
" 20....	31.8	31.0	27.7	23.7	Cloudy; light snow.
" 21....	24.5	24.3	16.8	18.3	Cloudy.
" 22....	20.0	20.0	-2.0	-4.0	Fair; fine day.
" 23....	16.5	27.5	6.1	14.5	Fair; very fine day; squally wind.
" 24....	23.0	29.5	8.5	8.8	Cloudy; very fine day.
" 25....	29.2	32.8	18.0	16.8	Fair; very fine day; river ice 19 inches.
" 26....	27.5	32.5	19.0	19.0	Fair; fine day; fine sunset.
" 27....	31.0	26.8	21.0	20.5	Cloudy; snow.
" 28....	24.2	11.0	-7.3	-9.1	Fair; fine day; light snow.
" 29....	12.0	11.5	-1.8	-1.0	Cloudy.
" 30....	9.5	9.8	-6.1	-11.2	Fair.
" 31....	-5.0	7.0	-26.7	-2.8	Fair.
Feb. 1....	6.0	12.0	-12.7	-3.2	Fair; very squally wind.
" 2....	10.5	16.2	-1.2	-5.1	Cloudy; fine day.
" 3....	15.0	20.8	4.5	4.8	Cloudy; fine sunrise.
" 4....	16.0	9.5	3.0	2.0	Fair.
" 5....	3.2	13.2	-5.9	-1.2	Cloudy; light snow.
" 6....	6.0	13.0	0.0	-2.0	Cloudy; snow.
" 7....	5.2	26.2	0.8	-2.2	Fair.
" 8....	19.3	23.0	-4.7	-3.1	Fair.
" 9....	20.0	28.3	6.4	3.8	Cloudy.
" 10....	25.0	32.4	15.2	20.2	Cloudy; fine sunset.
" 11....	25.0	26.7	-3.8	-0.8	Fair; fine day.
" 12....	20.0	26.7	-10.4	-10.9	Fair; fine sunrise and sunset; fine day.
" 13....	22.6	28.8	2.3	3.7	Fair.
" 14....	27.2	33.3	20.2	20.8	Cloudy.
" 15....	31.0	33.8	25.4	20.1	Fair; ice on river 22½ in.; rain.
" 16....	27.0	34.2	20.0	20.7	Cloudy.
" 17....	29.0	25.6	14.4	2.2	Fair; very fine day.
" 18....	19.0	30.0	0.3	-1.3	Fair.
" 19....	25.0	28.1	5.1	7.2	Fair.

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## MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1908.	°	°	°	—	
Feb. 20....	23.0	31.3	1.2	0.6	Fair; very fine day.
" 21....	29.2	40.3	12.9	12.9	Fair; very fine day; thaw.
" 22....	37.0	41.3	21.3	23.7	Fair; fine day; thaw.
" 23....	38.0	45.8	32.8	32.8	Cloudy; heavy thaw; chinook.
" 24....	41.0	33.2	30.8	30.0	Cloudy; sleighing good again.
" 25....	30.2	32.0	22.5	16.3	Cloudy.
" 26....	29.0	33.8	22.2	23.5	Cloudy; snow.
" 27....	33.0	32.0	20.1	19.9	Cloudy.
" 28....	20.5	19.9	6.2	5.2	Fair.
" 29....	14.8	21.8	— 3.7	2.4	Fair.
Mar. 1....	13.9	13.1	— 6.1	— 4.0	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 2....	11.2	16.0	5.2	5.2	Cloudy; light snow.
" 3....	11.2	12.8	— 0.2	— 2.2	Fair.
" 4....	8.0	28.1	—15.3	—16.5	Fair; aurora; very fine day.
" 5....	21.0	32.0	—11.8	—13.4	Fair; very fine day.
" 6....	29.0	35.1	1.4	0.6	Fair.
" 7....	31.2	33.8	13.7	7.8	Fair.
" 8....	29.0	37.0	22.5	21.7	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 9....	33.8	42.2	24.5	21.0	Cloudy; fine day; thaw.
" 10....	39.2	42.7	35.2	33.3	Cloudy; snow; very squally wind.
" 11....	35.0	39.3	32.5	32.5	Cloudy; snow.
" 12....	38.4	37.3	28.2	27.3	Cloudy; snow; Varied thrush.
" 13....	34.0	40.4	31.3	29.9	Cloudy; river opening in places.
" 14....	38.8	37.6	34.8	32.8	Cloudy; very squally wind; robin.
" 15....	33.0	22.8	18.9	11.0	Cloudy; snow.
" 16....	40.4	31.8	15.4	26.2	Fair.
" 17....	28.3	32.8	14.5	10.2	Cloudy.
" 18....	27.7	32.4	8.0	9.2	Fair; snow flurries; squally wind.
" 19....	28.0	32.9	8.4	9.2	Fair; sleighing bad; squally wind.
" 20....	30.5	33.8	22.2	25.8	Cloudy; squally wind.
" 21....	31.0	42.3	16.8	15.5	Fair; thaw; squally wind.
" 22....	38.2	38.2	35.2	34.2	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 23....	35.0	36.2	27.7	26.8	Cloudy; ice on river 19 inches.
" 24....	33.0	29.2	19.3	18.7	Cloudy; snow.
" 25....	19.3	24.2	0.5	— 1.1	Fair; fine day.
" 26....	20.2	19.7	4.0	4.8	Cloudy; aurora.
" 27....	15.6	26.7	—10.4	— 9.5	Fair.
" 28....	24.2	31.7	— 6.4	— 6.0	Fair; fine day; aurora.
" 29....	29.0	34.7	24.4	25.3	Cloudy; squally wind.
" 30....	32.1	21.0	17.7	14.0	Cloudy; ice on Lake Minnewanka 28 inches.
" 31....	16.2	23.8	— 3.2	— 2.1	Fair.
April 1....	20.0	32.3	—12.9	—13.3	Fair; Swainson's Leucosticte.
" 2....	30.3	45.3	20.3	18.8	Cloudy; thaw; sleighing bad.
" 3....	42.0	47.0	36.2	34.0	Cloudy; rain and thaw; squally wind.
" 4....	35.4	31.8	24.3	24.2	Cloudy; squally wind; ice on river about 21 inches.
" 5....	29.2	37.2	24.3	25.0	Cloudy; redpolls.
" 6....	29.5	32.3	19.0	19.2	Cloudy; light snow.
" 7....	27.7	42.2	9.0	11.2	Cloudy; arctic bluebirds.
" 8....	39.0	49.2	32.2	33.8	Fair; squally wind; no sleighing.
" 9....	45.0	40.8	33.3	33.2	Cloudy; light snow; river opening much.
" 10....	35.2	45.7	22.2	23.1	Cloudy; very squally wind; snow going very quickly.
" 11....	45.2	53.2	40.0	44.6	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 12....	49.2	52.7	44.4	44.8	Cloudy; roads dry or mostly so.
" 13....	49.0	56.0	43.0	44.5	Cloudy; juncos.
" 14....	47.5	35.8	24.0	24.2	Cloudy; swallows.
" 15....	33.0	56.1	21.0	20.8	Fair; river open.
" 16....	52.0	52.7	34.8	38.8	Cloudy; no snow in valley; long-crested jay.
" 17....	44.2	44.0	37.0	38.7	Cloudy.
" 18....	39.2	50.4	33.0	34.1	Cloudy; anemones in flower.
" 19....	45.0	53.8	34.2	34.0	Cloudy; rain.
" 20....	51.8	54.9	36.8	42.3	Cloudy; white-crowned sparrows; solitary.
" 21....	45.2	58.7	32.0	37.0	Fair; frogs piping; warbler.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &amp;c.—Continued.

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1908.	°	°	°	°	
April 22...	54.0	58.9	32.6	32.6	Cloudy; partridge drumming.
" 23...	51.2	50.2	35.7	35.3	Cloudy; rain; petasites in flower.
" 24...	37.7	43.5	29.6	29.1	Cloudy; rain and snow; junco's building.
" 25...	37.0	45.2	31.2	31.2	Cloudy; kingfishers; ruby crowned kinglet.
" 26...	44.2	53.1	23.4	23.1	Fair; fine day; Audubon's warbler.
" 27...	49.0	43.0	31.2	30.9	Cloudy; snow rain.
" 28...	33.5	48.8	29.8	29.8	Cloudy; snow; rain; hufflehead duck and goose.
" 29...	46.2	49.8	25.1	25.4	Fair; swallows numerous.
" 30...	47.0	58.9	22.2	21.8	Fair; very fine day; lutescent warbler; Vanessa antiopa and milberti and grapt.
May 1...	55.8	64.5	26.0	25.9	Fair; very fine day.
" 2...	61.2	53.4	35.1	34.9	Cloudy; northern chipmunks out.
" 3...	45.3	53.3	36.5	35.6	Cloudy; rain.
" 4...	48.3	57.2	31.3	31.0	Fair; cowbird; Shepherdia Canadensis in flower.
" 5...	51.0	63.8	45.3	44.8	Fair; Lycaena and copper butterflies; chipping sparrow; ruddy duck.
" 6...	60.6	71.0	29.0	29.0	Fair; very fine day; <i>penetriflorum</i> .
" 7...	67.2	72.0	30.8	31.8	Fair; insects about; lake partly open; flicker.
" 8...	56.3	45.0	35.9	36.1	Cloudy; rain; meadow lark.
" 9...	43.0	53.7	35.7	35.8	Cloudy; nut hatch.
" 10...	51.2	50.2	37.2	37.1	Cloudy; rain.
" 11...	51.0	56.2	35.6	35.4	Cloudy; rain; Calypso borealis.
" 12...	45.8	49.9	37.1	37.6	Cloudy; rain; primula Mistassinica.
" 13...	48.8	46.3	38.9	39.7	Cloudy; rain; gull; violets; hearberry; strawberry in flower.
" 14...	43.0	48.2	37.8	37.8	Cloudy; little rain.
" 15...	46.3	51.3	37.3	38.0	Cloudy.
" 16...	49.8	45.2	38.2	35.8	Cloudy; rain.
" 17...	40.0	53.1	36.8	35.6	Cloudy.
" 18...	47.6	47.4	32.1	32.6	Cloudy; rain.
" 19...	45.2	45.8	37.0	36.8	Cloudy; rain.
" 20...	43.2	53.1	36.2	36.8	Cloudy; Dodecatheon Meadia; San Diego redwing.
" 21...	51.0	58.1	29.2	30.2	Fair; Tennessee warblers.
" 22...	51.3	59.4	33.2	33.9	Cloudy.
" 23...	53.5	61.3	30.8	31.7	Fair.
" 24...	59.0	61.4	45.7	46.5	Cloudy; olive backed flycatcher.
" 25...	56.1	48.7	38.8	38.8	Cloudy; rain.
" 26...	46.0	49.7	38.0	38.2	Cloudy; light rain.
" 27...	48.2	54.8	38.8	38.9	Cloudy; aurora.
" 28...	54.0	64.6	30.0	29.9	Fair; grasshoppers, &c.; very fine day.
" 29...	58.2	57.9	45.2	44.9	Cloudy.
" 30...	55.0	44.1	35.2	36.8	Cloudy; rain.
" 31...	39.3	51.2	33.9	34.3	Cloudy; rain.
June 1...	51.2	46.3	43.9	42.7	Cloudy; river high; rain.
" 2...	43.0	56.1	38.3	38.2	Cloudy; light rain.
" 3...	50.3	57.5	40.3	41.2	Cloudy; light rain.
" 4...	52.1	53.9	43.7	44.3	Cloudy; light rain.
" 5...	52.2	59.0	45.8	47.2	Cloudy.
" 6...	59.0	57.3	45.6	45.7	Cloudy; light rain.
" 7...	57.2	63.5	42.8	42.9	Fair.
" 8...	61.0	72.5	34.8	35.1	Fair.
" 9...	66.4	74.4	37.8	37.8	Fair; very fine day.
" 10...	67.2	72.9	38.2	38.0	Fair.
" 11...	65.3	57.1	46.1	45.1	Cloudy; rain and hail.
" 12...	49.0	61.0	35.8	35.4	Fair.
" 13...	54.7	66.1	37.2	39.2	Cloudy; rainbow; papilio tremens.
" 14...	63.3	73.2	35.8	35.3	Fair; very fine day.
" 15...	69.3	70.0	37.7	38.7	Cloudy; thunder and lightning.
" 16...	62.0	63.3	46.0	48.8	Fair; fine sunset; river high.
" 17...	57.0	61.0	36.8	37.8	Fair.
" 18...	59.1	63.6	34.3	34.9	Cloudy.
" 19...	56.0	57.3	42.1	42.4	Cloudy; light rain; thunder.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1908.	°	°	°	°	
June 20....	55.3	50.0	38.6	43.2	Cloudy ; rain.
" 21....	44.0	46.8	36.8	37.0	Cloudy ; rain,
" 22....	45.2	60.3	39.1	43.0	Cloudy.
" 23....	58.0	66.0	42.3	42.2	Cloudy.
" 24....	63.3	76.2	36.0	37.0	Fair ; very fine day.
" 25....	71.6	74.6	47.4	49.7	Fair ; rain ; very fine day.
" 26....	69.0	51.1	48.8	42.4	Cloudy ; rain.
" 27....	45.2	47.0	38.8	39.8	Cloudy ; rain.
" 28....	47.1	59.4	36.9	38.8	Cloudy.
" 29....	54.0	63.2	47.6	48.3	Cloudy.
" 30....	60.6	64.9	43.6	43.9	Fair.





1.—*Pinus Albicaulis*.—Grows in profusion at Banff and well up on the mountainsides.





2.—*Corralhoriza innata virescens*.—A most exquisite orchid, and fungoid in its characteristics. Found in damp pine woods during July and August. Though growing in other sections of the Rockies, the beautiful coral-like roots seem to develop best in the forests around Banff.





3.—Cypripedium.—This orchid is found from Banff to Field.





4.—*Larix Lyallii*.—This beautiful tree is found from 7,000 feet upwards. From the first of June the botanist may look for the flowers, which are of a deep crimson, and very profuse.







5.—The Anemone of the higher altitudes, blooming as the snows disappear at 8,000 feet and upwards.





11.—*Systopteris fragilis*.





12.—The pink primula found in abundance in moist ground at Banff and Field in early June.





13.—*Drias octopetala*, found generally throughout the Rockies during July and August.







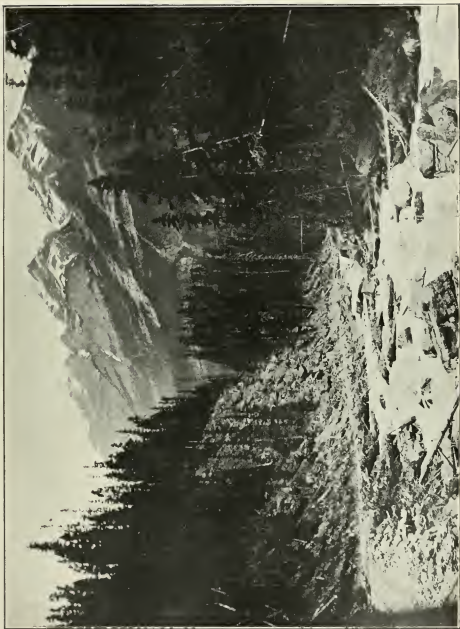
14.—*Calypso bulbosa*.—This orchid, the most beautiful of all orchids in the Rockies, is found in densely grown forests. Blooming early in June, it is seldom seen in perfection by botanists or tourists. With its deep crimson and yellow splotted pouch and magenta wings it is easily found by lovers of flowers in the soft, green, mossy beds beneath the pines.





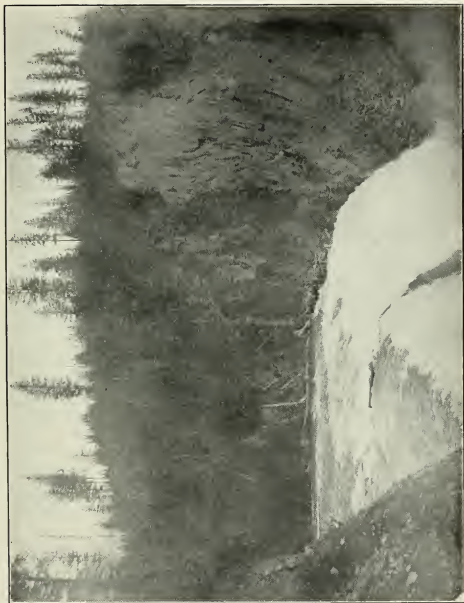
Head gates Banff Waterworks.





Yoho Canyon.





Bow River Falls at Banff







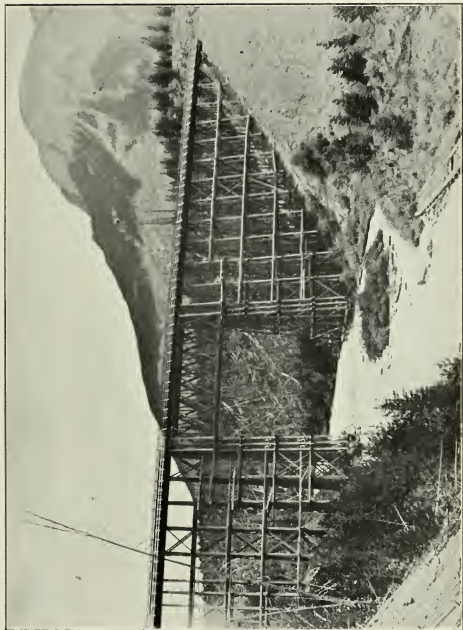
Yoho Falls into Kicking Horse.





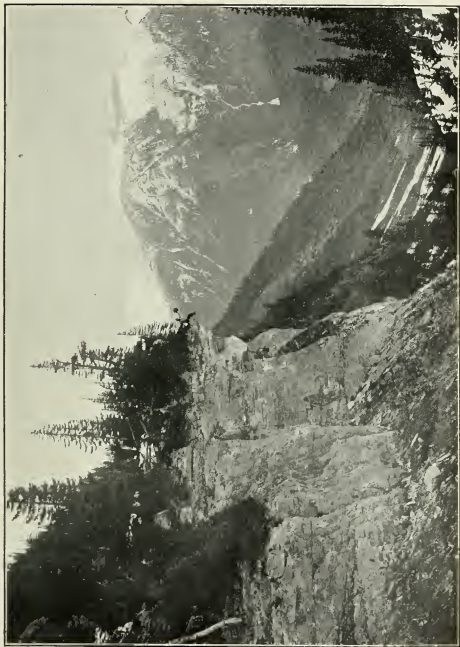
The Hoodoos three miles from Leachcoil.





Canyon and Carriage Road.

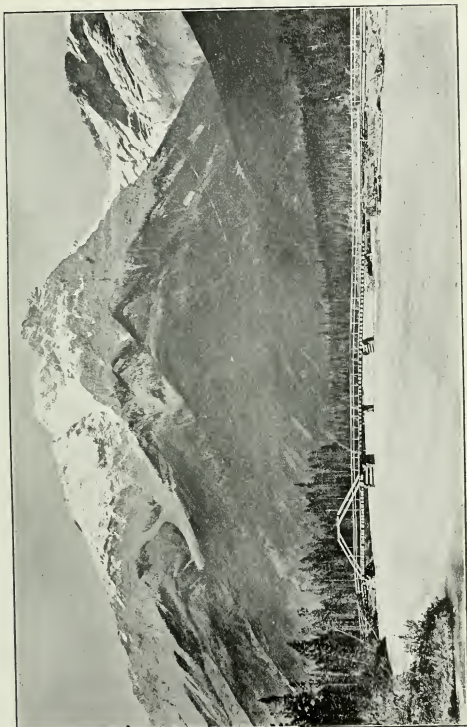




Point-Look-Out, Sellkirk Claves.







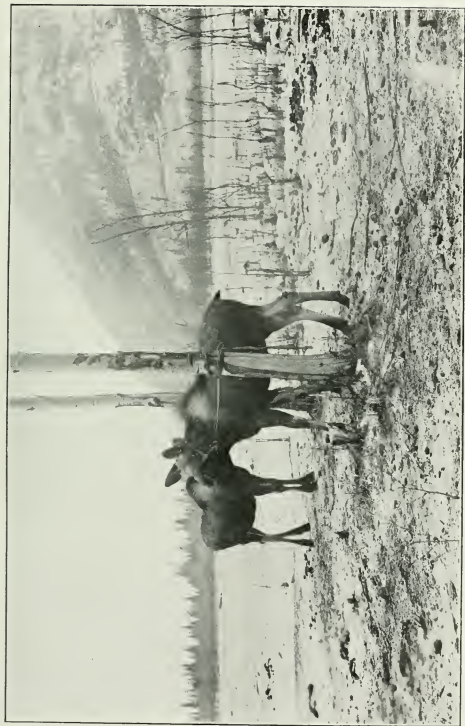
The Bridge, Mount Vaux and Hoodoo Gulch.





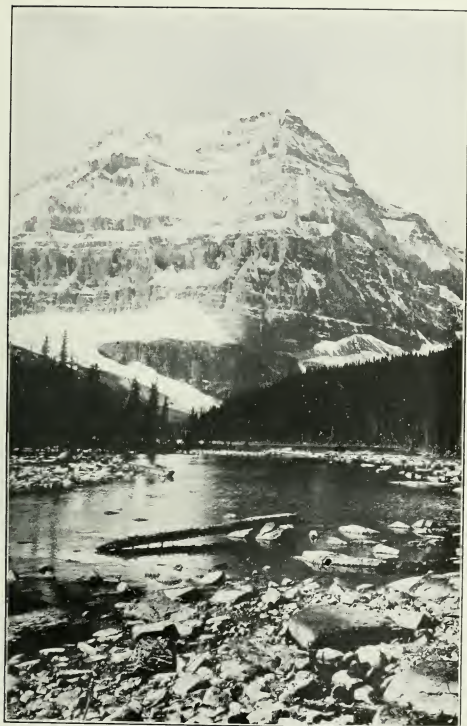
Twin Peaks Canyon, Yoho Valley.





Pair of 10 Months' Old Moose.





Mount Ball, near Banff. (Altitude 10,900 ft.)

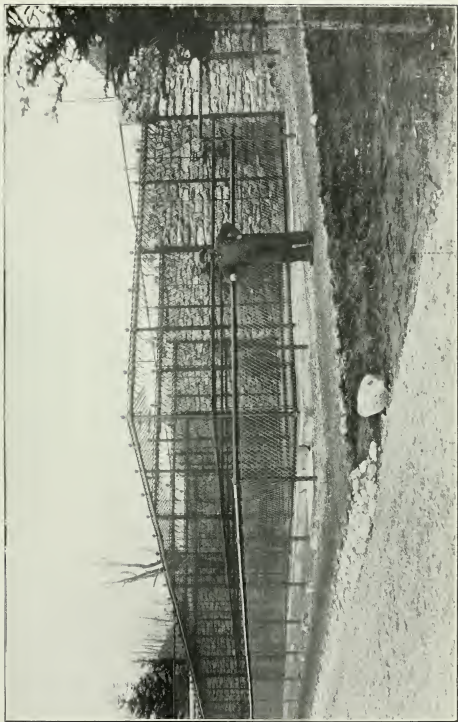






Western Canada Cement and Coal Co., near Banff, under construction. The largest plant in the Dominion. Capacity 2,000 bbls. per day.





New Animal Cages, Banff.





Western Canada Cement and Co. Co., near Banff. The largest plant in the Dominion under construction.  
Capacity 2,000 bbls. per day.

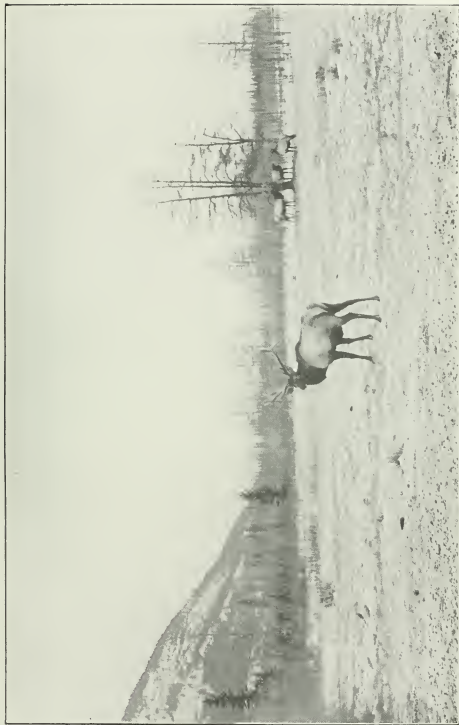




Aspen Avenue, Banff.

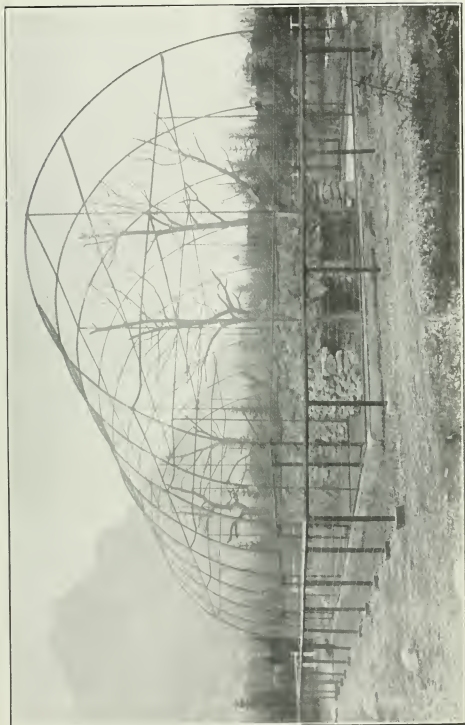






Elk in the Park at Banff.





New Animal Cages, Banff.





Members of the Canadian Alpine Club returning from a successful climb of Mount Rogers.









PART VI  
YUKON TERRITORY



## YUKON TERRITORY

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

YUKON TERRITORY,

DAWSON, Y.T., April 15, 1908.

The Hon. FRANK OLIVER,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

## GOLD PRODUCTION.

The gold production in the Territory, as taken from the returns in the comptroller's office for the year ending March 31, 1908, was 189,011·86 ounces, which, at \$15 per ounce—which is the valuation for royalty purposes—would amount to \$2,820,161.60. This is the lowest output in the history of the Territory, since 1898, and is due mainly to the fact that a considerable number of the claims on Hunker, Bonanza and Eldorado creeks were not worked during the year, having been acquired by the Yukon Gold Company for dredging and hydraulicking purposes.

## DREDGING.

The Yukon Gold Company has installed three large dredges on Lower Bonanza, one on No. 90 below and two on No. 104-A below Discovery, which were worked during the greater part of the season of 1907, but owing to encountering frozen ground the work was not as extensive as was anticipated in the early part of the season. Another dredge has been constructed on No. 90 below Discovery on Bonanza creek, and will be operated as soon as the season opens. This company is also constructing three dredges on Hunker creek, which it is expected will be working this season.

In connection with the construction of ditches and flumes by this company, 17 miles of ditching have been completed and about 4 miles of flume; the remainder of the flume is ready to be put in as soon as the weather permits, the foundations being already prepared. There is also 12½ miles of piping on the ground ready to be put together. The syphon, which will be used to convey the water across the Klondike valley, is all in position to be assembled, and has a capacity of 5,000 inches, being 49 inches inside diameter and 15,760 feet long.

The hydraulic electric transmission plant on the Twelvemile river is completed, and power will be supplied to all the gold-bearing creeks within the Dawson mining district for the company's several works, such as dredges, electric lifts, &c. Three electric lifts have been constructed by this company on Bonanza creek, and will be used this summer. The dam, which has been under construction at No. 57 above Discovery on Bonanza creek, is now completed, and will store 350,000,000 gallons of water; this water is to be used for hydraulicking the bench gravels on Bonanza creek, enabling the ground to be worked during the dry season, usually the months of June, July and August. There are two ditches, each of 1,000 inches capacity, conducting the water from this dam down Bonanza creek, which will supply two large hydraulic plants; it will also be used in connection with the electric lifts in the creek bottoms.

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This company expects to have all its works completed and to be in a position to undertake active operations during the season of 1909.

The Canadian Klondike Mining Company is still operating in the Klondike River valley at a point near the mouth of Bear creek. This dredge has an average capacity of 2,800 cubic yards per day of 24 hours, and during the season of 1907 was in operation for 167 days.

The dredge belonging to the Bouanza Basin Gold Dredging Company was entirely remodelled last year, the motive power having been changed from steam to electric power.

The Lewes River Dredging Company operated on Discovery claim on Bonanza creek, but has since been removed to No. 6 below Discovery, and will continue there during the present season.

The dredge which has been operated in the submerged bed of the Klondike river has been removed to Indian river, and is being operated there by the Indian River Gold Mining and Development Company, Limited.

The Fortymile Dredging Company operated a dredge last season in the submerged bed of that river, and material to remodel this dredge is now being freighted there. Another dredge has been ordered by this company from San Francisco, and is expected to be delivered during the summer of 1908.

The submerged leaseholds owned by Wm. Ogilvie and others on the Stewart river have not been worked for several seasons, but a new company has been formed, viz.: The Yukon Basin Gold Dredging Company, capitalized at \$20,000,000. A dredge is now being constructed at Whitehorse and will be taken down the Yukon river to these leaseholds as soon as completed. The company contemplates constructing during the present season another dredge to operate on the Stewart river.

#### INDIVIDUAL MINING.

Individual mining operations have been carried on at Granville on Lower Dominion, and on Sulphur, Quartz and Eureka creeks, with, it is understood, good results. New discoveries were made on Blackhills creek, and on Little Blanche, a tributary of Quartz. Blackhills is a tributary of the Stewart river, and is situated in the Dawson mining district. Two hundred and fifty-two creek and 100 hillside claims have been staked, and about fifty claims on its tributaries. There are about fifty individual plants operating on this creek, and the prospects for a good clean-up in the spring are excellent.

Quite a considerable amount of work was done in placer mining in the Salmon River district, principally on Livingstone creek. There are about 125 men working in that district.

There has been increased activity in the southern end of the Territory in copper and quartz. Last season's development work has disclosed greater ore bodies than even the most sanguine operators anticipated. The White Pass Railway Company contemplates building a spur line to some properties near Whitehorse, and has also erected ore bunkers at Skagway to facilitate the handling of ore.

#### YUKON COUNCIL.

The Yukon Council met on August 8, 1907, and prorogued on August 30, 1907. Fourteen ordinances were passed in connection with the local administration, and other necessary business transacted. A committee on mining was appointed by the Council and instructed to make such representations as to amendments to the Yukon Placer Mining Act and the Quartz Regulations as were deemed advisable. These recommendations have been forwarded to you, and it is satisfactory to note that a Bill embodying many of the proposed amendments has been presented to parliament. One

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of the most important amendments to the local ordinance was the repeal of the section licensing music halls. The passing of this amendment has led to the abolition of dance-halls in the Territory.

The revenue of the Territory for the nine months ending March 31 was \$332,846.72, and the expenditure \$338,755.10.

## SCHOOLS.

The schools have been maintained during the past year in a very high state of efficiency, and the results obtained have given the highest satisfaction to the people of the Territory.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Territory during the past year has been remarkably free from crime of a serious nature. This condition I have no doubt is due to a large extent to the law-abiding spirit pervading the people of this Territory, but I do not wish to detract in this regard from the great credit due to the highly satisfactory administration of justice and the activity and devotion to duty of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police under the able supervision of the Assistant Commissioner, Major Wood.

## GENERAL.

The people of this Territory have been hopefully looking forward to the probability of railway connection with the other parts of this Dominion, and any proposal to secure connection either by an extension of the Klondike Mines Railway, which extension is now contemplated, or some other satisfactory connection, would be eagerly welcomed. It is confidently believed that such railway connection would open up vast areas of agricultural, coal and mineral lands and afford opportunities to a large population.

The same spirit of optimism which has hitherto prevailed, still exists among the people of this Territory.

I have to bear testimony to the efficient service rendered by all the officials of the different departments of government in the Territory.

Reports from the Comptroller, Gold Commissioner, Crown Timber and Land Agent, Director of Surveys, Government Mining Engineer, are herewith inclosed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,

*Commissioner.*

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## No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING COMPTROLLER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., April 10, 1908.

The Hon. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,  
Commissioner of Yukon Territory,  
Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1908.

The expenditure under the vote 'Administration of the Yukon,' through the Department of the Interior, disbursed through my office, was \$145,912.56; statements with vouchers being forwarded to the department at the end of each month.

The expenditure on account of Department of the Interior 'subsidy to river' steamers, being amounts paid to steamers for making trips on rivers not usually travelled, to assist prospectors and miners in getting in their supplies, amounted to \$6,061.75.

The local revenues and expenditures of the Yukon Territory from July 1, the beginning of its fiscal year, to March 31, 1908, were: revenue, \$332,846.72; expenditure, \$338,755.10, administered through my office; quarterly statements with vouchers being sent to the Auditor General as required by order in council. I attach a copy of the balance sheet on March 31, 1908.

The disbursement on account of the Department of Justice was \$25,822.60, for services in connection with this Territory; monthly statements being forwarded, with vouchers.

The expenditure on account of the Department of Indian Affairs for the relief of sick and destitute Indians, &c., was \$7,400.19.

The expenditure on account of the Department of Public Works 'buildings,' has been managed through the Superintendent of Public Works and the Comptroller; the expenditure was \$69,935.33.

The expenditure on account of the Department of Public Works 'river improvements vote,' amounted to \$6,768.09.

The royalty collected in the Territory amounted to \$70,511.20; collected at Dawson, \$69,011.30; Whitehorse, \$1,495.10, and Fortymile, 75 cents.

The receipts from free certificates issued to exporters of gold from Alaska were \$156.50.

Revenue from both these sources was forwarded to the credit of the Receiver General, drafts being sent to the department weekly and statements at the end of each month.

The revenue from the sale of Yukon Territorial Court law stamps was \$3,750.95; from Mining Court stamps to January 31, 1908, \$272.25; drafts and statements being sent to the Department of Inland Revenue. As the Gold Commissioner's Court was abolished, the Mining Court stamps on hand were returned to the Department of Inland Revenue on February 24, 1908.

Monthly statements of the revenue received in the office of the Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent have been checked each month as formerly, and the returns forwarded to the department. The suspense account in the Gold Commissioner's office has been checked and the cheques countersigned in payment of the vouchers.

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As the management of the city of Dawson was transferred to the government of the Yukon Territory, the revenue and expenditure on that account have been put through the local revenues of the Yukon Territory instead of being kept separately as formerly, and vouchers for the city of Dawson have been sent to the Auditor General's department in the same way as the other services of the Yukon Territory.

In the balance sheet inclosed there are two groups: group one representing the revenue and expenditure of the Yukon Territory, and group two representing the revenue and expenditure of the city of Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. I. McLEAN,

*Acting Comptroller.*

## TRIAL BALANCE, GOVERNMENT YUKON TERRITORY, MARCH 31, 1908.

Appropriation.	Dr.	Expenditure.	
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
4,000 00	Indemnity and travelling expenses Yukon Council.....	3,660 00	
8,050 00	Town of Whitehorse.....	7,365 98	
23,900 00	Salaries and travelling expenses.....	17,176 60	
1,750 00	Preventive Service.....	946 60	
5,030 00	Printing and Stationery.....	3,781 86	
900 00	Whitehorse Library.....	600 00	
56,515 00	Schools.....	36,283 45	
34,000 00	Hospitals, Charities and Quarantine.....	23,722 97	
5,000 00	Contingencies.....	2,603 38	
4,300 00	Dawson Free Library (Territory).....	3,325 00	
143,785 00	Roads, Bridges and Public Works.....	152,146 66	
7,000 00	Miscellaneous Expenditure.....	5,127 01	
1,800 00	Law Library.....	1,184 45	
10,000 00	Bonus to Mining and Maintenance Assay Office.....	5,997 36	
			346,532 42
50,126 00	Indebtedness of City of Dawson.....	20,954 80	
10,000 00	Dawson Fire Department.....	35,314 80	
2,500 00	Maintenance Streets and Sidewalks.....	8,527 17	
1,000 00	Street Lighting.....	2,542 50	
2,000 00	Printing and Stationery (City).....	374 86	
1,500 00	Maintenance of Dog Pound.....	1,351 50	
2,100 00	Contingencies (City).....	653 20	
4,760 00	Dawson Free Library (City).....	1,575 00	
	Salaries (City).....	3,539 95	
	Balance on hand.....	7,777 32	
Estimated Revenue.	Cr.	Revenue Received.	
45,000 00	Balance from 1906-07.....	13,685 70	
45,000 00	Liquor Licenses (Less 24,000 City).....	44,938 58	
100,000 00	Liquor Permits.....	48,155 37	
125,000 00	Dom. Govt. Grant (Roads, Bridges, etc.).....	75,000 00	
15,000 00	Dom. Govt. Grant (Local purposes).....	93,750 00	
	Local taxation (Territory).....	16,624 70	
24,000 00	Proportion Liquor Licenses (City).....	53,048 57	
50,000 00	Taxation (City).....	1,329 50	
5,000 00	City Licenses and Sundry Revenue.....		346,532 42

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## No. 2.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING GOLD COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Dawson, Y.T., April 13, 1908.

The Hon. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Gold Commissioner's office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

The financial statement hereto attached, in addition to showing the receipts from the different branches of the office, gives a statement comparing the receipts of the fiscal year in question with the previous year.

The total receipts amount to \$121,246.

As you will notice by the comparative statement, this is an increase of revenue over the previous fiscal year of \$16,197.70. In making the comparison it must be remembered that the previous fiscal year was only nine months in length of time; however, I find that the revenue for the present year in question is \$682.74 more than the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

It will be noted in the comparative statement that there is a large decrease of revenue this year in the issue of free miners' certificates, owing to the fact that free miners' certificates were done away with when the Placer Mining Act came into force.

In the face of this source of revenue being cut off, the total revenue for the year should be considered satisfactory.

Hereto attached will be found a statement compiled by the Mining Recorder, giving the number of locations and relocations on each creek in the Dawson district, showing what portions of each are creek, hill, bench, river or bar claims. During the year 1,397 new locations were recorded and 587 relocations of claims that had expired.

Hereto attached will also be found a statement compiled by the Mining Engineer, in which will be found a list of creeks upon which active mining operations are being carried on; the number of claims on each creek in which mining operations are being carried on; a general statement as to the mining operations in the territory; as to new discoveries; as to the influence of new mining methods; as to coal and as to wood. These statements are carefully compiled and are accurate.

Individual mining operations by what is known as the ordinary mining methods are now confined almost altogether to lower Dominion creek, in the vicinity of Granville, and to Quartz creek, and as time goes on will diminish, as the pay gravel that can be worked profitably in this way is coming to an end.

I am of the opinion that in the near future mining operations will be confined practically altogether to hydraulicking and dredging.

When the Yukon Gold Company have completed their ditch from Twelvemile, and when this company, with the other companies that contemplate bringing dredges into the country have installed their plants, there is every reason to believe that there will be a considerable increase in the annual output of gold in this Territory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

..

E. C. SENKLER,  
*Acting Gold Commissioner.*



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Gold Commissioner's Office from April 1, 1907, to  
March 31, 1908.

## RECEIPTS.

To free miners' certificates . . . . .	\$	71 25
Placer—		
To grants . . . . .	\$	13,980 00
Renewals . . . . .		68,319 00
Relocations . . . . .		5,870 00
Registered documents . . . . .		12,356 00
Abstracts . . . . .		59 00
		<hr/> 100,584 00
Quartz—		
To records . . . . .	\$	2,590 00
Certificates of work . . . . .		747 50
Certificates of partnerships . . . . .		65 00
Registered documents . . . . .		660 00
Lieu of assessment . . . . .		200 00
Certificate of improvements . . . . .		27 50
Acreage . . . . .		459 60
Abstracts . . . . .		2 50
		<hr/> 4,752 10
Sundry Accounts—		
To water grants . . . . .	\$	1,225 00
Advance deposit . . . . .		1,907 98
Hydraulics . . . . .		3,464 67
		<hr/> 6,597 65
Duncan—		
To placer grants . . . . .	\$	1,150 00
Renewals . . . . .		3,606 00
Relocations . . . . .		1,070 00
Registered documents . . . . .		745 00
Quartz grants . . . . .		5 00
Quartz certificates of partnership . . . . .		2 00
Quartz registered documents . . . . .		5 00
Water grants . . . . .		25 00
		<hr/> 6,608 00
Sixtymile—		
To placer grants . . . . .	\$	50 00
Renewals . . . . .		2,010 00
Relocations . . . . .		220 00
Registered documents . . . . .		343 00
Quartz records . . . . .		10 00
		<hr/> 2,633 00
Total . . . . .	\$	<hr/> 121,246 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

By Receiver General . . . . .	\$	119,140 52
Gold Commissioner's suspense account . . . . .		197 50
Balance account . . . . .		1,907 98
		<hr/> \$121,246 00

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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

## RETURNS GOLD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

	Year ending March 31, 1907.	Year ending March 31, 1908.	Increase 1908.	Decrease 1908.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Free Miners' Certificates.....	10,999 25	71 25		10,928 00
Placer Grants.....	19,630 00	15,180 00		4,450 00
Renewals.....	44,115 00	73,935 00	29,820 00	
Relocations.....	10,200 00	7,160 00		3,040 00
Registered Documents (Placer).....	9,891 50	13,444 00	3,552 50	
Certificate of Partnership.....	310 00			310 00
Certificate of Work.....	1,556 00			1,556 00
Abstracts.....	74 75	59 00		15 75
Amended Applications.....	30 00			30 00
Water Grants.....	1,140 00	1,250 00	110 00	
Hydraulics.....	1,764 50	3,464 67	1,700 17	
Quartz Records.....	1,125 00	2,605 00	1,480 00	
Quartz Registered Documents.....	387 50	665 00	277 50	
Quartz Certificate of Work.....	467 50	747 50	280 00	
Quartz Certificate of Partnership.....	35 00	67 00	32 00	
Quartz Lieu of Assessment.....	100 00	200 00	100 00	
Quartz Certificate of Improvements.....	60 00	27 50		32 50
Quartz Acreage.....	1,254 32	459 60		794 72
Quartz Abstracts.....		2 50	2 50	
Advance Deposits.....	1,907 98	1,907 98		
	105,048 30	121,246 00	37,354 67	21,156 97
Net Increase.....			16,197 70	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## RECAPITULATION.

FINANCIAL Statement Gold Commissioner's Office, Year ending March 31, 1908.

	Free Miners' Certificate Receipts	Placer Grants.	Renewals.	Relocations.	Registered Documents.	Abstracts.	Water Grants.	Hydraulics.	Quartz Records.	Quartz Registered Documents.	Quartz Certificate of Work.	Quartz Certificate of Partnership.	Quartz Lien of Assessment.	Quartz Certificate of Improvements.	Quartz Abstract.	Quartz Acreage.	Advance Deposit.
Dawson.....	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Duncan.....	71 25	13,980 68,319	5,870 12,356	59	1,223 3,464 67	2,590	660 747 50	65	200	27 50	2 50	459 60					
Sixty mile .....	1,150 3,606	1,070 745	25	10													
Advance Deposit.....	50 2,010	220 343															1,907 98
	71 25	15,180 73,935	7,160 13,444	59	1,250 3,464 67	2,605	665 747 50	67	200	27 50	2 50	459 60					1,907 98

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## LOCATIONS DAWSON DISTRICT YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

Name of Creek.	LOCATIONS.				RELOCATIONS.			
	Creeks.	Hills and Benches.	Rivers.	Bars.	Creeks.	Hills and Benches.	Rivers.	Bars.
"Clear Creek," Stewart River....	13	15			13			
Yukon River.....		27	27	16			11	
Yukon River, small tributaries....	46	22			16			
Indian River.....			308					
Indian Creek.....	55							
Forty-mile River.....			16				3	
Small tributaries, 40-Mile River...	30				4			
Moose Creek, 40-Mile River.....	77				13			
Fall Creek, 40-Mile River.....	99							
Herbert Creek, 40-Mile River.....	23							
Dominion Creek.....	29	40			25	52		
All Gold.....		2						
Klondike River.....		42	42		1		6	
Small tributaries, Klondike River...	40				1			
Thistle Creek.....	10				28			
Black Hills Creek.....	195	36			44			
Quartz Creek and tributaries.....	63	22			98	24		
Barker Creek.....	5				13			
Hunker Creek.....	11	17			42	39		
Sulphur Creek.....	11				26	1		
Gold Run Creek.....	1	2			11	12		
Stewart River.....			8				4	
Twelvemile River.....			9					
Bonanza Creek.....	13	16			33	32		
Eldorado.....	2				19	13		
Selwyn Creek.....	6				1			
White River.....				1				
	729	241	410	17	390	173	24	

1,397 Locations. Among these were many so-called discoveries, but in reality are only first locations on abandoned creeks. Also, 587 Relocations during the year.

## No. 3.

REPORT OF THE MINING ENGINEER ON MINING OPERATIONS IN THE  
YUKON TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

During the last year much grouping has been done whereby a large number of placer mining claims are being operated with one plant. Although the number of operations has decreased the scale of the work has materially increased. You will notice, in another part of this report, that there are 22 separate operations conducted on the hills of Bonanza creek. This does not mean that there are only 22 claims in operation, but that each operation is a plant of large magnitude operating on a group of placer claims ranging from 10 to 100 in number.

This arrangement has been found necessary to work the many claims already worked by the placer mining methods at a profit; this practice has been general on all the large gold-bearing streams situated within the Dawson mining district.

The hydraulicking and dredging methods are the two large scale methods of mining in vogue in this Territory. The former is applicable to hillside diggings, while the latter is confined to valleys and creek bottoms. As either of these large methods requires large areas of ground to justify the installation of a large plant, it is obvious that its application is only feasible when a large number of placer mining claims can be grouped together.

The individual mining operations are confined to the lower parts of Dominion and Sulphur creeks; the whole of Quartz and Black Hills creeks. The individual mining operations on Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker creeks are nearly at an end, the whole being rapidly absorbed into groups of claims upon which large plants are being installed.

According to the regulations the work done on a claim outside its boundaries, with intent to work said claim, is deemed work on that claim. This privilege caused the largest portion of the principal gold-bearing creeks to remain idle until the large installations which are now in progress are completed. From the present outlook it appears to me that the same condition will prevail for one more year, after which an increase of output can be expected.

## NEW DISCOVERIES.

Two new discoveries were made during the last year, viz.: one on Little Blanche creek and the other on Black Hills creek.

It was not surprising to find pay on the benches of Little Blanche creek, as pay had already been found in the immediate vicinity; the chief importance lies in the fact that it was situated within the limits of an hydraulic concession which was lately cancelled by the Department of the Interior for non-representation, and had it not been opened to the public it is possible that this pay would not have been found for a long time to come.

The other discovery, on Black Hills creek, is by far the more important, as it opens up a part of the Stewart river district which has lain dormant for the last seven years.

This stream, a distance of 60 miles from Dawson, is a tributary of the Stewart river, entering it at a point, on its right limit, 35 miles above its mouth.

All supplies are freighted over the snow at a cost of four cents per pound; any freight needed during the summer months will go by steamer as far as the mouth of the stream. There is at present stage connection twice a week.

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There are 252 creek and 100 hillside claims located on this stream and about 50 other claims located on some of the tributaries.

The work going on is still in its initial stage and not more than prospecting is being done. Some winter dumps are being taken out, but no output of any great importance can be expected this year; the results at the spring clean-ups will determine to a material degree the importance of this stream as a gold producer.

At present there are about 50 separate individual plants in actual operation; some are taking out dumps, while the others are merely prospecting their claims.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF NEW MINING METHODS.

Where the mining conditions are inimical to dredging, such as hard bed rock and frost, and to hydraulicking, where there is not sufficient grade for the disposal of the tailings, a method has been devised by the engineers of the Yukon Gold Company whereby shallow creek gravels can be operated on a scale to compare favourably with that of the dredge. The main object of the method is to provide grade for the removal of the tailings collected into a sump-hole in the creek bottom, which are produced from hydraulicking. This mechanical device is an endless chain of buckets which elevate the material from the sump-hole into sluices.

This method was once introduced on Eldorado creek, but on account of the lack of water under pressure and the prohibitive cost of fuel for power, it was abandoned. As, in this instance, water is plenty and power is cheap, therefore, we should look for success, and if so, the largest and most important parts of Bonanza and Eldorado creeks will be operated in that way. As the method develops itself it is probable that many of the claims which cannot be worked by dredging will be operated in the future, provided they are situated within the radius of hydro-electric transmission and in the vicinity of water under pressure.

This method should be classified as an 'open-cut' method of mining, which is applicable to operate shallow creek diggings where water under pressure and cheap power are both available.

There are three of such already installed on Bonanza creek, and I may say that the operations, which will be conducted this year for the first time, will be watched closely.

#### COAL.

All the coal produced in the Territory comes from two mines, viz., the Sourdough and Tantalus coal mines.

There has been no demand for coal on the creeks; so far the production has been used for domestic purposes, the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company and some of the White Pass and Yukon Transportation Company's steamers.

#### *Sourdough Coal Mines.*

These mines are situated on the Yukon river, about 50 miles below Dawson. They are controlled by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company.

The output of the mines for the last year was 5,200 tons; the price charged in Dawson per ton for domestic purposes was from \$12 to \$15, delivered at the residences.

#### *The Tantalus Coal Mines.*

These mines are situated on the Yukon river a few miles from Carmack's post, or a distance of 215 miles from Dawson.

These mines are controlled by the White Pass people, who use the total production for their steamers, operating on the Yukon river, and for domestic purposes in Dawson.

The output for the last year was 7,233 tons; the price charged in Dawson for domestic purposes ranges from \$15 to \$18 per ton, delivered at the residences.

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## WOOD.

Wood is still the chief fuel for mining purposes, but its need is growing less on account of large installations being erected whereby no fuel is needed. Its chief use in the Dawson mining district is for thawing. The cost of wood per cord varies with the locality in which it is used, also depending on the distance it has to be hauled. On the creeks the cost of wood per cord delivered on the claims is as follows :—

Bonanza creek, lower part.. . . . .	\$10 00
Bonanza creek, upper part.. . . . .	12 00
Eldorado creek... . . . . .	12 00 to \$17 00
Hunker creek, per cord.. . . . .	7 50 to 11 00
Sulphur creek... . . . . .	8 00 to 11 00
Dominion creek, upper part.. . . . .	12 00 to 13 00
Dominion creek, lower part.. . . . .	7 00 to 8 00
Gold Run creek . . . . .	8 00

You will find herewith attached a statement showing the number of claims, and their location, in operation during the summer months. Only a small percentage of them are operated during the winter months.







The Mining Operations in the Yukon Territory during the Year 1907-1908.—*Continued.*

Name of District and Stream.	Name of Company.	Description of Claims.	Method.	Remarks.
<i>Duncan Mining District.</i>				
Indian River Valley.....	Indian River Devel. and D. Co.	River claims.	Dredging.	A dredge was put on this property last year.
<i>Stewart River District.</i>				
Duncan Creek.....	Individual operators.	Creek claims.	Placer mining.	About twelve outfits were operating. Many of the owners are waiting for the results of the pumps.
Hinat Creek.....	"	Creek and hill claims.	"	About ten outfits were working during the year. One outfit will be hydraulicking soon; the others have been waiting for the results of the pumps.
Clear Creek.....	"	Creek, hill and bench claims.	Placer, ground-sluicing.	About fifty outfits are operating and prospecting.
Black Hills Creek.....	"	"	Placer mining.	The population on the stream is about 100.
Henderson Creek.....	"	Creek claims.	"	Seven outfits are operating at present.
McQueen River.....	"	Hill claims.	"	Only two outfits are working at present.
Haggart Creek.....	"	Creek claims.	Ground-sluicing.	One outfit is ground-sluicing ten claims.
Barker Creek.....	"	Creek and hill claims.	Placer mining.	Six outfits drifting.
Ledge Creek and Steep Creek.....	"	Creek claims.	"	Only a few people on these streams.
Ballarat Creek.....	Ballarat Hydraulic Company.	Creek and hill claims.	Hydraulicking.	An hydraulic concession.
Tuistie Creek.....	Individual operators.	"	Placer mining.	There are about thirty operators on the creek.
<i>The Salmon District.</i>				
Livingston Creek.....	"	Creek claims.	"	There are about fifteen outfits operating on this stream and its tributaries. Population, about 125.
<i>The Sixty-mile District.</i>				
Müller Creek.....	Miller Creek concession.	"	Hydraulicking.	Operated very little during the last year; they are preparing the ground for dredging.
Glacier Creek.....	Individual operators.	"	Placer mining.	There are about sixty operators on this stream.
10-Mile Creek.....	Syndicat Lyonnais.	Bench gravel.	Hydraulicking.	An hydraulic concession.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT

OF THE YUKON TERRITORY,

DAWSON, Y.T., April 2, 1908.

The Hon. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1908, accompanied by the following:—

Statement of revenue in the timber branch.

Statement of revenue in the lands branch.

Statement of timber and hay permits issued.

The revenue in the timber branch amounted to . . . . . \$17,712 60

The revenue in the lands branch amounted to . . . . . 8,505 00

Total for twelve months to March 31, 1908. . . \$26,217 60

The total revenue for nine months to March 31, 1907, was \$21,422.46.

It will be noticed that the revenue in both branches is keeping up pretty well. The past winter was extremely mild throughout and considerably less wood was consumed for fuel. It is likely a large quantity of wood brought to market this winter will go over to next year.

Of the \$8,505 Dominion lands revenue, \$5,003.40 was for purchase price of coal lands and interest, and \$400 for survey fees for coal lands.

Coal is coming to the front rapidly. Royalty was paid on 15,433 tons, about triple the amount of last year; 7,233½ tons of this was mined at Tantalus, the balance at Coal creek. The greater portion of the Tantalus coal is used by the White Pass boats plying between Dawson and Whitehorse, and the Klondike Mines Railway; and the greater portion of the Coal Creek coal by the electric light plant in Dawson, which is owned by the holders of the Coal Creek coal mine. The price of coal for domestic purposes in Dawson is \$16 per ton.

Considerable coal land has been taken up on Indian river, 6 miles below Quartz creek, which has not been proven to any extent yet. A short distance above, the McKinnon brothers have been tunneling for several years through hard rock, in a hopeful search for coal of better quality than that heretofore discovered.

Mr. C. E. Miller, the greatest discoverer and promoter of the coal industry in the Yukon, will commence operations in May at his latest discovery on Tantalus butte, directly across the river from his previous discovery at Tantalus. Great things are expected of this coal, which Mr. Miller claims to be of the best quality yet discovered.

Operations were carried on all last summer at the Five Finger coal mine, the owners of which are confident that by tunneling through the hard rock they will yet strike coal of the best quality.

The Tantalus coal mine will operate this summer on as large, if not a larger scale than last year. Theirs is the best coal mined so far. The output of coal is increasing rapidly each year.

The Coal Creek people were driven out by water last season and their future movements are uncertain.

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Wood is more difficult to get each season. That marketed in Dawson the past winter was very small and dirty. It may be said that in the vicinity of Dawson and for 75 miles up the Klondike the available timber is confined to the timber berths. Along the Yukon the nearest wood available outside of timber berths is two miles from the river. The average price for wood from Whitehorse to Dawson, where it is mostly all used for steamboats is \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cord, and from Dawson to Eagle, Alaska, \$8. Wood delivered in 16-foot lengths from the raft at Dawson, goes at \$8.50 to \$10, and that hauled from the woods in winter sells at \$10 per cord. The average price in Dawson for wood cut into stove lengths is \$16.

The sales of the three mills in Dawson during the year amounted to 3,488,360 feet b.m. of lumber, and 547½ cords of wood. Reports and payment of royalty on a portion of this are still outstanding, awaiting the return of officers of two of the mills this month.

The price for lumber has lately been \$45 to \$50 per thousand, but as the Northern Lumber Company has gone out of business and the Yukon Saw Mill Company is preparing to take over the Klondike Mill Company this summer the average price will be about \$60. Of course for large contracts to the big mining companies, and they utilize 75 per cent of the lumber sold, the price would be lower. Owing to the activity of these mining companies a great deal of lumber is being used.

The Yukon Gold Company erected a mill at Twelvemile, below Dawson, to cut flume lumber in connection with the construction of the Acklen ditch. From March 26, 1906, to October 28, 1907, 7,192,894 feet b.m. was manufactured, 4,009,496 feet of which was on hand at the latter date. No revenue is derived from this whatever.

It is impossible to state how many timber berths are in operation, as some of the licensees leave here in the fall and are not seen again until spring, when possibly they land in Dawson with a raft. Probably five parties are operating on the Klondike, and about three or four on the Yukon.

The farmers were mostly pleased with their crops last season. All vegetables thrived splendidly and a great improvement was shown in the quality of potatoes, those grown at some points excelling the imported. Five homesteads were granted, and an additional dozen or more applied for. Most of the applications are from wood cutters, who find time to raise crops in the summer at the same places where they cut their wood in the winter.

The work of the office will be simplified considerably by doing away with two inspection trips each summer from Whitehorse to Dawson. Mr. Povah has worked out a new system of checking the wood consumed by steamboats in the Territory, which will save the time he is taken away from the office to make the inspections, as well as the expense of the trips. The system will be put into working order this summer and all the old business cleared up.

Rentals charged for waterfront at Dawson have been so materially reduced and so much of the frontage has been relinquished, that what used to be a great source of revenue has fallen off to next to nothing.

The office continues to be conducted in a most capable manner by Mr. W. F. Povah, with entire satisfaction to the public. Since taking charge of the office he has assumed the duties of former chief timber inspector D. A. McRae, of the accountant, clerks, in fact he does all the work previously done by a very large staff, creating, as stated by Mr. Gosselin, in the last annual report, 'a saving of over \$1,000 per month.'

Mr. Charles Sylvestre is a good and conscientious timber inspector and does his work well. He keeps a check on all the wood brought to Dawson.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. SENKLER.

*Acting Crown Timber and Land Agent.*

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## CROWN TIMBER BRANCH.

	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Hay Permits.	Coal Royalty.	Total.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....	1,226 99	2,369 50	575 00			4,171 49
May.....	1,731 16	413 25	127 50	29 00	40 00	2,340 91
June.....	951 14	182 32	91 00	8 00	10 00	1,242 46
July.....	441 61	921 37	45 50	70 00	39 05	1,517 53
August.....	178 63	315 46	12 00	27 00	275 48	808 57
September.....	208 05	431 50	15 00		1,006 90	1,661 45
October.....	1,210 44	1,083 00	61 00		126 90	2,481 34
November.....	686 72	415 35	8 00		41 45	1,151 52
December.....	141 28	610 00	10 00		3 60	764 88
1908.						
January.....	167 64	377 75				545 39
February.....	119 65	427 50	21 50			568 65
March.....	148 41	310 00				458 41
	7,211 72	7,857 00	966 50	134 00	1,543 38	17,712 60

## DOMINION LANDS BRANCH.

	General Sales.	Rentals.	Registration Fees.	Survey Fees.	Homestead Fees.	Total.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....	650 00	2,015 00	4 50	200 00		2,869 50
May.....	12 89	13 63	2 00			28 52
June.....	125 00					125 00
July.....	488 72	365 30		100 00		954 02
August.....	3,624 97		17 00	100 00		3,741 97
September.....		12 91	6 00		30 00	48 91
October.....		51 17	6 00			57 17
November.....	134 41	50 50			10 00	194 91
December.....	160 00					160 00
1908.						
January.....	15 00	5 00			10 00	30 00
February.....	5 00					5 00
March.....	290 00					290 00
	5,505 99	2,513 51	35 50	400 00	50 00	8,505 00

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PERMITS issued at Dawson during the twelve months ending March 31, 1908.

No.	Logs—B.M.	House Logs.	Cordwood.	Hay.
	Feet.	Feet.	Cords.	Tons.
8.....	244,000			
2.....		8,250		
72.....			9,048	
15.....				102

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS.

SURVEY OFFICE, YUKON TERRITORY,  
DAWSON, Y.T., April 6, 1908.

The Hon. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Survey Department for the year ending March 31.

Mr. Gibbon and myself have been the only members of the staff during the past year.

In June and July Mr. Gibbon established base lines on a portion of the Sixtymile river and on Miller and Glacier and Little Gold creeks in the Fortymile district. In August Mr. Gibbon was employed in the office and in making some small surveys for the Gold office. From the middle of September to April first he was away on leave of absence.

Returns for none of the surveys made by Mr. Gibbon since the spring of 1905 have as yet been completed, in consequence of which I asked to have Mr. Bennet transferred to this office, which was done on the first of this month. I hope now to have all the back work brought up to date.

Plans and returns of the following surveys were filed in this office during the past year:—

Group lots including quartz claim surveys.. . . .	75
Advertised placer claims.. . . .	17
Base lines and traverses.. . . .	4

These include the surveys made by surveyors in private practice in the Territory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. MACPHERSON,  
*Director of Surveys, Y.T.*

## No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER,

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., May 4, 1908

The Hon. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report respecting the conditions existing in the Southern Yukon during the fiscal year 1907-8, comprising the Whitehorse, Conrad and Kluane districts.

## WHITEHORSE DISTRICT.

The promised development of a year ago of the extensive copper showing in this district was unfortunately greatly curtailed and in most instances shut off by the fall in the price of copper and the accompanying financial depression. As a consequence the shipment of ore, which was assuming fair proportions, had to be entirely discontinued, while development operations were reduced to a minimum. However, things are beginning to look up again, and the next few months may set operations moving briskly once more. The Copper King mine has been fitted with suitable boiler, hoist and compressor, and it is likely will start work at an early day. The general development of the belt may, however, be said to await the completion of the spur or branch of twelve miles in length now being put in by the White Pass Railway, and which when completed will closely serve nearly all the supposedly good claims on the range. The railway company are already actively at work on this spur and will likely have it practically completed early in the coming summer. It will then, it is hoped, be found profitable to ship ore even at the prevailing low price of copper. The Arctic Chief and War Eagle claims are already preparing for this by working their properties in a small way, and it is hoped they will be joined by the Copper King, Valerie, Pueblo and others, later.

The total shipments of copper ore from this belt, last season, were approximately as follows :—

	Tons.
Grafter. . . . .	2,000
Arctic Chief. . . . .	300
Copper King. . . . .	300

For a time the Grafter was operated quite extensively and with very bright prospects by the owner, Mr. Robert Lowe. A large body of ore, averaging 6 per cent copper with steady gold and silver values of \$2.50 per ton, was struck, but notwithstanding this the fall in the price of copper from 24 to 12 cents per pound was altogether too great to permit of operation being continued without serious loss. At the time the mine closed down the shaft had reached the 100-foot level, and the mine foreman, a practical and experienced miner, unhesitatingly declared that he had then over twelve thousand tons of good shipping ore in sight. Under the old prices of copper and with the railway spur completed, this alone would undoubtedly have paid for the mine outright.

It seems a pity that greater depth has not been reached on the claims on this belt. In almost every case where the work has gone down the ore has been found to well maintain its values and, to materially increase in extent.

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The placer diggings at Livingstone creek are in about the same position as last year, nothing very striking having occurred. The production was somewhat less than the previous season, partly accounted for by a washout on the working of the Livingstone creek syndicate, by which a loss of about three weeks in the best part of the season was entailed. The total production of this camp for the year was somewhat less than \$60,000. However, the general outlook appears to be brightening. Good pay appears to exist on both Summit and Cottoneva creeks, but production is hampered and delayed by the presence of water in the gravels in large quantities, necessitating the use of powerful and costly machinery in order to reach bedrock anywhere. The average depth to bedrock is also very great. Mr. G. A. Singer, on behalf of certain Seattle capitalists, sunk a shaft on No. 11 below Livingstone creek to a depth of 140 feet, but was greatly hampered throughout by the volume of water, and finally had to abandon the work through that cause. It is expected that larger pumps will be put in and bedrock reached without fail. The gravel encountered in sinking was found to contain small values throughout. A water system from Mendocino creek, where the supply is large, is projected and it is hoped will enable promoters to demonstrate the value of the ground. The gold in this camp is very heavy, mostly nuggets, and is consequently nearly all deposited on bedrock.

## WHITEHORSE TIMBER AND LANDS.

Nothing unusual has developed in connection with timber and Dominion lands during the year. Four homesteads have been applied for under the new homestead regulations. There are no saw-mills operating in this district.

I append a table, No. 1, showing the collections made from all sources in this district during the year. The total is \$15,109.71, and includes collections from mining, timber, Dominion lands and gold royalty.

## CONRAD DISTRICT.

Matters have been quiet in the Windy Arm section also. No operations of any kind have been in progress for several months past. However, the prospects are better for the future. The Conrad Consolidated Co. have purchased and are about to install a concentrating plant capable of handling 60 tons of ore per day, and as it appears there is already a large quantity of good ore on hand, no doubt the product from the new venture will quickly become very considerable. One shipment of 100 tons of sacked ore was made from the Venus claim last summer, which I am assured averaged fully \$50 per ton.

The Wheaton and Watson valleys still maintain their hold on the prospectors, though operations have here also been greatly restricted through lack of funds. However, a good road has been built through the Watson valley, and it is hoped and expected that several of the best showings will be thoroughly tested at an early day.

A shipment of 18 tons of silver lead ore from the Tally-Ho group is now on the way to the smelter, but the result has not been ascertained up to this time. It is expected that it will net between \$80 and \$90 per ton. Mr. H. W. Vance, of the Conrad Consolidated Mines Co., has secured an option on three claims in the Big Bend group, and will likely try them out thoroughly. The values here are perhaps greater than have been found elsewhere in this section. One assay gave \$296 to the ton, and the average, I am assured, may fairly be given as between \$50 and \$100. Unfortunately the extent of this valuable ore has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The best assays have shown principally gold values, though silver in considerable quantities is also present in every case. Col. W. S. Thomas, who has options on a number of what appear to be the best claims in this section, performed about 100 feet of rock work last year with encouraging results. He also ran several small tunnels on the Tiger group, situated about six miles south, and encountered several fair sized veins of valuable ore. On the whole I think that this is a most promising district.



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The total collections for this district are \$2,318. It is all on account of mining dues. I attach a table, No. 2, giving the monthly returns of this.

## KLUANE DISTRICT.

The collections for this district for the year total \$3,358, and it is all on account of mines. The prospects for placer mining have about maintained the old level, the main production being from Fourth of July, Bullion, Sheep, Burwash and Arch creeks. The season was both cold and short, and the production suffered in consequence. A couple of small hydraulic plants have been installed at a point six or seven miles up Sheep creek, and it is hoped will be operated successfully the coming summer. The ground is shallow, only two or three feet in some cases, and pay is said to be present over quite an area. All the other productive creeks are mainly worked by shovelling the gravel from the creek bed into boxes erected at the point of operation, the water for which is usually obtained from wing dams farther up. Good pay has been found at one or two points by this method on Fourth of July and Burwash creeks, but the work can only be carried on during the most favourable summer months. The process, too, is most laborious, and the quantity of gravel handled necessarily small.

The copper showings on Burwash creek appear to promise well and will, no doubt, yet be heard from. But of course nothing can be looked for from this source until better transportation facilities are secured. The Jacquot Brothers are about to bring out a couple of tons of the ore from their claims on Burwash, which will at least demonstrate its quality. The cost of this shipment will necessarily be heavy. It has to be transported by sleigh and wagon nearly 200 miles. Several prospectors have been in the White River country since my last report, but so far as I can learn have discovered nothing startling beyond what has been previously reported. Indeed, so far as copper is concerned, I cannot but conclude, as the result of inquiries made upon every available occasion, that nothing has been yet shown to exist on White River proper that will compare with the showings discovered by Jacquot Brothers on Burwash and Tatamagouche creeks, Kluane lake.

There has recently been much talk of a road being built from Dawson to the head of White river. I feel sure the construction of such a highway would be a mistake, both because nothing has yet been discovered that would warrant such an expenditure, and also because the natural route is from Whitehorse through the Kaskawulsh and Kluane valleys, three-fifths of which is already served by fairly good wagon road. I here also attach a table, No. 3, giving details of the collections made.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. MILLER,

*Assistant Gold Commissioner, &c.*

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TABLE NO. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Fees Collected in the Office

Month.	PLACER MINING.					QUARTZ.		
	Grants.	Reloca- tions.	Renewals.	Registra- tion of Do- cuments.	Certificate of Part- nership.	Grants.	Certificate of Work.	Certificate of Part- nership.
1907.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....			30 00	2 00		670 00	10 00	2 50
May.....		80 00	45 00	14 00		330 00	62 50	7 50
June.....	10 00	30 00	15 00	14 00		265 00	47 50	2 50
July.....		10 00	75 00	31 00		175 00	45 00	2 50
August.....	30 00	30 00	825 00	14 00	8 00	30 00	50 00	12 50
September.....	20 00		120 00	18 00		110 00	42 50	5 00
October.....	40 00	140 00	105 00	11 00		35 00	45 00	
November.....						60 00	60 00	
December.....	50 00	30 00	30 00	4 00		90 00	42 50	5 00
1908. * 1/2								
January.....	20 00	40 00		6 00		20 00	17 50	10 00
February.....				16 00		5 00	55 00	2 50
March.....		90 00	30 00	42 00		35 00	50 00	
Total.....	170 00	450 00	1275 00	172 00	8 00	1,825 00	527 50	55 00

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of the Asst. Gold Commissioner, Whitehorse, for Fiscal Year 1907-08.

MINING.		WATER.	TIMBER AND LAND.			GOLD ROYALTY.		Total.
Registration of Documents.	Payment in lieu of assessment work.	Rights.	Dominion Lands Receipts.	Wood.	Homestead.	Royalty.	Free.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
316 00	100 00	.....	2,970 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100 88
25 50	.....	.....	512 50	55 00	.....	.....	.....	1,132 00
87 00	.....	.....	1,083 12	.....	.....	111 72	1 00	1,666 84
39 00	200 00	.....	267 83	30 00	.....	395 15	1 00	1,276 48
25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	181 15	.....	1,246 15
20 00	.....	.....	613 74	140 00	.....	62 95	.....	1,152 19
23 00	.....	.....	512 35	205 00	.....	670 13	4 00	1,790 51
136 00	.....	.....	.....	185 00	.....	68 50	.....	509 50
40 00	.....	.....	156 60	160 00	.....	.....	.....	608 10
10 00	.....	.....	17 31	75 00	.....	.....	.....	215 81
36 50	.....	.....	80 00	360 00	.....	3 00	.....	558 00
5 00	.....	.....	288 75	310 00	.....	2 50	.....	853 25
763 50	300 00	.....	6,502 61	1,520 00	40 00	1,495 10	6 00	15,109 71

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TABLE NO. 2.—STATEMENT of Fees Collected in the Mining Recorder's Office, Conrad, during the Fiscal Year, 1907-08.

Month.	Quartz Grants.	Quartz Certificate of Work.	Quartz Certificate of Partnership.	Quartz Registered Documents.	Payment in lieu of assessment work.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1907.						
April.....	25 00	5 00				30 00
May.....	30 00	10 00	7 50			47 50
June.....	155 00	47 50	5 00	13 50	100 00	321 00
July.....	125 00	112 50	22 50	76 00		336 00
August.....	300 00	337 50	12 50	34 50	200 00	884 50
September.....	155 00	92 50	5 00	2 50		255 00
October.....	25 00	12 50		17 50		55 00
November.....	5 00	17 50		19 00		41 50
December.....				18 00		18 00
1908.						
January.....				4 50	100 00	104 50
February.....		20 00	2 50			22 50
March.....		2 50			200 00	202 50
Total.....	820 00	657 50	55 00	185 50	600 00	2,318 00











PART VII

FORESTRY



# FORESTRY

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FORESTRY BRANCH,

OTTAWA, July 16, 1909.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work under my charge for the year 1907-8.

With this also are submitted the reports from the officials in charge of the different divisions of the work of this branch.

### STAFF.

Mr. A. H. D. Ross, who was in charge of the timber survey on the Riding Mountain forest reserve during the summer of 1907, resigned in the fall to accept a position as lecturer in forestry at the University of Toronto. Mr. Ross carried out the work of this survey in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and rendered valuable service to the department. Mr. Ross will assist the forestry branch during the present year in collecting and compiling statistical information in regard to the forests and wood production of the Dominion.

Mr. A. Knechtel, formerly forester to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the state of New York, has been appointed inspector of forest reserves. Mr. Knechtel received his technical education as a forester at Cornell University, and previously had considerable practical experience in lumbering operations. The reforestation work done by the Commissioner in the state of New York, which is the most extensive work in that direction yet done in America, was carried out under his management, and he has also visited Europe and studied the systems of forestry carried out in the different countries of that continent.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, a graduate of Yale School of Forestry, and Mr. J. R. Dickson, a graduate of the School of Forestry at Ann Arbor in connection with the University of Michigan, have also been appointed to the staff. They have both assisted in the work of this branch during the summer months, and have proved capable and reliable.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell, of Edmonton, has also been appointed permanent assistant in the tree planting division with headquarters at Indian Head. Mr. Mitchell received a training in forestry in Scotland and has been living in the province of Alberta for some years and is thoroughly acquainted with western conditions. He was formerly employed temporarily as a tree planting inspector under this branch.

Mr. E. F. Drake was transferred from the Mounted Police Department and placed in charge of irrigation records.

### TIMBER.

During the past year 85 timber berths, comprising an area of 460.53 square miles, were sold, for which the sum of \$246,931.55 was received as bonus.

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## TIMBER REGULATIONS.

In my report submitted a year ago I suggested that it was advisable to make such changes in the timber regulations as would provide for the survey and examination of any tract proposed to be disposed of so that the department would have knowledge of the timber of which it was disposing and could determine its value. In the line of this suggestion, after thorough consideration had been given to the question during the year, new regulations were adopted by Order in Council of December 19, 1907, a copy of which accompanies this report.

These regulations provide that timber berths shall be sold by public auction at the office of the timber agent for the district and that, before being offered for sale, each berth shall be surveyed and shall be examined by a competent timber cruiser. The timber cruisers will submit a sworn report as to the quantity and value of the timber, and on this report an upset price will be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, below which the berth cannot be sold. This method of disposal will give full opportunity to any person who desires to acquire timber to compete for it freely, and will at the same time protect the public interest in the timber.

No sales have yet been carried out under these regulations.

## FOREST RESERVES.

During the past summer I visited as many as possible of the forest reserves with a view to ascertain their conditions, to become acquainted with the staff and to ascertain what further organization was required.

## RIDING MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE.

The most important group of reserves in the province of Manitoba are the Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and Porcupine reserves, in the western and northern part of the province. These reserves bore a forest of spruce, tamarack, jackpine, birch, poplar and other less important species and have been the scene of lumbering operations for many years past. They form the dominant watershed in the province of Manitoba, being the source of a number of the larger tributaries of the Assiniboine river such as the Rolling river, Little Saskatchewan and others, and of the rivers flowing into Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis. The effect of these reserves in regulating the flow of these streams is not the least of their useful services. The necessity of a water supply for successful agriculture is one that has impressed itself on public attention, but with the rapid development of the western provinces and the growth of cities and towns requiring water for domestic and industrial purposes and for municipal power and lighting plants, the question will become more and more acute and the advancement of some districts will be wholly dependent on whether or not they can obtain an adequate water supply.

The land included in the reserves is high and broken by ravines and sloughs and is generally but poorly adapted to agricultural purposes. Most of the Riding Mountain reserve has been cut over and has suffered severely from preceding and subsequent fires. The exact condition in this respect will not be known until the forest survey now being carried on is completed, but sufficient has been ascertained to demonstrate that this reserve will require careful treatment to place it in good productive condition. The Duck Mountain and Porcupine reserves are in better condition and comprise considerable areas of good spruce timber.

The protective service on these reserves has been organized on a permanent basis by the appointment of a chief forest ranger, Mr. W. A. Davis, and assistant rangers. Three rangers have been assigned districts in the Riding Mountain reserve, two in the Duck Mountain reserve, and one in the Porcupine reserve. Their districts will comprise about fifty miles of the boundary of the reserve and an area of about 600 square miles, the total area of the reserves being 3,668 square miles. It will there-

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fore be seen that the area to be guarded by each ranger will be large and that these reserves are still undermanned.

The details of administration and organization will require further working out to perfect the system, but the results so far are satisfactory.

## TIMBER SURVEY.

The timber survey of the Riding Mountain reserve was continued during the past season in the eastern part of the reserve and the following sections were completed: In range 16, the upper tier of sections of township 18, all of 19 and 20, and nearly all of 21; in range 17, the northern half of township 18, all of 19 and 20, and the south-east quarter of 21; in range 18, the eastern half of township 20, all west of the 1st meridian. It is found that the mature poplar timber in this part of the reserve has suffered from the attacks of fungi, probably consequent on ground fires injuring the trunks at the root. Timber of this character should be removed as soon as possible, as it is deteriorating instead of improving by lapse of time.

It is expected that the survey of this reserve will be practically completed during the coming year, and plans for the management of the timber on this reserve will then be prepared by a qualified forester and placed under his supervision to carry out.

## WATER SUPPLY.

An application was received from the Minnedosa Power Company to be permitted to erect a dam on Clear lake so as to control the waters of the Little Saskatchewan river in connection with the proposed development of power for the supply of electricity to the town of Minnedosa. As this project was in furtherance of one of the purposes for which the reserve was set apart, namely, the preservation of the water supply, this application was approved.

## PROTECTION OF GAME.

This branch has been considering the question of the protection of game in the forest reserves, and this question was specially brought to the attention of the department in connection with the Riding Mountain forest reserve by the Game Protective Association of the province of Manitoba. The association asked that the shooting or taking of game should be prohibited in a defined tract in the central part of the reserve. Careful inquiry is being made into the matter and steps will be taken towards placing the department in a position to deal effectively with the preservation of the game on the reserves.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE.

This reserve is located in the southern part of Manitoba, and lies along the international boundary. It is a broken tract of land interspersed with small lakes, and is particularly adapted for a forest reserve. Practically the whole of the reserve has, however, suffered from fire. It has been well guarded for the last few years, and the damage from fire has decreased, but, lying as it does along the international boundary, it is a particularly difficult district to protect. The timber on this reserve consists of poplar, birch, ash and oak. No coniferous trees are at present growing on it. The protective service on this reserve has been strengthened and steps are being taken to clearly define its boundaries on the ground.

A number of squatters had located without authority within this reserve, but most of them have removed therefrom, and it is expected that all will have left the reserve in the early summer.

A small plantation of conifers was made in this reserve, and is succeeding well. During the present year some further tracts will be seeded with various coniferous trees.

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## SPRUCE WOODS FOREST RESERVE.

The tract comprised in this reserve, which is located about ten miles east of Brandon, is light, sandy soil, with the exception of a low-lying portion, which is covered by a tamarack swamp. The high land bears a scattered growth of spruce, and the natural reproduction is only slowly restocking the area. In consequence of this and because the reserve is easy of access by the Canadian Pacific Railway, more planting has been done on this reserve than on any other, the stock for this purpose being brought from the nursery station at Indian Head.

The method of planting followed was to run a furrow with a plough and plant the seedlings in the furrow in such a way as to shelter them as much as possible from the sun. The plantation was of an experimental nature, and now covers about twenty-five acres.

## MOOSE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE.

Near the eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway is located the Moose Mountain forest reserve. It is an elevated tract of hills and lakes and beautiful scenery. No one passing through the country on the railway would guess the existence of such a beautiful wooded tract, but any one who has visited it cannot but be impressed by its peculiar value as a forest reserve in a prairie district such as that in which it is located.

The shores of Fish lake, the most important sheet of water in the reserve, are frequented as a summer resort by the people of the district. The lands used for camping grounds are private property, having been disposed of some years ago. Larger numbers are, however, resorting to this lake every year, and it will be necessary in a short time to make some provision by lease or otherwise for their occupation of the land in that vicinity.

The timber on this reserve is poplar, birch and ash. Most of it has been cut over and a large part of it has suffered from fire so that there is little of a mature stand. There is, however, a vigorous young forest growth springing up all over the reserve and it furnishes a supply of wood for people throughout the district for many miles round. During recent years the protection from fire has been thorough and no loss has been occasioned in this reserve from that cause. As the natural reproduction is good and the protection from fire sufficient, no artificial means have been taken in this reserve to provide for reforestation.

I was unable to visit the Beaver Hills forest reserve, which is north of the Canadian Pacific railway and is of the same general character as the Moose Mountain reserve.

## PINES FOREST RESERVE.

The Pines Forest reserve is situated south of the Saskatchewan river and west of Prince Albert and comprises a tract of 145 square miles of light, sandy land covered with a growth of jackpine. A swampy area runs diagonally across this reserve, in which tamarack and spruce are the most important trees. This tract has furnished a large number of ties for railway construction and is the chief source of fuel and timber supply for a large section. It is peculiarly suited for a forest reserve as the soil is of such a poor character that it cannot be successfully cultivated. As the question of the timber supply is of pressing importance, not only to the farming community but to the towns and villages, and there is some conflict as to what demands the reserve can supply, it is proposed to have a timber survey of this reserve made without delay so as to determine this question.

## PRINCE ALBERT FOREST RESERVE.

A small reserve of the same general character as the Pines reserve, namely, light, sandy land covered with jackpine, was set apart some years ago by order of the

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Minister of the Interior, to the north of the Saskatchewan river across from Prince Albert, but this reserve was not included in those established by the Dominion Forest Reserves Act. I examined this tract in company with the Crown Timber agent and the forest ranger, and after eliminating all lands that could be in any way classed as agricultural it was decided to recommend that a permanent reserve be established comprising the following lands:—Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, township 49, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, township 49, range 27, west of the 2nd meridian; sections 34, 35 and 36, township 48, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian.

This reserve, if properly protected, will provide a fuel and timber supply for Prince Albert and the vicinity. The jackpine reproduces quickly and naturally and but little artificial assistance would be necessary to keep this tract in good forest condition. If it is bared of its forest covering it will become nothing but a waste of land, valueless for any purpose and a menace to the good land surrounding it.

## COOKING LAKE FOREST RESERVE.

This reserve occupies a ridge lying to the east of Edmonton about forty miles. The location is well suited for a forest reserve as the land generally is of poor character and it occupies a tract of high land which forms the watershed of the district. The northern part is comprised in Elk Park and is a hilly country broken by valleys and lakes. In the central part the land is not so broken and the soil is of better quality, but in the southern part it assumes the same general character as in the north. Unfortunately the greater part of this reserve has suffered seriously from fire, and if it were not that the soil is generally poor and that it controls a watershed it would be hardly advisable to continue it as a reserve as it will take many years of careful protection and management to get it into good forested condition again. The fact that the Transcontinental railway passes through the southern portion of it has made a present demand for land even of poor quality.

There are several lakes at the southern end of the reserve which will form an important source of water supply. This is already recognized, as is shown by the fact that an application has been made on behalf of the city of Edmonton for water from these lakes to provide the city supply.

I did not have an opportunity of inspecting the Cypress Hills and Kootenay Lake reserves or the reserves in the province of British Columbia, but hope to make such an inspection during next year.

## SQUATTERS.

Steps have been taken during the past year to induce the persons who have squatted on the forest reserves unlawfully to remove therefrom. Every reasonable facility has been offered them for this purpose, and good progress has so far been made.

## FIRE RANGING.

During the past year 47 fire rangers were employed patrolling the forested districts, and fortunately their efforts resulted in preventing any serious damage to timber. The season was a favourable one, as it was generally wet, but destructive fires were prevented in several instances only by the strenuous efforts of the rangers.

The railway belt in the province of British Columbia was patrolled by 21 rangers, and but few fires assumed proportions sufficient to make necessary the calling out of additional assistance. A fire on the Stave river resulted from the clearing operations of the Stave Lake Power Company, crossed the river and would probably have destroyed valuable timber if it had not been promptly dealt with by the fire ranger, who called out the men employed by the power company and a lumber company in the vicinity. Another fire in the coast district required a fight of some weeks before it was finally subdued, but it was so kept in check that no timber belonging to the

Dominion was destroyed. The patrol in the railway belt has, since it was established, been thoroughly effective, and has prevented the destruction of much valuable timber.

Seven rangers patrolled the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains from the international boundary north to the Saskatchewan river. Few fires occurred, as the season was wet. The clearing of land was the chief cause given for the fires which took place.

In the Edmonton district there were five rangers employed and seven in the Prince Albert district.

These comprise the fairly accessible districts and the fire ranging patrol was not extended beyond them until last year. During last year a patrol was established along the line of construction of the Canadian Northern railway from Erwood to The Pas, being the first section of the line proposed to be constructed to Hudson bay. Two rangers were also appointed to protect the district along the Athabaska river from Athabaska Landing to the lake of that name, and one ranger patrolled the Lesser Slave Lake district. This service was looked after by Mr. H. A. Conroy, inspector for the Department of Indian Affairs, and has been carried out effectively, as is attested by reports received from residents of the district. The patrol will be extended into the Peace River district during the coming season.

Owing to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway westward from Edmonton there was special danger to be apprehended in that district. I have therefore corresponded with that company urging the necessity for the greatest possible precautions during the work of construction and have received word that strict instructions have been given to the contractors to use every effort and every precaution to prevent the spread of fire, and the engineers of the company are devoting their best efforts to seeing that these instructions are carried out. The forest ranger also made an inspection of the manner in which the clearing of the right of way is being carried out, and reports that it is being cleared in a great many places to a width of 200 feet, and that all the debris is being burned upon the land, none of it going outside the right of way. He considers that the requirements of the department in this respect are being met.

The danger is probably greater, however, from the number of people preceding and following railway construction and from the clearing of land for settlement. During last year no fires occurred and early in the present year the forest ranger in charge of the district was given instructions to provide an adequate patrol along the line at the earliest moment in the spring when danger was to be apprehended. These instructions are being carried out thoroughly and the reports so far received show that the patrol is effective. Newspaper reports of extensive fires west of Edmonton are not confirmed by the official reports received. All fires which occurred were extinguished without doing much damage to the forest.

#### NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

It is impossible to represent too strongly the necessity for adequate protective measures for the northern forested district, stretching from Hudson bay to the Rocky mountains, and covering a belt of timber of greater or less density of fully four hundred miles in width, north of the North Saskatchewan river.

The needs of the rapidly populating prairie country to the south and the necessities of the settlement which is even now extending into the forested zone will imperatively require the timber of this northern district. It has already suffered heavily from fire and the danger is increasing with the advance of settlement, the increase of travel and the extension of the railway systems. Unless some comprehensive scheme of protection is organized and carried out in advance of the opening up of the country this last great forest area of the west will be found, when it becomes accessible and its reserves and shelter are required to meet the public demand, to have suffered the fate of so many other forested districts throughout the Dominion, and to present but a



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blackened and almost barren waste instead of the forest which once clothed it and made the whole district rich and habitable.

## TREE PLANTING.

While in the west I inspected the nursery at Indian Head, from which trees are being distributed to the farmers throughout the prairie provinces. The buildings at the nursery are comfortable and suitable and are kept in good order. The grounds have been much improved by the establishment of tree belts and hedges and the whole tract included in the station is being carefully managed and prepared so as to bring about the maximum of sustained production of trees, which will probably be about 3,000,000 trees per annum. The nursery station is itself an example of how a prairie farm can be improved and beautified, and its condition reflects a great deal of credit on Mr. Norman M. Ross, under whose management it has been developed.

That the results of the work accomplished by this division of the Forestry Branch are useful and helpful is sufficiently demonstrated by a visit to some of the farms on which trees distributed from the government nursery have been planted. The contrast between bare buildings on the unsheltered prairie and the comfortable, homelike farmsteads which result from the planting of shelter-belts of trees, can be appreciated only by those who have seen some of the beautiful homes surrounded by groves of trees, hedges and gardens, which are to be found scattered throughout the prairie provinces. There can be no question as to the value of the work of tree distribution carried on by the department. Over eleven million trees have so far been distributed by the department throughout the prairie provinces. The average distribution is now about two million trees per annum.

Last year was not a favourable one in the early part of the season and as a result the stock at the nursery did not make such a successful growth as usual, consequently the number available for distribution was not as large as was expected. The influence of seasons will have to be taken account of in connection with the growth of nursery stock the same as with any other crop, and fluctuations in the quantities of trees available for distribution from season to season may be expected from this cause.

Sample plots of various species of trees are being set out at the nursery station in order to demonstrate the possibilities of different varieties. In these plots will be grown, not only those trees which are now known to be successful, but other species will be tested so that reliable information may be obtained as to the hardiness and productiveness of as large a variety of trees as possible. A number of the coniferous trees will be tested in these plantations. Sample plots of tamarack or Canadian larch have given good results so far as experimented with. The growth is rapid and vigorous and this promises to be one of the most useful trees for planting.

In order to provide for the proper handling of seed from coniferous trees and its extraction from the cones it will be necessary to provide a small drying house. The cones must be dried carefully and the seed threshed out, and in order to take full advantage of the intermittent seed years that occur in connection with coniferous trees it will be necessary to have facilities for handling the crop. Such an equipment is necessary if any increase is to be made in the growth of native coniferous trees in the nursery.

Some better provision for a supply of water to the nursery station is required as the present supply is of poor quality and is threatened by the wearing down of a dam which formed a reservoir on the farm. As the supply pipe for the town of Indian Head passes within a short distance of the nursery station, arrangements could be made for a supply from that source.

Six tree-planting inspectors were employed last year to cover a list of 3,206 names, 1,414 of whom were new applicants. The reports of the inspectors show that the plantations are generally successful. The percentage of failures is small and can

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generally be attributed to some circumstances which prevented proper care being taken of the trees by the receiptant at the time when this was specially necessary. Unfavourable weather has also interfered with plantations in some localities and this was the case during last summer.

## IRRIGATION.

The irrigation records at head office have been carefully indexed and the information contained in them is now much more readily available and the handling of the business has been much facilitated in consequence. The list of sales of land for irrigation purposes has been carefully revised and corrected and a careful check is now kept of the connection between applications to purchase and applications for water rights.

A table is appended showing the schemes dealt with under the Irrigation Act up to the present time. The total number of schemes recorded at the present time is 537, of which 331 are for irrigation purposes. Of the irrigation schemes 231 are for the irrigation of 320 acres or less, 71 are for 320 acres to 1,000 acres, and the remainder, including those of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Southern Alberta Land Company, are for larger areas. The total area to be irrigated outside of the large schemes mentioned and a few others in which a survey has not yet been made is 176,458 acres.

Lands have been sold for reclamation by irrigation in 139 cases. Of these there have been 120 sales covering one section or less and nineteen sales exceeding that area, making a total of 62,332 acres. This does not include the area of 470,000 acres to be sold to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, or the area of 380,573 acres to be sold to the Southern Alberta Land Company.

During the past year 125 applications were received, the works in connection with 90 schemes were authorized and 46 water licenses were issued.

## IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

On July 17 and 18, I attended the irrigation convention held at Calgary. This was the first irrigation convention held in Canada, but it brought together a large representative attendance from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. A number of interesting and instructive papers were read and questions vital to irrigation interests in the west were discussed. The conclusions of the convention were crystallized in a series of resolutions, some of which are hereafter particularly referred to. The report of this convention has, by permission of the minister, been published as an appendix to a special report prepared by the Commissioner of Irrigation.

The following resolution, which relates to matters coming under the administration of this department, was passed:—

‘Whereas, the permanency of all irrigation development is dependent upon an accurate knowledge of the location and quantity of water supply available; and

‘Whereas, the matter of the topographical surveys to determine the location and quantity of such water supply and the proper methods of conserving it must be undertaken by the governments administering the law relating to the use of such water;

‘Therefore be it resolved, that this convention, while recognizing work already done, urges strongly upon the Dominion government and the government of British Columbia, the importance of making the necessary appropriations and providing the necessary staff to undertake in an intelligent and systematic manner the gauging of all streams of water supply and the location and survey of all sites suitable for reservoirs for the storage of water.’

At the inauguration of the irrigation service in connection with this department it was proposed to provide for a hydrographic survey to comprise the whole irrigation

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district. Gauging stations were established on a number of larger streams, and measurements were taken in other places, but floods washed out most or all of the gauge posts and the measurements were not carried on continuously or with any relation to one another. As a result, the information available as to the flow of the streams is not complete and does not give reliable data from which general conclusions can be drawn.

More attention has been given to this question in the last two years, but the report of a visit made by a member of the staff of the irrigation office to some of the hydrographic stations in the western states during the past year showed that a decided improvement was required in the organization and equipment of the hydrographic survey in the irrigation district in the west if complete and reliable data are to be obtained.

The determination of the water supply is of the greatest importance, not only to irrigation interests, but for the municipal supply of the rapidly developing towns of the west, for the operation of railways and for the convenience of the growing population. As the administration of the water resources of this great district is under the control of the Dominion the responsibility for dealing with this subject rests upon the federal authorities, and the importance of the interests involved would justify the increased expenditure that may be necessary to place the hydrographic survey on an efficient basis.

The difficulties of the present situation are well illustrated by the report of Mr. R. J. Burley, who was inspecting in the Maple Creek district during the last year. Irrigation works in that district are developing and many inspections are required, and the report states that special work of this nature delayed the inspection for some three weeks just at a time when a close check should have been kept on the flow of water in the various streams. The flow of the streams in the irrigation district varies rapidly, and the hydrographer should be able to give his attention to the measurements at the proper time if sufficient and reliable data are to be obtained. An arrangement of hydrographic districts in the irrigation tract with a staff which will be able to give its attention specially to the hydrographic work will be necessary to put this service on a proper basis.

The survey of reservoir sites, also referred to in the resolution quoted, is deserving of consideration. As the normal flow of the streams becomes appropriated for various purposes it will be necessary to provide means for conserving the flood waters, which now to a large extent are wasted, so that they may be utilized for maintaining a steady flow. The rivers flowing from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains are subject to great fluctuations owing to sudden thaws in the mountains, often with destructive results, and an investigation such as that suggested would throw considerable light on the possibilities of controlling such floods. A special investigation of reservoir sites would therefore be of great usefulness.

Another resolution passed by the convention was as follows:—

'Whereas, the duty of water, or the amount required for the irrigation of a defined area, has a most important bearing on irrigation development; and

'Whereas, the information upon this important question available in any of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia, is vague and incomplete;

'Therefore be it resolved, that the attention of the governments interested should be directed to this important matter, and they should be urged to take the necessary action to provide for carrying on a thorough system of investigation to determine the duty of water in the different provinces, so that such duty may then be fixed by law.'

The duty of water is a question that is vital to irrigation and is one that is affected by so many conditions of soil, climate, varieties of crop, &c., that it is necessary to have a thorough scientific investigation to arrive at any assured conclusions. At present the irrigation regulations fix the duty of water at 150 acres per cubic foot per second, that duty having been fixed on the recommendation of Mr. G. G. Anderson, an eminent authority. Objection has at times been taken to this duty, and it is the

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subject of one of the clauses of a resolution submitted to the department by the Farmers' Association of Southern Alberta. No doubt the experimental farm conducted by the Department of Agriculture near Lethbridge will take steps to gather data on this question. Under an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway the Commissioner of Irrigation is carrying on observations on the irrigation tract of the company to determine this question.

The irrigation convention also placed itself on record as favouring a forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on account of its effect on the flow of the streams issuing from the mountains which are the chief source of supply for irrigation purposes. I would recommend that during the present season a preliminary examination be made to determine the tract which should be included in this reserve, if such a policy is decided on, and to ascertain what special provisions should be made to accomplish the purpose of preservation of the timber and the water sources while at the same time permitting the development of the natural resources included in the district.

#### IRRIGATION ACT.

The Irrigation Act of the Dominion is generally admitted to be a very complete piece of legislation, but in the carrying out of its provisions questions are continually arising that make necessary a re-examination of the principles on which it is based and occasional amendment of its provisions. A petition received in the department from the Alberta Farmers' Association raises several important questions that may be given some mention.

The association asked that the right to the use of water should be made negotiable and transferable, arguing that a water right, once purchased, was personal property and should be freely transferable the same as any other property. The principle of the Irrigation Act is that a right to the use of water for irrigation purposes is granted in connection with a particular piece of land and is thereafter appurtenant to the land, and that the water cannot be transferred to or used upon any other piece of land. At the first glance it may seem a hardship that a man who has the right to the use of water in connection with a piece of land should not be permitted to use it on any other land or transfer it to some one else if he considers it advisable to do so, but a consideration of the principle on which the law is based and of the experience of other countries leads to the conclusion that the principle is a sound one, and any departure therefrom should be carefully safeguarded.

The principle of the law is that the water is public property and that any rights to the use of it do not convey any property in it but are granted for beneficial use in connection with a specific location. If any larger right were permitted to exist, a right to water might be held speculatively and not used beneficially. One person or company might get control of the water and have a monopoly which would place the owners of lands dependent on the stream at their mercy. The evidence of experience is against the unrestricted transfer of water rights and the proper policy seems to be to adhere in the main to the principle already established by the Act of making the right to the use of water appurtenant to the land.

The Farmers' Association asked that irrigation companies should be required to maintain and operate all laterals under their respective systems. This request related particularly to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. The arrangement that this company should maintain and operate the main laterals, and not the subsidiary laterals supplying the respective parcels of land, was a matter of agreement between the company and the representatives of the persons who proposed to settle on the tract supplied from its canal, and when the form of agreement was submitted to the department for approval it was the embodiment of an arrangement which had been arrived at as mutually satisfactory to the parties interested, and on that ground it was approved. The department having already given its approval of the agreement and the works having been carried on and contracts entered into in

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accordance therewith, the department would hardly now have authority to alter the terms of the agreement.

The practice usually followed is that the companies should build only the main laterals, but the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made a departure from this practice by undertaking to construct ditches to carry the water to each quarter section.

Several amendments to the Irrigation Act were submitted to parliament and became law. The principal provisions are as follows :

Representations had been made by the union of municipalities that authority might be given under the Irrigation Act for the crossing of municipalities, including roads and public places, in such a way as to override the rights of municipalities. The Act was therefore amended to provide that such crossing should not be made without the consent of the municipality, but that an appeal might be made by either party to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners if mutually satisfactory terms could not be reached.

The Farmers' Association of Southern Alberta asked that irrigation companies should be required to construct and maintain bridges across their works at all travelled roads. An amendment was made to the Irrigation Act providing that where the Board of Railway Commissioners authorized the construction of a road across the works of an irrigation company at any road allowance established by the Dominion lands system of survey the bridges and approaches should be constructed and maintained by the company.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company submitted for approval a form of agreement for the grant of water rights which they proposed to use in connection with their irrigation project. This agreement was, after alteration in some important respects, approved. As, however, it was found that apparently authority for approval or disapproval of the whole agreement did not rest with the minister an amendment was made to the Irrigation Act to provide that such forms should be wholly subject to the approval of the minister.

In order to facilitate dealing with drainage projects within the area covered by the scope of the Irrigation Act the Act was also amended to provide that, on application by the provincial authorities and a report from the Commissioner of Irrigation that the proposal would not interfere with any irrigation works or the future development of irrigation, any drainage scheme might be carried out under the provincial statute.

## PARKS.

Toward the end of the fiscal year the Dominion parks were transferred to the charge of this branch of the department. They include the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, Yoho Park, Glacier Park, Jasper Park, Elk Park and Buffalo Park.

The administration of these parks was organized by placing in general charge Mr. Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, with the title of Commissioner of Dominion Parks. Mr. Geo. E. Hunter, assistant to Mr. Douglas, was promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park. Mr. O. D. Hoar is continued as Superintendent of Yoho Park and Mr. W. C. Simmons in charge of Elk Park.

The fencing of Elk Park was completed and the herd of buffalo imported from Montana to the number of four hundred were placed therein and from reports received are doing well.

To provide for the whole herd properly a new reserve was set apart known as the Buffalo Park covering lands in townships 42, 43 and 44, ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9, west of the 4th meridian.

This tract is open rolling country with bluffs of poplar and is specially well suited as a run for the buffalo. As it is proposed to bring in the remainder of the herd of buffalo during the present year tenders were invited for the construction of a fence surrounding this park. The fence is to be of wire, similar to that constructed around Elk Park. The fence will be nine feet high to the top of the wire and the

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wooden posts are to be fifteen feet long and to be firmly set not less than three and one-half feet in the ground. It is expected that this will make a strong and substantial fence well suited for the purpose for which it is erected.

Tenders for this fence were opened at Edmonton on April 10, 1908, by Mr. Douglas in the presence of Mr. John Stocks, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works for the province of Alberta, and of the agent of Dominion lands at Edmonton. Seventeen tenders for all or part of the work were received, the lowest being for \$58,998.10 from the Ideal Fence Company, Limited, and John Breckenridge, and the contract was therefore awarded to them. The contract requires the completion of the fence by August 1, and it is proposed to bring in the remainder of the buffalo in September.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. CAMPBELL.  
*Superintendent of Forestry.*

#### SCHEMES dealt with under the Irrigation Act, 1894 to 1908.

—	Irrigation.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Other.	Total.
Schemes recorded.....	331	36	128	42	537
Water licenses granted.....	141	19	80	12	252
Works authorized.....	152	14	38	18	222
Applications.....	38	3	10	12	63
Cancelled or withdrawn.....					184
Total schemes recorded.....					721

*Domestic.*—Household and sanitary purposes, the watering of stock and the working of agricultural machinery by steam.

*Industrial.*—The working of railways and factories by steam.

*Other.*—Chiefly municipal water supply systems.

#### TIMBER REGULATIONS.

ESTABLISHED BY AN ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,  
DATED THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1907.

##### DISPOSAL OF LICENSES.

1. Licenses to cut timber on Dominion lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway in the province of British Columbia and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the government of the Dominion in the Peace River district in the province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion timber agent for the district in which the berths are situated.

2. Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion land surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion government, who shall make as exact an estimate as possible of the quantity of timber on the berth, ascertain its

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general condition, its accessibility, and any other matters that may be necessary to determine the value of the timber and to enable the Minister of the Interior to fix an upset price, and shall furnish a report thereon under oath to the minister. The minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

3. No license shall be disposed of until notice of the sale has been given for a period of not less than sixty days in a newspaper published in the district in which the berth is located and also in a newspaper having a general circulation in the province.

4. There shall be kept in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa a list of persons to whom notice of all sales of timber shall be sent. Any person making application in writing shall be entitled to have his name placed on the said list and no name shall be removed therefrom until after the expiration of sixty days from the date of a notice to be given in writing to the person so named and sent by mail to his last known address.

5. The notice of sale shall give the distinguishing number, the description and area of the berth, the upset price, the place and the day and hour at which such sale is to be held.

6. Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be paid one-half in cash at the time of sale and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price payable in three months with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price payable in three and six months with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at the time of sale and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable in three, six and nine months with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Notes given as herein provided shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held, or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

(b) The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

7. Persons to whom berths are awarded at a sale shall sign a contract agreeing to carry out and complete the purchase on the terms and conditions of sale, according to the following form :—

District of \_\_\_\_\_, Berth No. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, having bid for the berth above named the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, and said bid having been accepted, do hereby promise and agree to carry out and complete the same forthwith in accordance with the terms and conditions of sale as set forth in the notice of sale dated at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and in the regulations for the disposal of timber under license established by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Witness,

## LICENSES.

8. No license for any timber berth shall be issued until the full amount of the purchase price, the cost or estimated cost of survey, and the ground rent for the first year have been paid.

(b) The licensee shall be entitled to a refund of any amount overpaid on account of the survey of the berth and if the amount paid on this account at the date of sale

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is not equal to the cost of survey as finally determined he shall pay such additional sum as may be necessary to make up the full cost of survey.

9. All timber licenses shall expire on the thirtieth day of April next after the date from which they are granted.

10. The license shall vest in the licensee, subject to the conditions mentioned in the license, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of timber which he is entitled by the license to cut and which have been cut within the berth during the continuance thereof whether such trees, timber, lumber or other products be cut by authority of the licensee or by any other person with or without his consent; and shall vest in the licensee, as against any person other than the Crown in the right of the Dominion, subject to the conditions mentioned in the license, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of lumber cut within the berth during the continuance thereof by any other person without his consent; and shall entitle the licensee to seize in replevin, revendication or otherwise, as his property, timber of any kind cut upon the berth, where the same is found in possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit at law or in equity against any person unlawfully in possession of any such timber, or of any lands within the berth, and to prosecute any person to conviction and punishment for any offence in connection with such timber or land, and all proceedings pending at the expiration of the license may be continued and completed as if the same had not expired.

11. A license shall be renewable from year to year while there is on the berth timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to be commercially valuable, if the terms and conditions of the license and the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and of the regulations affecting the same have been fulfilled:

Provided that such renewal shall be subject to the payment of such rental and dues and to such terms and conditions as are fixed by the regulations in force at the time renewal is made.

12. Whenever any portion of a timber berth has not upon it timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable the Minister of the Interior may, after an inspection has been made, declare such portion fit for settlement and withdraw it from the berth and from the operations of the license covering it:

Provided that no withdrawal shall be made unless the licensee has had sixty days' notice thereof, and that the Minister of the Interior is satisfied that the same can be made without unduly interfering with the operations of the licensee on the berth, and that, upon such withdrawal, the ground rent shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn.

13. If the Minister of the Interior ascertains, after an inspection has been made, that any land within a timber berth is fit for settlement and is required for that purpose, he may require the licensee to carry on the cutting of timber provided for by clause 32 of these regulations on the said land, and on the expiration of the time within which the timber which the licensee is entitled to cut should be removed therefrom, may withdraw such land from the berth and from the operations of the license covering it.

14. If the survey of any timber berth heretofore granted or which may be granted hereafter is not completed at the expiration of the period fixed in the advertisement of the sale of such berth or, in the absence of such provision in the advertisement, by the thirty-first day of December, 1907, such failure to complete the survey shall be deemed an infraction of these regulations and shall render the license liable to forfeiture as provided therein.

(b) Provided, however, that the Minister of the Interior may, instead of declaring a berth forfeited for failure to complete the survey thereof, require the licensee to pay to the Crown the sum of ten dollars for each day after a date to be fixed by the said minister by notice mailed to the licensee at his last known address during which



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the survey shall remain uncompleted and such sum shall be payable whenever demand is made therefor by the proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

15. If, in consequence of any incorrectness in survey or other error or cause whatever, a timber berth is found to comprise lands included in another berth awarded at a prior date, or any lands sold, granted, leased or lawfully set apart for any other purpose under these regulations or the Dominion Lands Act, the latter berth shall be void in so far as it interferes with any previous sale, grant or setting apart.

16. Any right to a timber berth cannot be assigned or transferred without the consent of the Minister of the Interior. The fee for the registration of an assignment of a timber berth or of any interest therein shall be at the rate of one dollar for each square mile covered by the berth, but in no case shall such fee be less than two dollars.

17. The following is the form of license to be issued for timber berths :

Know all men by these presents, that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Dominion Lands Act, and by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the                      day of                      , I, the Minister of the Interior of Canada, do hereby in consideration of the sum of                      , ground rent, now paid to me for the use of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and in consideration of the dues hereinafter mentioned give unto                      , hereinafter called the licensee, his executors and administrators, full right, power, and license, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned and contained, and such other conditions and restrictions as are in that behalf contained in the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto, and in the regulations respecting timber passed by the Governor General in Council, to cut timber on the following tract of land (hereinafter called the 'berth' or 'berths,') that is to say :

and to take and keep exclusive possession of the said lands, except as hereinafter mentioned for and during the period of one year from the first day of May,                      , to the thirtieth day of April,                      , and no longer.

This license shall vest in the licensee subject to the conditions mentioned in the license all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of timber which he is entitled by the license to cut, and which have been cut within the berth during the continuance thereof, whether such trees, timber, lumber or other products be cut by authority of the licensee or by any other person with or without his consent ; and shall vest in the licensee as against any person other than the Crown in the right of the Dominion, subject to the conditions mentioned in the license, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of lumber cut within the berth during the continuance thereof by any other person without his consent ; and shall entitle the licensee to seize in replevin, revendication or otherwise, as his property, all timber of any kind cut upon the berth where the same is found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit at law or in equity against any person unlawfully in possession of any such timber or of any lands within the berth and to prosecute any person to conviction and punishment for any offence in connection with such timber or land, and all proceedings pending at the expiration of the license may be continued and completed as if the same had not expired.

This license is subject to the following conditions and restrictions in addition to such of the conditions and restrictions as are in that behalf contained in the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto and in the regulations respecting timber passed by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(a) That the licensee shall not have the right thereunder to cut timber of a less diameter than ten inches at the stump except such as may be actually necessary for the construction of roads and other works to facilitate the taking out of merchantable timber, and shall not have the right to cut any trees that may be designated by the proper officer of the Department of the Interior as required to provide a supply of seed for the reproduction of the forest.

(b) The licensee shall be entitled to a renewal of his license from year to year while there is on the berth timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to be commercially valuable, if the terms and conditions of the license and the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and of the regulations affecting the same have been fulfilled :

Provided that such renewal shall be subject to the payment of such rental and dues and to such terms and conditions as are fixed by the regulations in force at the time renewal is made.

(c) Whenever any portion of the berth hereby licensed has not upon it timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable the Minister of the Interior may, after an inspection has been made, declare such portion fit for settlement and withdraw it from the berth and from the operations of the license covering it :

Provided that no withdrawal shall be made unless the licensee has had sixty days' notice thereof ; and that the Minister of the Interior is satisfied that the same can be made without unduly interfering with the operations of the licensee on the berth, and that, upon such withdrawal the ground rent shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn.

(d) If the Minister of the Interior ascertains, after an inspection has been made that any land within the berth hereby licensed is fit for settlement and required for that purpose he may require the licensee to carry on the cutting of timber provided for by clause 32 of these regulations on the said land, and on the expiration of the time within which the timber which the licensee is entitled to cut should be removed therefrom, may withdraw such land from the berth and from the operations of the license covering it, and upon such withdrawal the ground rent shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn.

(e) That the licensee shall take from every tree he cuts down all the timber fit for use and manufacture the same into sawn lumber or some such saleable product, and shall dispose of the tops and branches and other debris of lumbering operations in such a way as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire in accordance with the directions of the proper officers of the Department of the Interior.

(f) That the licensee shall prevent all unnecessary destruction of growing timber on the part of his men and exercise strict and constant supervision to prevent the origin or spread of fires.

(g) That the licensee shall furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior or by regulations under the Dominion Lands Act, returns sworn to by him or his agent or employee, cognizant of the facts, showing the quantities manufactured, sold or disposed of, of all sawn lumber, timber, or any other product of timber from the berth, with the exception of slabs and saw-dust, in whatever form the same may be sold or otherwise disposed of by him during such period, and the price or value thereof.

(h) In lieu of or in addition to the returns provided for by the preceding clause the Minister of the Interior may require that every licensee shall furnish during each year to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior, through himself, his scaler or foreman, or through all of them, a statement in writing in detail, under oath, setting forth the number of pieces of timber, saw-logs and other material cut, caused to be cut or taken under his license during such period, and the correct contents in board measure of the same, as shown by Scribner's log rule, if the timber has been cut in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the Northwest Territories, and by the British Columbia log scale when cut within the railway belt of British Columbia.

(i) That the licensee shall pay, in addition to the said ground rent, dues in the manner prescribed in section 21 of the Timber Regulations, and also one-half of the cost incurred by the Crown in guarding the timber from fire, the government paying the other half. A statement will be furnished the licensee showing his share of the

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cost incurred and payment thereof shall be made to the Crown within thirty days thereafter.

(j) That the licensee shall keep a 'lumber sales book,' in which shall be entered all sales of the products of the berth, both cash and credit sales, also a book accounting for the number of feet of sawn lumber manufactured each day at the mill, with the day and date; all books and memoranda kept at the logging-camps shall be carefully preserved and these and other books kept by the licensee in connection with his lumbering business he shall submit for the inspection of the Dominion Timber Agent or other officer of the Crown whenever required for the purpose of verifying his returns aforesaid.

(k) This license shall be subject to the right of the Crown to deal in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and the regulations made under it by the Governor in Council with any and all stone, coal and other minerals found within the limits of the berth licensed; and the Crown shall have the right in dealing as above provided, with any stone, coal or other minerals in lands licensed as timber limits to authorize the persons to whom such stone, coal or other minerals are granted to take possession of and occupy such extent of the land so licensed as is necessary to work such stone, coal or other minerals, and to open necessary roads through any such timber berth, paying the licensee of the berth the value of any and all timber of a diameter of ten inches at the stump and upwards, necessarily cut in making such roads or in working the quarries or mines, such value in case of dispute to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior; and the provisions of this clause shall operate retrospectively, that is to say: they shall apply to all licenses of timber berths heretofore granted under any Act respecting Dominion lands, as if they had been contained in such Act when it was passed.

(l) This license shall be subject to forfeiture on the order of the minister for violation of any of the conditions to which it is subject or for any fraudulent returns:

Provided that in case the minister shall decide to exercise the power of forfeiture conferred by this section the licensee shall have the right within thirty days of formal notification to him in writing by the minister of his intention to declare such forfeiture, and which notification shall be deemed to be sufficient if addressed to the place last known to the minister as the address of the licensee, to appeal against such notification of forfeiture to the judge of any competent court of the district having jurisdiction in matters of contract. The licensee shall within thirty days of the notification to him by the minister notify the minister in writing of appeal taken and pending the report within reasonable delay from the judge on the question of appeal, no declaration of forfeiture shall be made by the minister. The judge to whom appeal is taken shall report to the minister his finding in the case and on receipt of such report the minister may proceed under this section in accordance with his finding and in case the finding be in favour of the minister the judge shall, when transmitting his report, issue a summons directed to the appellant calling upon him forthwith to vacate or abandon or to cease using the berth and if, upon the return of the summons it appears that he has not vacated or abandoned or ceased using the said berth, the judge shall make an order or warrant for his summary removal from the berth and the said order or warrant shall be executed by the sheriff, bailiff, constable or other person to whom it is delivered:

Provided that such report by the judge shall be appealable by either side in like manner as any other decision of the said court;

And provided further that if the violation of the regulations refers merely to payment of money due under the license, the minister may waive the power of forfeiture on payment of double the amount found by the judge to be due, and costs, and may enforce payment in the manner provided for by the Dominion Lands Act and the timber regulations and take such action in regard to all other matters of forfeiture as may arise and be provided for by this section and the Dominion Lands Act.



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22. All ground rents, royalties, or other dues on timber cut within the boundaries of any timber berths, which are not paid at the time when they become due, shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum until paid, and shall be a lien on any timber cut within such limits or on other Dominion lands by the licensee or his agents; and in case of such non-payment whether in consequence thereof the license of the berth has or has not been cancelled the Dominion Timber Agent or other person authorized thereto may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, seize so much of the timber cut on such berth or other Dominion lands by the licensee or his agents as will, in his opinion, be sufficient to secure the payment of such rent or royalty and all interest and expenses of seizure and sale, and may detain the same as security for the payment thereof; and if payment is not made within three months after such seizure, he may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, sell such timber by public auction; and after deducting the sum due to the Crown, the interest thereon and expenses aforesaid, he shall pay over the balance if any, to the licensee, if the timber was in his possession at the time of seizure, or if it was not, to the person who had possession thereof at the time :

Provided that if no bid equal to the amount due the Crown is made at such public auction such timber may be disposed of at private sale.

23. All timber cut under license shall be liable for the payment of the Crown dues thereon, whenever and wherever the said timber or any part of it is found, whether it is or is not converted into deals, boards or any other manufacture of wood ; and all officers or agents employed in the collection of such dues may follow all such timber and may seize and detain it wherever it is found until the dues thereon are paid or secured, as provided in the next preceding section.

24. If the payment of the dues on any timber has been evaded by any licensee or other person, by the removal of such timber or products out of Canada, or otherwise, the amount of dues so evaded and any expense incurred by the Crown in enforcing payment of the said dues under the Dominion Lands Act may be added to the dues remaining to be collected on any other timber cut on any timber berth by the licensee or by his authority, and may be levied and collected or secured on such timber, together with such last-mentioned dues, in the manner hereinbefore provided; or the amount due to the Crown, of which payment has been evaded, may be recovered by action or suit in the name of the Minister of the Interior or his agent, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

25. The Minister of the Interior may take or authorize the taking of bonds or promissory notes for any money due to the Crown, as aforesaid, or, in his discretion, for double the amount of any dues, penalties and costs incurred or to be incurred, and may, if it is under seizure, then release any timber upon which the same would be leviable, but the taking of such bonds or notes shall not affect the right of the Crown to enforce payment of such money, and the debt shall be a lien on any timber cut on the same or on any other berth by the licensee or by his authority, if the sums for which such bonds or notes are given are not paid when due.

## RETURNS OF MANUFACTURE.

26. The licensee shall in each year furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior returns sworn to by him or his agent or employee, cognizant of the facts, showing the quantities manufactured, sold or disposed of, of all sawn lumber, timber, or any other product of timber from the berth, with the exception of slabs or saw-dust, in whatever from the same may be sold or otherwise disposed of by him during such period and the price or value thereof.

27. In lieu of or in addition to the returns provided for by the preceding section of these regulations, the Minister of the Interior may require that every licensee shall furnish during each year to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior, through himself, his scaler, or foreman, or through all of them, a statement in writing in

detail, under oath, setting forth the number of pieces of timber, saw-logs and other material cut, caused to be cut or taken under his license during such period, and the correct contents in board measure of the same, as shown by Scribner's log rule, if the timber has been cut in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the Northwest Territories, and by the British Columbia log scale when cut within the railway belt of British Columbia.

28. It is required that all licensees, through themselves, their scalers and foremen, shall furnish proofs on oath on the first day of May of each year, or at such other time as the Minister of the Interior may direct, as to the exact locality, by a ground sketch, where all timber, saw-logs or other lumber cut by themselves and others, to their knowledge, upon the timber berth held or occupied by him or them, respectively, have been cut.

29. All timber before being put into any stream or lake to be floated to the mill must be marked with a stamp furnished by the licensee and approved by the Dominion Timber Agent, a copy of said stamp to be placed on record in the Dominion Timber Office.

30. On the arrival of any raft, or parcel of timber or saw-logs, cut or taken from Dominion lands, at the place where the same is to be manufactured or sold, and before the same becomes mixed with the timber or saw-logs, the owners or persons in charge thereof shall report the same to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter, making, if required, declaration upon oath as to where the said timber was cut, the number of pieces and the description of each kind of wood contained in such raft or parcel of timber and contents thereof in board measure, and should the Dominion Timber Agent not be satisfied with the correctness of such report, he shall cause a strict count and scale to be made, of the timber on such raft; and on being satisfied of the correctness of such report or count, the Dominion Timber Agent may grant a clearance in due form for such raft, when the same may be at the disposal of the owner or person in charge of the same. Should the number of pieces given in the report of the owner or person in charge be found by the specification of measurement to contain a greater number of pieces or contain a greater number of feet in board measure than is given by the owner or agent's report, the surplus number of pieces or overplus if not satisfactorily explained, shall be held as having been cut on Dominion lands without authority and subject to payment of dues accordingly. This clause only to have force in case of a licensee making payment of dues on the quantity of lumber contained in the timber or saw-log by log scale.

#### MANUFACTURE.

31. All timber taken from berths acquired under the provisions of these regulations shall be manufactured within the Dominion of Canada and all timber taken from a berth in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or the Northwest Territories must be manufactured at the saw-mill of the licensee to be operated in connection with the berth as prescribed by section 32 of these regulations unless permission otherwise is given by the Minister of the Interior as provided by the said section.

32. The licensee shall have in operation within one year from the date when he is notified by the proper officer of the Department of the Interior that the Minister of the Interior regards such a step necessary or expedient in the public interest, and keep in operation for at least six months of each year of his holding, a saw-mill in connection with his berth, capable of cutting in twenty-four hours one thousand feet board measure for every two and a half square miles of the area licensed, or shall establish such other manufactory of wood goods as the Minister of the Interior accepts as equivalent thereto.

(b) Provided, however, that, notwithstanding anything in these regulations, a licensee may in lieu of erecting a mill be permitted to have the timber cut from the berth or berths held by him manufactured at a mill which is not his own property, provided that he cuts from the said berth or berths at the rate of one hundred thousand feet annually for each square mile held by him under license.

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## CUTTING TIMBER WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

33. If any person without authority or in contravention of the timber regulations, cuts, or employs or induces any other person to cut or assist in cutting any timber of any kind on Dominion lands, or removes or carries away, or employs or induces or assists any other person to remove or carry away any timber of any kind so cut, he shall not acquire any right to such timber, or any claim for remuneration for cutting the same, preparing the same for market or conveying the same towards market; and when the timber has been removed out of the reach of the timber officers, or it is otherwise found impossible to seize it, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding three dollars for each tree which, or any part of which, he is proved to have cut or carried away, or assisted to cut or carry away; and such sum shall be recoverable with costs, at the suit and in the name of the Crown, in any court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty; and in all cases the burden of proof of authority to cut and take the timber shall lie on the person charged; and the averment of the person seizing or prosecuting, that he is duly employed under the authority of the Dominion Lands Act, shall be sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proves the contrary.

34. Whenever any timber agent or officer receives satisfactory information, supported by affidavit or solemn declaration made before a justice of the peace or before any other competent officer or person, that any timber has been cut on Dominion lands without authority or in contravention of the timber regulations, or if any timber officer or agent, from other sources of information or his own knowledge, is aware that any timber has been cut without authority on any such lands, he may seize or cause to be seized, the timber so reported or known to be cut, wherever it is found, and place the same under proper custody, until the matter is decided by competent authority.

35. If the timber reported or known to have been cut without authority or in contravention of the timber regulations has been made up with other timber into a crib, dram or raft, or in any other manner has, at any mill or elsewhere, been so mixed up with other timber as to render it impossible or very difficult to distinguish the timber so cut without authority from the other timber, the whole shall be held to have been cut without authority, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture accordingly, unless the holder separates to the satisfaction of the timber agent, the timber cut without authority from the other.

36. Whenever any timber agent or other officer or agent is in doubt as to whether any timber has or has not been cut without authority or in contravention of the timber regulations, or is or is not liable to dues on the whole or any part thereof, he may inquire of the person or persons in possession or in charge of such timber, as to when and where the same was cut; and if no satisfactory explanation, on oath or otherwise, as he requires, is given to him, he may seize and detain such timber until proof is made to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, or of such timber agent or officer, that such timber was not cut without authority, and is not liable, either in whole or in part, to dues of any kind; and if such proof is not made within thirty days after such seizure, such timber may be dealt with as timber cut without authority, or on which the dues have not been paid, according to the circumstances of the case; and the dues thereon may be recovered as hereinbefore provided.

37. If any timber, or any product thereof, is seized under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act by any timber agent or officer, he may allow such timber or product thereof to be removed and disposed of, on receiving sufficient security, by bond or otherwise to his satisfaction, for the full value thereof, or in his discretion for payment of double the amount of all dues and the penalties and costs incurred or imposed thereon, as the case may be.

38. All timber seized under the Dominion Lands Act shall be deemed to be forfeited, unless the owner thereof or the person from whom it was seized, within one month from the day of the seizure, gives notice to the seizing officer or to the timber

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agent or officer under whose authority the seizure was made, that he intends to contest the seizure; and if, within fifteen days thereafter the claimant has not instituted proceedings before a court of competent jurisdiction to contest the seizure, or if the decision of the court is against him or if the claimant fails duly to prosecute such proceedings in the opinion of the judge before whom such case is tried, who may for that cause dismiss the suit on the expiration of three months from the date on which it was instituted, the timber may be confiscated and may, after thirty days' notice posted up at the place where the same is confiscated, be sold by public auction, by order of the Minister of the Interior.

2. The Minister of the Interior may, if he sees cause for so doing, instead of confiscating timber cut on Dominion lands without authority or in contravention of the timber regulations, impose a penalty which, in addition to all costs incurred, shall be levied on such timber; and in default of payment of the whole on demand, he may, after a notice of fifteen days, sell such timber by public auction, and may, in his discretion, retain the whole proceeds of such sale, or the amount of the penalty and costs only.

3. In the event of there being no bid equal to the amount due the Crown for timber put up at public auction under this section the minister may dispose of the same by private sale.

39. Whenever any timber is seized for non-payment of dues, or for any cause of forfeiture, or any prosecution is instituted for any penalty or forfeiture under the Dominion Lands Act, and any question arises as to whether the said timber was cut on other than Dominion lands, the burden of proving payment, or of proving on what land the said timber was cut, shall lie on the owner or claimant of such timber.

40. Any officer or person seizing timber in the discharge of his duty under the Dominion Lands Act may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber so seized.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

### REPORT OF NORMAN M. ROSS, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY.

FOREST NURSERY STATION,

INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, April 1, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my eighth annual report of the work carried on under your instructions since April 3, 1907.

The growing season of 1907 was a most exceptional one in many ways and though favourable to tree-growth in the cases of older plantations, was not at all a satisfactory one for those set out in the spring or for the raising of general nursery crops. The winter of 1906-7 was an extremely severe one, the cold weather continuing until very late in the spring. We were unable to commence our distribution until May 16, nearly three weeks later than the average season. Distribution was completed on May 31, but even at this late date the young shoots had not started to sprout. The season all through was unusually cold and in some sections very dry, consequently growth in the new plantations was much less on the average than in past seasons. The seed sown in the preceding fall (1906) was very late in germinating and, although all the stock attained a fair size, it was not so large nor so well matured as in other years.



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The reports sent in by the tree-planting inspectors continue, as usual, very favourably. They all report increasing interest in the work throughout the country generally and give most satisfactory account as to the progress of the older plantations. Some of the earlier plantings set out in 1901 and 1902 I have had an opportunity of seeing myself and find that these trees have now attained a height of from fifteen to eighteen feet, forming a splendid shelter to each other and to the buildings and garden plots which they surround. In very few cases have the plantations been neglected or are altogether unsuccessful. When, however, it is considered that several thousand separate plantations have been established all over the prairies one cannot be reasonably surprised at a small percentage of failures. It is not always easy for a settler just starting a new home on the prairie, to find time to give all the attention he might wish to the cultivation of trees. Occasionally sickness, unfavourable weather, loss of horses or any of numerous other troubles can easily upset all previous plans making it impossible for him to care for his plantation. As before stated the actual number of unsuccessful plantations is very small indeed. After this spring's distribution the total number of seedlings sent out since 1901 will be over 11,000,000. In addition to this a considerable quantity of seed has been distributed from time to time, thus enabling many farmers to grow their own seedlings. This spring (1908), we have sent out 310 lots of maple and ash seed of from three-quarters of a pound to three pounds each.

The tree-planting inspectors employed last season were as follows :—In Manitoba, Messrs. A. P. Stevens and F. W. H. Jacombe; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, Messrs. Angus MacIntosh, Walter Guiton, John Caldwell and John Kennedy. The greatest increase in the number of fresh applications is in Saskatchewan and Alberta where the construction of railroads is opening up much new territory for homesteaders, most of whom seem anxious to avail themselves of government assistance in setting out plantations around their new homes.

Three thousand two hundred and six names were on the inspector's lists to be visited during the summer. These were all visited with the exception of some 67 who were either absent from their places or lived too far away to be easily reached. These have been communicated with and the necessary information asked for. Of the above total, 1,414 were fresh applicants; 365 of these had not sufficiently prepared their land and will therefore not receive any trees this spring. This spring (1908) trees will be sent to 1,424 applicants, 375 being men who have already set out plantations under our system of co-operation and wish to further extend them. According to provinces the applicants are distributed as follows :—Manitoba, 464; Saskatchewan, 659; Alberta, 301.

## SCOTCH PINE PLANTING ON SPRUCE WOODS RESERVE.

Since 1904 planting of an experimental nature has been done each spring on the Spruce Woods Reserve near Sewell in Manitoba. The only variety used up to date is the Scotch pine, for the reason that we have not yet been able to work up a stock of white spruce or native pine seedlings. The main object of the present experiments is to see whether two year-old seedlings can be successfully set out in a rough and cheap manner. If the Scotch pine succeeds under these conditions there should be no difficulty in transplanting the seedlings of the more hardy native varieties. Though under favourable conditions it is known that Scotch pine will produce far more timber and of better quality than can ever be expected of the jackpines, still we do not know how far conditions in the west are suitable for it.

The largest trees we know of are not more than twenty-five years old and although these appear thrifty and in good condition, it would not do to take too much for granted. Samuel B. Green of the Minnesota Agricultural College, claims that, in the Western States, the Scotch pine deteriorates after the age of about twenty years and is not a valuable variety for prairie planting. Under the circumstances then it

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seems advisable that in undertaking any extensive planting on this reserve a considerable proportion of the trees set out should be of native varieties of known hardiness.

We can, at the nursery here, produce two-year old pine seedlings at a very small cost per thousand as compared with transplanted stock. Labour in the west is very high and it has so far been impossible to procure day men who are at all familiar with such work as transplanting conifers. In consequence they work slowly and, owing to carelessness in planting, a comparatively large percentage of the young seedlings succumb. The hand labour required in the cultivation of the transplant beds, the cost of transplanting and the extra length of time the stock has to remain in the nursery, make an enormous difference between the cost of seedlings and transplanted stock. In fact this difference is so great that it is questionable whether, if transplanted stock had to be used, planting on a large scale, such as should be done on this reserve, would be a profitable undertaking.

Last spring we sent down from Indian Head to the reserve 29,000 two-year pines which were set out in the same manner as those planted in the preceding years, namely, in shallow furrows running east and west. The furrows are spaced about four feet apart and the seedlings planted at the rate of about 2,700 per acre. Since starting this work we have planted out here some 70,000 Scotch pines. The results are very encouraging. The planting of 1905 is commencing to show up above the grass and from now on should make good annual growth. The percentage of plants which have died is comparatively small; from careful counts it is estimated at not over 18 per cent. This spring's planting was somewhat less successful than that of former seasons owing to the very late date at which it could be undertaken, namely, June 7, over twenty days later than last season. The first small planting of 1904 was, unfortunately, burnt up last spring by a prairie fire. A guard had been ploughed around the plantation but the wind was very high and the fire jumped it. Until some suitable system of fire-guards is established it would of course be unwise to do any extensive planting. It is hoped that either this or next season the matter will be attended to in a practical manner.

#### EXHIBITS.

An exhibit was, as usual, set up this summer at Brandon, during the annual fair. The character of this exhibit did not differ in any material respect from that made in previous years, a description of which has been made in my former reports.

#### NURSERY WORK.

We had last summer on our nursery station 37 acres under nursery crops. Eleven acres of this is in one year old ash which will not be large enough for distribution till the spring of 1909. The remaining area was made up of eleven acres of two-year ash, nine acres of Manitoba maple, three acres native elm two years, and three acres of conifer seedlings and transplants.

Owing to the backward spring and the unusually cold season, the growth of the seedlings was not quite up to the usual standard. The maple was from seed picked in North Dakota, as last year no seed of this variety could be picked in Saskatchewan or Manitoba. I am sorry to report that these maple seedlings did not mature up as well as they should have done as the fall was wet and growth kept up till the heavy frosts came.

We have heeled in, ready for distribution this spring, the following numbers and varieties:—

Maple, 1 year old. . . . .	457,000
Ash, 2 years old. . . . .	655,450
Elm, 2 years old. . . . .	198,000
Cottonwood (imported). . . . .	400,000
Total. . . . .	1,710,450

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In the past season we had to depend altogether upon the unprotected plots of the nursery station for raising our stock. The land is new and not yet in the best condition for growing seedlings. In the course of a couple of years or so we hope to have very satisfactory shelter, but till the hedges grow up and the land is worked a little more we cannot hope to raise as many seedlings per acre as we did on the highly cultivated and well sheltered grounds which we had been allowed to use on the experimental farm up till last fall.

This season an additional twenty-five acres was prepared for sowing during the fall and following spring. The soil is in fairly good condition but the land is, of course, absolutely bare of shelter. Caragana seed was sown in rows at intervals over this new ground in order to start hedges which will in later years form good wind-breaks. About sixteen acres of green ash and five acres of Manitoba maple were sown in the fall; the greater part of our maple will be put in this spring.

## COLLECTION OF SEED.

*Elm.*—I regret very much that we have no one-year elm seedlings, due to the fact that those who had arranged to collect seed for us last June failed to do so. This seed is gathered in the Qu'Appelle Valley some miles north of Indian Head. The trees last summer bore a good crop, and it appeared as if there would be no difficulty in getting plenty of the seed collected. Owing to the backward season, work on the nursery was so pressing that it was not possible to take our own men out to gather the seed as we did the year before. The man who agreed to get the seed picked for us has always proved reliable in past seasons in supplying maple and ash seed. He claimed, however, that the half-breeds who do the work for him found that picking elm seed was too tedious a job. Unfortunately we were not notified of this till it was too late to make other arrangements.

*Green Ash.*—The green ash seed crop last season was an extremely heavy one and we had no difficulty in getting a large supply. In fact the collectors gathered a considerable quantity more than we could accept. We had delivered 200 bushels or more of the rough seed.

*Manitoba Maple.*—The crop was fairly good but owing to the fact that the ash was more plentiful and more easily picked it was difficult to get the collectors, who are half-breeds and Indians, to gather maple. We were only able to secure about 82 bushels of rough seed. This is ample for our own sowing but will not allow of as much for distribution as we should wish.

*White Birch.*—A few pounds of this seed was collected by Mr. Arch. Mitchell at Edmonton, and sown in the beds last fall. We have had good success in propagating this variety which is very hardy. However, the seedlings require almost the same treatment as the conifers, it being necessary to sow in shaded beds and transplant to nursery rows at one or two years old. The expense in raising this variety in comparison with the other hardy broad leaf kinds is very much greater.

*Jackpine (Pinus Divaricata).*—A few bushels of cones were picked by the survey party in the Riding Mountains and shipped to the nursery last fall. The seed was extracted during the winter, producing about two pounds of clean seed.

*Murrayana Pine.*—Cones of this variety were gathered in Cypress Hills, and four and a half pounds of clean seed were extracted at the nursery.

*White Spruce.*—Cones were collected by the survey party in the Riding Mountains. After drying nine pounds of clean seed were extracted.

*Native Tamarack.*—Cones collected by the survey party in the Riding Mountains, some seed was extracted in the fall and sown immediately, the remainder cleaned up later. Altogether about seven pounds were obtained. This is the first year that we have been able to get any of this seed and as it is evidently a most uncertain crop it is to be hoped that good results may be obtained from this lot.

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As the work of propagating conifers at the nursery will undoubtedly be considerably extended it would seem necessary to have a suitable room or small building for drying out the cones. No difficulty is experienced in opening the white spruce cones. This is very easily accomplished under glass with a few hours' sunshine. The cones of the jackpines, however, require a very high temperature which must be sustained for several hours. A large quantity of cones can be treated to advantage only in a specially constructed room where the temperature can be properly regulated. The cones of tamarack open fairly readily though they seem to require considerably more heat than the spruce. We could not get the seed properly extracted without using artificial heat.

## CONIFERS.

In the spring of 1907 a considerable number of tamarack seedlings were pulled from the swamp southeast of Sewell in Manitoba. In all about 17,000 were shipped for transplanting in the nursery here. These were lined out into rows and have done very well, 77.5 per cent having taken good root. When the greatly altered conditions from swamp land to ordinary upland prairie soil are considered this percentage is very favourable. When growing in the wet swamp moss the seedlings have an extremely poor root system, making it necessary to grow them in nursery rows for at least one season before planting in permanent plantation. These tamaracks are to be used for demonstration or test plantations to be set out on the nursery here. This variety has proved to be so promising and is of such economic value that it is thought advisable to test it as thoroughly as possible.

About 40,000 two-year seedlings of Scotch pine, murrayana pine, Norway spruce and white spruce were transplanted last spring. They did well during the summer but have been very much exposed during the winter owing to lack of snow. At the present date, however, they appear to be in good condition. Conditions on the nursery are not just yet very favourable for raising young conifers owing to the want of suitably sheltered plots for the transplanting beds. When exposed as they are now, the young plants cannot be expected to make the same growth as they would in a well protected nursery. This difficulty will, however, be overcome in a few years when, it is hoped, a good stock of the hardy conifers may be worked up. We have now in nursery rows about 27,000 conifers four and five years old, which will be moved to permanent plantations this spring; the total number of plants in the transplanting beds being 161,275. There is also a considerable stock of one and two-year seedlings in the shaded beds. Most of the two-year-olds will be transplanted this spring.

A considerable length of fresh seed beds will be sown this spring, the principal varieties being Scotch pine, *pinus murrayana*, *pinus divaricata*, native white spruce, Siberian larch and native larch or tamarack. Small quantities of other varieties such as *picea excelsa septentrionalis* (a hardy variety of Norway spruce), *picea ajanensis*, and others which may prove hardy but which have not yet been tested, will also be sown in an experimental way.

## PERMANENT PLANTATIONS.

Last season no additions were made to the permanent plantations as we had no land suitably prepared which could be spared for this purpose.

Both the broad leaf and coniferous plantations are in splendid condition and during the season made very good growth. From measurements made in November the average new growth made by the different varieties is as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Maple, planted in 1906, new growth. . . . .	2	6
Ash, planted in 1906, new growth. . . . .	1	2
Elm, planted in 1906, new growth. . . . .	2	2
White birch, planted in 1906, new growth. . . . .	2	3

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	Feet.	Inches.
Cottonwood, planted in 1906, new growth . . . . .	4	8
Russian poplar, planted in 1906, new growth. . . . .	2	8
Scotch pine, planted in 1906, new growth. . . . .	...	11.1
White spruce, planted in 1904, new growth. . . . .	1	7
Tamarack, planted in 1904, new growth. . . . .	2	5½

During the summer a considerable area of new land was prepared, by very deeply backsetting the virgin prairie, for further permanent plantations. It is proposed to set out the following this spring :

- 1 acre Acute leaf willow, planted 3 x 3.
- 1 acre Golden leaf willow, planted 3 x 3.
- 1 acre White leaf willow, planted 3 x 3.
- 3 acres Dakota cottonwood, planted 4 x 4.
- 2 acres American elm, planted 4 x 4.
- 1 acre *Pinus murryana*, planted 4 x 4.
- 2 acre *Pinus murryana* and ash, planted 4 x 4 in equal mixture.
- 2 acres Scotch pine and ash, planted 4 x 4.
- 2 acres Native tamarack, planted 4 x 4.
- 3 acres Native tamarack and ash, planted 4 x 4 in equal mixture.
- 2 acres Native tamarack and maple, planted 4 x 4 in equal mixture.
- 2 acres European larch and ash, planted 4 x 4 in equal mixture.

In all twenty-two acres, requiring 63,480 seedlings, transplants and cuttings.

It is also proposed to commence this spring a number of small exhibition plots of conifers principally, where all the hardy varieties can be planted side by side in a central part of the nursery. The plots will be 44 feet square and each one will contain 100 trees set four feet apart each way. The object of these plots is for the information of visitors, who will see, growing side by side, different hardy kinds as nearly under plantation conditions as possible, in such a manner that the merits of one can be readily compared with those of another. The reason that this is being done chiefly with the conifers is that very little is known by the general public regarding varieties suitable for prairie planting and it is thought that everything possible should be done to encourage their planting. In time it is hoped to have a collection of from twenty to thirty varieties which may be suitable for our western climate and conditions.

## ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS AND SHRUBBERY.

All the hardy shrubs have done well during the past season. Many of the lilacs set out as small plants in 1905 bloomed for the first time. *Spirea van Houtii*, *Spirea Arguta* and *Spirea Billardii*, all came through the winter unprotected and bloomed profusely. The Japanese rose (*rosa rugosa rubra*) is especially worthy of planting in the west; it has a very long season of bloom and the large, bright red hips which follow the flowers remain on the bushes well on into the winter.

Around the new boarding house land has been got in shape for a small amount of additional ornamental planting and the making of a small grass lawn.

## PLOUGHING AND FARM WORK.

Fifty acres of prairie were cleaned of scrub, broken and backset; twenty-five acres of this was ploughed a third time as deeply as possible and well cut up with the disc-harrows in order to put it into shape for permanent plantations. Twenty-five acres of oat stubble land was summer-fallowed and put into condition for nursery. Eighteen acres of nursery plots were also ploughed after the seedlings were dug, and cultivated for resowing.

About a thousand bushels of oats and fifteen tons of rye grass hay were raised to supply feed for the horses.

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## BUILDINGS.

The small packing shed which we had erected on the Experimental Farm, was cut in two and moved up to the nursery and an addition 40 x 24 feet built in. We now have two good packing sheds which should give us ample accommodation during the distribution season, also providing considerable room for drying and storing seed.

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN M. ROSS.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## REPORT OF MR. F. W. H. JACOMBE, TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

OTTAWA, April 2, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present the following report of work done during the year ending March 31, 1908.

At the conclusion of the work of making out the distribution lists for 1907 I commenced work on a card index of the applicants for trees from the inauguration of the scheme, and was occupied at this work for some weeks. For some time after this again, I was occupied in the work of making some necessary preparations for the forest survey party for the following summer.

On Thursday, June 13, I started for Winnipeg in company with Mr. Rognaas, who was to work as assistant with Mr. Ross' party. On Monday morning, June 17, I joined Mr. Ross' party at Dauphin, and for the next two weeks assisted Mr. Ross in organizing the work of the survey. On July 1, I left Dauphin for Winnipeg, and on July 3 met Mr. A. P. Stevenson at Morden and arranged with him as to our respective districts for tree planting inspection work during the summer. This division allotted to me the northern part of the province, including the following railway lines: (1) Canadian Pacific Railway main line, Winnipeg to Kirkella; (2) Rapid City and Miniota branch; (3) Varcoe and Lenore branches; (4) Minnedosa and Yorkton sections, Portage la Prairie to Millwood; (5) Souris section, Elm Creek to Souris, and (6) Arcola section, Souris to Sinclair. To these were subsequently added the Yorkton and Sheho sections as far as Sheho, Sask.

Along the main line I found the trees had suffered somewhat from the exceedingly dry weather of the spring. This had affected especially the cottonwoods; in some plantations twenty-five per cent or over of those planted in the spring of 1907 had died, owing, as far as I could find, to the very dry weather at the time of planting and subsequently. This was the case more especially along the main line between Portage la Prairie and Brandon. At the latter place conditions had been more favourable, and the trees were in good condition. On the railway lines further north conditions were very different, as there had been a plentiful supply of rain all season, and the trees had made a good growth. In one case, on the farm of Mr. E. A. Schwalm, near Russell, maple showed a growth up to four feet during the season, and ash up to three feet two inches; these trees had been planted the previous year.

Later in the season, when visiting the plantations along the Souris and Arcola and Moose Mountain sections, I found that the dry season had shown its effect, in the growth for that season being somewhat less than usual. In some cases trees had been badly damaged by hail; this was noticed only in the neighbourhood of Pipestone and Sinclair.

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On the Yorkton branch in Saskatchewan there seemed to have been good growth during the season and great care had been taken of the trees.

Unusual numbers of caterpillars of the tussock moth were found toward the end of August and the beginning of September, especially around Rosser and Virden. During the last winter the trees suffered to some extent from the attacks of rabbits; in the northern part of the province it is the bush rabbit which is reported to be the worst depredator, and this variety prefer the cottonwood trees; in the southern part of the province, the jack-rabbits are the common ones and they prefer the ash trees. Along the Souris section also I found a number of cases of damage by mice during the previous winter. The vagabond gall (caused by the plant-louse, *Pemphigus vagabondus*), was fairly common again during the past summer, and in one plantation near Pipestone I found a couple of trees that had died, apparently through the repeated attacks of this insect.

On the whole, I think that, on account of the short season, the growth of the trees was somewhat less than usual. Owing to the rush and crowding of the work on the farms, due to the late spring and consequent rush of work, the care given the trees, in common with other crops, was not quite up to the usual standard; there were many exceptions to this, however, and in general the branch has little to complain of in regard to the care of the trees.

Since my return to Ottawa in November, 1907, I have been occupied in the office work connected with the distribution of trees this spring, work in connection with the library of the branch, the preparations of press bulletins, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. H. JACOMBE.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

## REPORT OF MR. A. P. STEVENSON, TREE-PLANTING INSPECTOR.

NELSON, MANITOBA, April 1, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following brief report on the work done by me under your instructions as tree-planting inspector in connection with the work carried on in this province by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

On June 14 I commenced the work of inspection, and shortly after met Mr. F. W. H. Jacombe by appointment at Morden, when the list of applicants for trees in Manitoba was gone over and examined with the view of dividing up the work of inspection in Manitoba equally between us, Mr. Jacombe taking the northwestern part of the province, while the district covered by myself was the Red River valley west to the boundary of the province and along the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Winnipeg to Togo.

The past winter had been one of the longest and stormiest in our experience in the west, the snowfall being excessive. Some damage was done in a few of the young plantations by the settling of the deep snow drifts in spring, but where snowbreaks were planted no injury was noticed in the plantations.

This year's experience affords a good object lesson of the necessity of planting a snowbreak when planting out a windbreak, and it is satisfactory to notice that the farmers are devoting more time and attention to this subject. A snowbreak consists

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of a single row of trees planted rather close together at a distance of forty or fifty yards from the plantation proper on the north and west sides; this clear space of forty yards between the single row and plantation affording a place for the snow banks to lodge.

The jack-rabbits were more troublesome than usual last winter, doing considerable damage, especially to the elm and ash. Cottonwood also suffered to some extent. On account of the deep snow they were able to get into the top branches of good sized trees and eat them up very badly. The shot-gun is the only sure remedy; close netting is of little use in a winter of deep snow, besides being rather expensive. Where there are only a few trees, such as fruit trees, an application of fish oil with a little sulphur and carbolic acid stirred in it, we have found to be an effective remedy.

The past summer was one of excessive drouth in southern Manitoba. In some localities practically no rain fell throughout the summer. On this account the young trees planted out this season have not averaged so well as in former years. My estimate is 75 per cent of trees growing that have been planted out this year, and it is only to the thorough preparation of the soil, which the Forestry Branch insists on before trees are planted or any one receives trees, I attribute this good showing during this dry year.

The small cottonwoods suffered most from the dry weather and the ash the least of any. After the first year the ash is a very popular tree with planters on account of its sturdy qualities and when mixed with other varieties it is a fairly quick grower.

The early groves planted out under the Forestry Branch co-operative scheme made very satisfactory growth. On account of the close planting the moisture from the melted snow evaporated very slowly so that the trees did not suffer on account of the drouth. It was also interesting to note that gardens, where partially surrounded with a shelter-belt gave a good crop of vegetables and small fruits, while those without any protection did not yield half a crop. The snow slowly melting in the plantation supplied sufficient moisture in the subsoil to ensure a crop.

The planting out of a wood lot on the farm for the purpose of growing fire wood and fence posts is becoming a very live practical question with the prairie farmers, and a number of wood plantations will be started this coming spring, more especially with men who have finished planting for a shelter-belt.

The Vagabond Gall had given considerable trouble among the cottonwood trees, and has been the cause of considerable anxiety to those having fine plantations of this variety. This trouble has been noticed in other years but only to a limited extent, and little harm has resulted. But this year the vitality of the trees appears to have been weakened and it is feared the trees so affected have suffered considerable injury. I am not aware of an effective remedy for this trouble. I have advised picking off the galls which is all right as far as it goes and with a few trees, but where there are hundreds it is impossible to do this. The dry season may have been the cause of the great increase in the number of galls affecting the trees this past season.

We notice the Russian willow where planted is giving very good satisfaction and is in very general demand on account of its quick growing qualities, adapting itself to almost any soil and location, holding its leaves quite green when every other deciduous tree in the grove is brown and bare.

The general condition of the trees in plantations set out under Forestry Branch supervision is very satisfactory, no injury from winter killing was noticed and the cultivation and care given the newly planted out trees were very satisfactory.

There is an ever-increasing number of the earlier planted groves in which cultivation has entirely ceased, the trees effectually shading the ground, choking out weeds and grass and thereby establishing forestry conditions, and proving to the planter the wisdom of the rule laid down by the Forestry Branch, that trees should be planted at the rate of 2,720 trees to an acre, or four feet by four feet apart each way.

The questions of the proper distance apart to plant trees in order to secure best results, of pruning and the proper time to do it, are matters on which a considerable number of new planters have rather peculiar views. The idea prevails that to plant



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trees four by four feet apart is too close, that ten by ten feet is required in order to give sufficient room for cultivation with a team and plough between the rows of trees.

For an illustration of the desirability and benefit of close planting, the planter's attention is directed to groves set out four to six years ago under government supervision, and also to natural bluffs that may be growing in the neighbourhood. It can be seen that the tallest and best trees are in the centre of the grove, where the roots of the trees are entirely shaded from the sun and drying winds.

The inspector has also to point out the unnecessary labour and absurdity of pruning up to a single stem the young trees planted out for the purpose of a shelter-belt. If left without pruning the trees will more quickly and effectually shade the ground, and thereby shorten the labour of cultivation, and forestry conditions will more quickly be brought about. As the trees increase in height the lower limbs will die and can then be cut out and used on the farm as summer wood.

The Forestry Branch co-operative tree-planting scheme is one of the most popular with the people in the west, and as the years go by and the beautiful groves show up more and more prominently dotted over the prairie landscape, they become silent witnesses of the government's wisdom and forethought for the comfort and welfare of the dwellers on the plains of the west.

A. P. STEVENSON,  
*Tree-Planting Inspector.*

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## REPORT OF ANGUS MacKINTOSH, TREE-PLANTING INSPECTOR.

HEADLANDS, SASKATCHEWAN, April 1, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a brief report on the tree-planting inspection work with which you entrusted me in 1907.

The territory allotted to me was that intersected by the Kirkella Railway from Elkhorn to Strassburg and up the east side of Last Mountain Lake; the Prince Albert branch from Lumsden to Rosthern, and the Canadian Northern from Quill Lake to Vermilion.

The applicants for trees are not all to be found in strips of country along those railways, but are widely scattered, many of them from forty to seventy miles, some even further, from any railway. In those outlying places there are a number of bachelor homesteaders amongst our applicants who put in only half their time on the homesteads, having from necessity to go out and earn money elsewhere; and the inspector sometimes finds nothing but vacant shacks and a few acres of prairie sod turned over at the end of a long journey. It is not, however, always so, for there are now many thriving small plantations in some of those remote places, and there is no lack of desire to have trees shown.

The plantations made in past years in settlements less remote are steadily increasing, are on the whole doing well, and many of them are now attractive features of the landscape. Most of them are as well kept as can be expected, for many of the owners have not yet got over the preliminary work of making for themselves comfortable homes. There are of course a few exceptions where the trees have not had the attention necessary to insure success, especially where farms have been sold, and the purchaser lacks the enthusiasm of the former tree-planting owner.

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On account of the extraordinary lateness of the spring of 1907 planting operations were everywhere much delayed, and in many cases had to stand over until all the grain was sown. Yet on the whole the trees have done wonderfully well. I estimate the failures among them at ten per cent.

Although the previous winter was a severe one, I am glad to say that the plantations all over the territory that I inspected look well. There is very little damage or cutting back noticeable and the greater number of the trees injured in that way in past years have recovered and are now making a much hardier growth. The few cases of cutting back that I did see I attribute to the richness of the soil, coupled with heavy manuring. I have often to warn applicants for trees, and recipients of them, about the evil of putting too much manure on the land, and in that way causing the young trees to grow too fast and soft.

I am sorry that on account of the large number (over 700) of names on my list, and the kind of country over which they were scattered, I was unable to visit all the applicants. Those, however, on whom I did not call have been written to.

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS MacKINTOSH.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

### REPORT OF JOHN CALDWELL, TREE-PLANTING INSPECTOR.

VIRDEN, MANITOBA, April 1, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith beg to submit to you my report for the season of 1907.

My territory was the Canadian Pacific Railway main line from the Manitoba boundary to Regina and back to Manitoba along the Arcola line and all the intervening territory. The work took five months, beginning June 15.

I found the plantations generally doing well with the interest and demand increasing. I booked no one this season for more than 1,500 trees as we were likely to be a little short of stock to supply a heavy demand from all quarters. I think it better not to give too many trees at a time and 1,500 is probably a very good average.

I marked off quite a lot of names this season, as when a man has been called upon three times he should be pretty capable of planting and caring for trees and we will have more time to devote to newer men.

Although last spring was very late the season was cool with an abundance of moisture and the trees did well, as did also the willow cuttings.

The percentage growing of all trees planted to date is about 85 per cent.

The maple, ash, cottonwood and willows are all doing well. The elm is the least satisfactory, being more sprawly and very subject to being cut off by rabbits. I noticed some Carolina poplars on the street in Regina which had done well for three years and think that this may become a useful tree.

I am still in favour of sending out more of our hardy fast-growing willows.

The district from Manor east to the Manitoba boundary was struck by a very bad hail storm early in the season and a good many plantations were very badly damaged. I advised that the young trees should be cut back pretty close to the ground and no doubt most of them will come again.

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I had the pleasure of visiting the Forestry Nursery at Indian Head a couple of times during the season and was pleased to see everything in such splendid condition. On account of the late spring the young stock will be a little smaller than usual, but that is better than having the trees too large.

The farmer is a very busy man in the spring of the year and fair-sized seedlings are the best for him to plant. I have always found that most beginners in tree-planting think they have quite a large contract on hand when they have a couple of thousand trees to plant when it should not take one man and one boy more than eighteen hours to do the work.

When I started out last spring I took a dibble and a few seedlings with me and I lost few opportunities of giving a practical lesson in how to trim a seedling and how to plant it, and I may say that an object lesson of that kind is very much appreciated. Showing a man once in a practical way is worth more than telling him a dozen times over. As long as it is my duty and privilege to travel among the farmers in this work I will take my dibble, also a few seedlings and cuttings. I feel that I can make myself more useful in that way and may be the means of saving a great deal of hard labour.

Before closing my report I would like to add that we have south of Virden some thousands of acres of sandy land poorly adapted for agricultural purposes but well adapted for growing such trees as spruce, tamarack, cottonwood and willow. Fuel is becoming scarce and higher each year, and I believe it would be a paying proposition for the government to plant some of this land. I think it would be well to give this matter some consideration.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## REPORT OF WALTER B. GUITON, TREE-PLANTING INSPECTOR.

INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the season's work in tree inspection as carried on through the co-operation of the Department of the Interior.

The territory given me this year was along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Pense to Moosejaw, thence south to North Portal; also along the Estevan line into the border of Western Manitoba. From here I received instructions to proceed along the main line to Lethbridge and south to Macleod, also doing Southern Alberta in what is known as the Mormon country where some of our finest plantations are to be seen on all sides of the roads. It is very gratifying to see the care which the people have taken to protect the trees from being broken by cattle. From Cardston I proceeded back along the line to Lethbridge, working my way to Medicine Hat; from there along the Crow's Nest railway into Calgary. This part of the line was one of the most difficult on my whole list, as the Canadian Pacific Railway have the land for some thirty-five miles back from the main line, and it is necessary to travel the whole stretch of country until one gets into the settlement along the Rosebud creek, in which we have quite a number of plantations growing.

The spring being very late this year, I was not able to commence till July 1 so as to give the young trees, which were set out this year, a chance of showing how they were doing. The trees were in all cases received in excellent condition owing to the

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way in which they were incased in sacking and wet moss, so as to keep from drying out until they arrived at their destination. The applicant having received word beforehand as to when the trees would arrive, there was no leaving of them at the station until they were dried but they were planted at once before the buds opened up, the ground having been prepared the summer before, which does away with the necessity of spring ploughing.

Great care should be taken to see that the trees are set out the required number of feet apart in the plan which is sent to each applicant. Also the trees should be firmly planted in the ground so that, should one try to pull them up by the thumb and first finger he would be unable to do so without breaking the tops of the trees. With the majority of planters the green ash is very much in favour and is giving increased satisfaction every year, when planted in alternate rows with the Manitoba maple, Russian willow and Dakota cottonwood. The elm, although a slower grower, make a desirable addition to a plantation. These do well when set out in rows four feet by four feet and have a remarkable tendency to stop the working of the insects, which at present are not numerous, although a slight damage was done to some of the leaves on the willow by the tent caterpillar this season. Some complaints have been made as to the damage done to the ash trees by the jack-rabbit which eats off the tops of the green ash during the winter. The rabbits seldom bother the maple, although this tree is very often killed back in the winter by too late a cultivation in the fall and trying to force them ahead. This is a mistake as they should not be cultivated later in the fall than the middle of August, but one can go through them with a hoe and take the big weeds out of them without doing any damage.

Do you want the trees pruned, is the question asked very often. As these trees are given for windbreaks and not ornamental purposes, they should be allowed to grow as close to the ground as possible, and when the trees are too big so that cultivation is no longer required, they will then hold the moisture in the ground and shade it so much that there are very few weeds which will grow to any great extent. The number of applicants who have not got the ground in shape or properly prepared for another year, is getting less every year, showing that the people are finding that it is one of the things which have to be done at the proper season of the year. While it is possible to get a sandy loam into a proper state for trees in the first year, yet on heavy clay soil this cannot always be done. The applicant who heeds the inspector's advice, and has the ground as it should be, is farther ahead in one year than if he were allowed to plant trees on badly worked ground, in two years or even more, showing that the ground well worked up absorbs the moisture more readily and is in fact easier to keep weeds down on.

I have not given any Manitoba maple west of Swift Current as they do not seem to do so well as the ash, cottonwood, elm and willow, the maple coming out so early in the spring on account of the hot winds that they are checked or killed back again by frosts, so much so that if it were not for its rapid growth it would be killed entirely.

While at Maple Creek I saw some crab-apple trees which were grown within the shelter of one of our shelter-belts loaded down with fruit, and the smaller fruits were doing exceedingly well. I was able to give some good advice to the farmers about these fruit trees, as I have had good experience in fruit and ornamental trees with the well-known firm of Stone & Wellington for five years. This knowledge has been very useful to me during the season's work. I had a good many foreigners on my list this year who show a great fondness for trees, having raised them successfully in the Dakotas of the United States where trees were one of the principal features on the farm to stop the winds and keep the snow from accumulating around the buildings.

In closing my report, I beg to say that the plantations visited are, on the whole, in a very satisfactory state and that the efforts of the department are meeting with a success which is encouraging, as the work at present is only in its infancy. Some

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inducement should be made to try and encourage the farmers who visit the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, to drive out to the Forestry station as it will give them an object lesson in what can be done in a few years. As far as observations go for the season closing 1907, I would say that 95 per cent of the trees set out since 1902 are alive and 85 per cent of them doing well.

Your obedient servant,

WALTER B. GUITON,  
*Tree Inspector.*

## APPENDIX No. 7.

## REPORT OF JAMES LEAMY, CROWN TIMBER AGENT.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., March 20, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with fire-guarding timber within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, during the season of 1907.

During the season we had no large fires that caused us very much trouble, the season being rather a favourable one and not excessively dry. On the upper Columbia river, that is between Surprise rapids on the north and the boundary of the railway belt on the south, we had very little difficulty in coping with any small fires that occurred, although a number of small fires did occur which were promptly attended to by the fire rangers in charge of that district and no damage was caused by them. No fires happened along the Kicking Horse river, between Golden and Field, and very little trouble was given the rangers in this district by fires. The only fire of any consequence was at Surprise rapids, just near the north boundary of the railway belt, which fire was caused by a number of students from some American college who were on a camping tour during the summer and who located themselves just outside of the railway belt, lighting bonfires and neglecting to extinguish same when leaving, consequently quite a serious fire occurred on account of their negligence, which extended slightly into Timber Berth No. 85 but was carefully watched and attended to by Mr. Cameron Fisher, the fire ranger of that district, and did no damage of any consequence to Dominion timber. In the early part of the season I was compelled to divide the upper Columbia district into two parts: Mr. Frank Ashdown looked after the Kicking Horse district and the upper Columbia south to the Spillimacheen river, which is at the boundary of the railway belt, while Mr. Cameron Fisher attended the district from Golden to the northern boundary of the railway belt at Surprise rapids up the Beaver creek to the summit of the Selkirk mountains, that is Roger's Pass.

A number of small fires occurred along the line of the railway from Beavermouth, but did not spread to any extent being carefully looked after by Mr. Fisher. From Roger's Pass west to Revelstoke and Sicamous along the line of the railway, a number of small fires occurred, but the greatest difficulty in that district was down the Columbia river from Revelstoke to Arrowhead in which part a number of fires took place and were attended to by Mr. Alexander McRae and his assistants, also the Canadian Pacific Railway employees, therefore were not permitted to spread and do any damage, and I am pleased to report that no timber of any value was destroyed. In the Eagle's Pass there were numerous small fires, but they did not do any damage.

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From Sicamous down to the boundary of the railway belt at Armstrong, part of which district was looked after by Mr. Alex. Reid and Mr. J. D. McGuire, fires were comparatively few and did not cause much trouble, no timber having been destroyed. In the valley of the Salmon river also, in Mr. J. D. McGuire's district, a number of fires occurred which were caused by farmers clearing up their lands, and some trouble was occasioned by having to attend to them, but no government timber was lost, although endangered by fires on the settlers' lands and had to be attended to almost constantly.

Along the Shuswap river from Enderby to Marble lake a number of small fires occurred, but were promptly attended to by Mr. Alex. Reid, whom I appointed in the latter part of the season to look after that district, therefore they did not do any damage at all, no merchantable timber having been destroyed.

The Notch Hill and the Shuswap Lake districts were looked after by Mr. W. R. Peacock, and only one fire occurred of any consequence, that was on the north shore of the Shuswap lake in the Meadow Creek district; this fire was caused by settlers who were squatted in that district, but did very little damage, having been promptly attended to by Mr. W. R. Peacock and also the employees of the Lamb-Watson Lumber Company who promptly turned out their men to assist in looking after that fire.

From Little Shuswap lake west to Kamloops the only fires which occurred were caused by the sparks from the engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway setting fire to the dry grass and burning up their own fences along the railway, but did not extend any distance away from the track; no timber being burned in that district.

In the vicinity of Ashcroft, which is looked after by Mr. Angus McGillivray, extending from Savona west to Lytton, a few small fires occurred which may be chargeable against the Canadian Pacific Railway and people engaged in the clearing of lands, but no damage was sustained by these fires. Still further west a few small fires occurred along the line of the railway between Yale and Agassiz, but were attended to by the fire ranger in charge of that district, Mr. F. W. Hughes, and did not do any damage. These fires might be attributed to the Canadian Pacific Railway section men clearing up the refuse along the right of way, such as bush, old ties, &c. However, no damage was sustained by these fires. From Agassiz west to Slave river, also attended to by Fire Ranger Hughes, no fires occurred. A fire occurred on Stave river which was caused by the clearing of the island on which the Stave Lake Power Company were erecting their plant and building the dam across the river. This fire got away across the Stave river and set fire in some old logging works in cancelled timber berth No. 133. The fire assumed considerable proportions, but was attended to by Mr. Murdock Martyn, with the assistance of the Stave Lake Power Company's employees and those of Messrs. E. H. Heaps & Company, who succeeded in subduing the fire before any damage of any consequence occurred, and I think the ranger in question deserves great credit for the prompt manner in which he attended to this fire.

From Stave river west, Mr. Murdock Martyn's district, a few small fires occurred, which were caused by the clearing of the right of way by the Canadian Pacific Railway employees and caused no damage whatever, except that they had to be watched and attended to. About the western boundary of the railway belt, also in charge of Mr. Martyn, I was obliged to employ a ranger to attend to the north arm of Burrard inlet, owing to the large number of campers along the North Arm and Burrard inlet, and owing to his vigilance no fires occurred as he was constantly on the alert.

The south side of the Fraser river touching the international boundary line was looked after by Mr. M. G. Fadden, Mr. John Bell, Mr. Neil Johnson and Mr. Geo. E. Gairns. In Mr. Fadden's district, which extends from Hope to Lower Sumas taking in Cultus Lake district, no fires occurred.

In Mr. John Bell's district, which extends from Lower Sumas to Langley, comprising Matsqui and Langley municipalities, a few fires occurred in American territory, but were carefully looked after by Mr. Bell, assisted by Mr. John Dennison,

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whom I had to employ for a short time during the dry season. These fires did not cross into Dominion timber.

The Surrey and Delta districts were looked after by Mr. Neil Johnson, assisted by Mr. Geo. E. Gairns. A number of fires occurred, only one of which gave us very much trouble. This fire occurred on some settler's land adjoining limits 'R' and S7, being private property which was being logged. It was supposed to have been caused by sparks from the logging engine. However, it assumed large proportions and spread over private lands, but Mr. Johnson, assisted by Mr. Gairns and the employees of the McNair Shingle Company, promptly established a fire line along the Johnson road, having barrels of water, also men felling dead timber, and preventing the fire from extending into the timber limits. After a fight of some weeks' duration, I am pleased to be able to report that no timber in which the government had any interest, was burned.

In concluding this report I beg to commend the different fire rangers for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties, and I consider that by their constant vigilance they protected a large quantity of valuable timber which otherwise might have been destroyed, and I beg to also thank you for your very valuable assistance and advice in connection with all matters pertaining to the conservation of timber within the railway belt.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## REPORT OF W. J. MARGACH, CHIEF FOREST RANGER.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, April 21, 1908.

The Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to report that during the summer of 1907 on the eastern slope of the mountains south of the Saskatchewan river, seven fire rangers were employed during the early summer and late autumn. The season was wet during the summer, and men were taken out of the woods at that time.

There was no fire that did any damage to standing timber during the season. Some of the rangers reported several small fires to have got away from settlers clearing land, which were extinguished without doing damage. Two of these settlers were prosecuted and fined. It is a very difficult matter to get evidence showing breaches of the Act.

In respect of fire from locomotives setting fire to the prairie, in my opinion a mechanic should be appointed as a ranger who is capable of getting on to a locomotive and finding if the appliances are on the engine and if they are being kept in condition to prevent the throwing of sparks.

I lately returned from a trip to the Macleod river, a hundred and twenty miles west of Edmonton, and made an inspection of the manner in which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were clearing their right of way. The work is being done by sub-contractors by Foley, Welch & Stewart, who are the contractors from the company. The right of way is being cleared in a great many places to a width of 200 feet, and I found them burning all the material upon the land, none of it going outside of the right of way. The engineers have got this under their supervision, and I believe that the requirements of the department are in this respect being met.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. MARGACH,  
*Chief Forest Ranger.*

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## APPENDIX No. 9.

## REPORT OF W. A. DAVIS, CHIEF FOREST RANGER.

GRAND VIEW, MANITOBA, December 24, 1907.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make my report as Chief Forest Ranger for the Riding Mountain, Turtle Mountain and Porcupine Forest Reserves in Manitoba.

I commenced my duties on May 1, 1907. My first step was to lay off my territory into districts. For example, there are three permanent rangers for the Riding Mountain reserve, to each of whom has been allotted his own special tract to patrol, the average face of which is about 45 miles. The men appointed are well acquainted with their own individual locality, living inside of their own patrol precincts, and are used to the bush and conversant with all the different trails through the mountain.

The first duty I strongly impressed on them was to see that no fires got into the bush inside of their respective locations. The next was, that each was to see to it that there should be a clearly defined line or road allowance cut all along the outside limit of the reserve. As it now stands even the settler who lives in close proximity does not know when he is over the line, and this causes us a great deal of trouble in dealing with trespassers, as of course they invariably take advantage of this and when questioned as to where the wood or posts have been taken from, profess ignorance as to the exact section, but always say they believe it was outside of the reserve. It will take a considerable time to have these lines all cut out, and where they run through a great depth of bush it would be hardly fair to expect the ranger of that district to do all the work, for if he were compelled to do so it would take up his entire time, and I would suggest that a small appropriation should be made at the present session for this purpose.

I have also asked each ranger to furnish me before my next report with a map of his territory, showing the different kinds of trees, and the land they cover and where burnt over, defining the area of same, and giving approximately the quantity of dry wood that could be obtained, and how far from the nearest station in a direct line. This map is to be made out for an average depth into the reserves of eight miles. This is an idea of my own, as in my opinion some steps should be taken as soon as possible to remove as much as possible of all dry and dead timber, as it is a great source of menace to the growing timber. In the event of fire once getting started in such a place it is sure to cause a great deal of damage.

The rangers are also instructed that all persons who bring out either timber or wood from these reserves must have a permit therefor, and if not, the ranger is authorized to seize the same and collect dues from such delinquents. There are a great number of such as it seems to be a recognized idea that to steal from the reserves is no crime. We are trying to show such people that the laws governing these reserves are made solely for the people and we are meeting with a fair measure of success. Very few seemed to know before that this timber and wood were reserved for the use of actual settlers, and that for a nominal office fee only.

While on this subject of dues I would say I believe it would be to the interest of the department and would facilitate the duties of each ranger, if the ranger were notified of the name of each individual taking out a permit in his district and the particulars of the permit. I found in several instances, where the ranger came across wood cut in large quantities and saw the person who took out same, that he claimed



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to have a permit and before the ranger could get back word from the Dauphin office, even though information was sent in all cases by first mail, such wood had been removed although permit for the same had never been granted.

I would also suggest that a Dominion land surveyor be sent out as early as possible to run the lines of the Porcupine reserves which have never yet been run, and if this is not done at once it will surely become a source of trouble. As you know, that is specially a timber country and there are timber berths around all the lines and there is danger of the holders cutting over the boundaries.

There was not a very large cut of lumber on account of the extreme depth of snow in the mountains, in fact there were hardly any portable saw-mill outfits at work. But even with the large reduction in the year's cut of lumber there will be more lumber carried over by the large mill owners of Manitoba than was ever known before. But this I consider, although a great hardship for the lumberman, will be a blessing for the farmers and users of such lumber. Before this the demand for lumber had been so great the lumberman could not supply it. But from now on a good supply of dry lumber can be obtained.

Taking up the wood supply, of which there was a great deal said last winter, there was plenty on hand, but it could not be put on the market as the railways could not cope with the situation. We had an abnormally large snowfall. I am most happy to say that for this winter, namely, 1907-8, we are so far blessed with the very opposite. Better weather and for a longer continuous period has never been known. In consequence there will be a larger output of wood, and a greater number of portable saw-mill outfits at work than has been known for a number of years.

I would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that I have had to appoint two temporary rangers for a short term only in each case, one to look after the Lake Manitoba West reserves and the other to look after the Canadian Northern railway extension from The Pas northward on what is called the Hudson Bay Railway, as I deemed it only wise that, on account of the large number of camps used along this line, it should be patrolled to guard against fire.

I was more than pleased that you came out personally and looked over the ground and I am trying my best to follow your instructions as your experience in such work has given you a keener insight into what is required, and at the same time you will be better able to appreciate the different obstacles we as rangers have to contend with.

I am pleased to say that there has been no damage done by fire to the forests in this district whatever. There were quite a few started, but in all cases our rangers, thanks to the new system, have been on the ground and in no instance has the fire got away. The work done by the rangers has reduced the danger in this respect.

Before closing my report I would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that I have not been able to give the whole of my time to this work, much as I would have liked to do so, on account of the other onerous duties which fell to my lot, and which I have already covered in my previous report to you, and this work being imperative had to be done. But I fully expect to give my full time in the future to the Forestry Branch, and hope ere another year rolls round to be able to show you that something tangible has been accomplished.

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. DAVIS,

*Chief Forest Ranger.*

## APPENDIX No. 10.

## REPORT OF C. A. WALKINSHAW, FOREST RANGER.

BOISSEVAIN, MANITOBA, March 28, 1908.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Forestry,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report in regard to the conditions in the Turtle Mountain Timber reserve.

In the first place I would like to say that the general conditions have been extremely favourable during the year just past owing to the fact that there has been an almost complete freedom from fire—only one small fire having got into the reserve and burning about four acres in sections 34 and 36, township 1, range 21, west of the 1st meridian, but doing very little damage because it was principally all grass.

A fire which threatened to do much harm was stopped by the able efforts of my assistants in confining it to sections 3, 2 and 10, township 2, range 21, west of the 1st meridian.

I am pleased to be able to report that seven of the squatters on the reserve, namely, Mrs. Foster and family, Frank Chisholm, John R. Kelly, Benjamin Pagels, William Hunter and family, Joseph Tomlinson and family, and John Rever and family, left last fall and have taken up land near Benito, Saskatchewan, and that the remaining squatters, namely, William H. Cox and family, William Madden and family, and Philip Mulholland, have agreed to vacate the places occupied by them on the reserve and to accept the assistance offered to them to take up locations also near Benito. It is expected that they will leave in about three weeks.

The half-breeds who had located at the western end of the reserve left almost immediately after our visit to them and have not been seen or heard of since.

The past winter has been an exceptionally favourable one for the people who have come for wood, owing to the fact that there was an almost entire absence of snow, and they were able to gather a great deal of the fallen timber that had lain on the ground for some years and in previous seasons could not be gathered on account of snow. The picking up of this wood is a great benefit to the reserve.

There have been at least 250 permits issued for twelve cords each, making a total of 3,000 cords of this fallen wood that has now been taken away. All over the reserve the growth of the young trees referred to in my last report has been continued and has been very rapid.

According to instructions received by me I have destroyed all the habitations of the squatters who have left, and this will be continued in the case of those about to leave as before referred to.

The fish in the lakes on the reserve is an attraction to the American people just across the lines and we have been able to turn back several parties who came this winter with the intention of fishing through the ice. The winter season is the only time when there is much trouble experienced with them.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. WALKINSHAW.  
*Forest Ranger.*

## APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF JOHN STEWART, D.L.S., C.E., COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF  
ENGINEER OF IRRIGATION.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 31, 1908.

HON. FRANK OLIVER,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

## CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

In the spring of 1907, I sent two engineering parties into the field, one in charge of Mr. R. J. Burley, in Saskatchewan, and the other in charge of Mr. P. M. Sauder, in Alberta. Both these men had instructions to make inspections of all ditches authorized, gauge all streams and make surveys of lands to be purchased under the terms of the Irrigation Act, also to inspect all reservoir sites set apart by order in council for irrigation purposes, and to inspect all licensed schemes in each of their territories.

The territory covered by Mr. Burley extends from township 16 south to the international boundary, and from range 8, west of the 4th meridian eastward to range 10, west of the 3rd meridian. Under the above instructions, Mr. Burley made 138 inspections of schemes authorized, 65 surveys of lands to be purchased under the terms of the Act, 23 inspections of licensed schemes, 4 inspections of reservoir sites, and made 19 gaugings of the principal streams in his territory, and sent in to this office 190 reports. Mr. Burley was only able to gauge the largest streams, as the meter he had was too large for small creeks.

The second party was in charge of Mr. P. M. Sauder, in Southern Alberta. The territory covered by Mr. Sauder extends from Bow river, south to the international boundary, and east to range 8, west of the 4th meridian. During the season, Mr. Sauder made 65 inspections of ditches authorized, 10 surveys of lands to be purchased under the terms of the Act, and gauged 131 streams and set 5 gauge rods. He also inspected 23 licensed schemes and 15 reservoir sites and made survey and estimate of the Fisher and Barnes ditch and sent in 140 reports to this office. He also erected two cable stations for gauging streams. Mr. Sauder also made a trip to Montana to get particulars of how work was carried on in the United States, and he also made a survey of the Red Deer river to find out if water could be got on to the lands lying east of the Canadian Pacific Railway block.

In September last, I inspected the following schemes at Saskatchewan Landing: Jones and Webster, at Miry creek, and J. L. Smart and F. Goodwin, at Saskatchewan Landing. I also made a survey of 1,000 acres of land in the Stony Indian reserve, sold to the Calgary Power and Transmission Company, of Calgary.

With reference to the inside work of this office, since April 4 last, there has been the following number of communications received and sent out, viz.:—

Letters received to date. . . . .	3,662
Letters sent out . . . . .	4,846
Agreements for water received and recorded . . . . .	1,380
Applications for water received and recorded. . . . .	168
Gauge rod readings received . . . . .	72
Right-of-way plans examined and recorded. . . . .	110
Plans with applications for water examined and recorded..	336

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Transfer of water agreements and notices of cancellation of water agreements. . . . .	236
Notices of application for water rights prepared for publication. . . . .	168
Number of forms of application for right-of-way over Crown and other lands. . . . .	95
Applications to construct works across road allowances. . . . .	125
Number of final licenses recorded, in triplicate. . . . .	44
Making 176 entries in records. . . . .	
Number of certificates under section 20 of the Act. . . . .	98
Number of certificates under section 33 of the Act. . . . .	40
Number of reports received from R. J. Burley. . . . .	190
Number of reports received from P. M. Sauder. . . . .	140

In a great many of the letters received there were enclosures which had to be recorded in the books of this office, and do not figure in the number of letters received.

It will be noticed from the above figures, that the work of this office has doubled within the past year.

For the coming season it is intended to carry out practically the same programme of work in the field as last year, with the exception that in Southern Alberta there will be cable stations established on all main streams to enable the gauging of these streams to be performed by two men in the years to follow, thus cutting down the expense on such work, and in Saskatchewan there will be gauge rods placed on all the main streams and all streams will be gauged.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

### REPORT OF P. M. SAUDER.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 31, 1908.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Irrigation,  
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of work performed by me during the season of 1907.

#### HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

Having completed the organization and equipment of my party, field operations were commenced on the first of May. Moving in a southerly direction, measurements of the discharge were made on all the more important streams between Calgary and Macleod. From Macleod we travelled westward to a point near the junction of the South Fork and Oldman rivers and gauged the tributaries of the latter. Proceeding southward from Pincher creek to the Waterton lakes and thence eastward to the head works of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation canal, discharge measurements were made on the Waterton, Belly and St. Mary rivers and tributaries.

Having completed this circuit early in August we decided to return to Calgary by a similar route and make a second discharge measurement of all the streams already gauged. A number of smaller streams tributary to the South Fork river, Crownest river and the North Fork of the Oldman river which had not formerly been included were gauged on the return trip.

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Besides determining the actual discharge at the date of measurement, sufficient data as to the general slope of the bed of the stream and its character were obtained to enable us to calculate the probable discharge at high water and flood stages of the streams by use of Kutter's formula for the flow of water in open streams.

The gauge heights which had been formerly established were examined and put in good repair, and five new ones erected.

In August I worked for a week with Mr. Follansbee, of the United States Hydrographic Survey, and obtained much valuable information as to the system under which the work is carried on in that country.

On October 25 having finished the season's work, the outfit was stored and the men paid off.

## INSPECTIONS.

This work consisted of the inspection of all applications for water-rights, the inspection, survey and examination of proposed locations in connection with applications to purchase lands under the irrigation system, the inspection of reservoir sites set apart by Order in Council, and the inspection of licensed irrigation works.

A very careful examination and survey of Mr. John Lineham's schemes for the diversion of water from Macabee creek and Mr. W. H. Quail's scheme for the diversion of water from Muddypound creek were made and I found it necessary to relocate some portions of these schemes.

A very careful examination and survey of the Fisher and Barnes irrigation scheme were made to determine the cost of construction and to form a basis for settlement of the various matters in dispute between them, which occupied considerable time.

In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to Red Deer river in November to determine the feasibility or otherwise of diverting water from that river, to irrigate the land lying south of it and east of the Canadian Pacific railway tract, and found that owing to the high banks and small fall in the river it was not a practicable scheme. From information since received it appears that it may be possible to irrigate this tract by diverting water from the Bow river at a point near the east boundary of the Blackfoot reserve.

Your obedient servant,

P. M. SAUDER.

## APPENDIX No. 13.

## REPORT OF RALPH J. BURLEY.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 31, 1908.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Irrigation,  
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the work performed by me during the season of 1907.

My party was organized in Calgary and the outfit loaded and shipped to Medicine Hat on May 6. From there we drove to Medicine Lodge near the detachment and after completing the work of inspections and surveys there and in the vicinity of Medicine Hat moved to Maple Creek on May 25.

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From there we moved in a southeasterly direction inspecting all schemes on the north side of the Cypress hills, and then moving across to the south side and working westward completed the circuit of the hills and arrived at Maple Creek on November 25.

The work consisted of inspections of all licensed and authorized schemes, inspections of reservoir sites set aside by Order in Council, inspection and survey of proposed schemes involving the purchase of land under the irrigation system and gauging of the more important streams flowing out of the Cypress hills.

From the attached lists it will be seen that the work in the Maple Creek district is increasing rapidly and as several schemes needed two and sometimes three inspections during the season it was impossible for me to devote as much attention as should have been given to the hydrographic work. In addition I located the Fearon, Moorhead and Hastic ditch, a rather extensive scheme which involved the placing of some twenty-six miles of location stakes, transit traverse of the ditches and reservoirs and the running of check levels over all the located ditches. This work delayed me some three weeks just at a time when a close check should have been kept on the flow of water in the various streams, and as a result I could only make some nineteen gaugings of the larger streams. A smaller meter should be supplied for gauging the spring creeks, small coulees, &c.

Weather conditions prevented further field work being advantageously carried on, and on November 25 I struck camp, and stored the outfit at Maple Creek, shipped the horses to Calgary and paid off my party in accordance with your instructions.

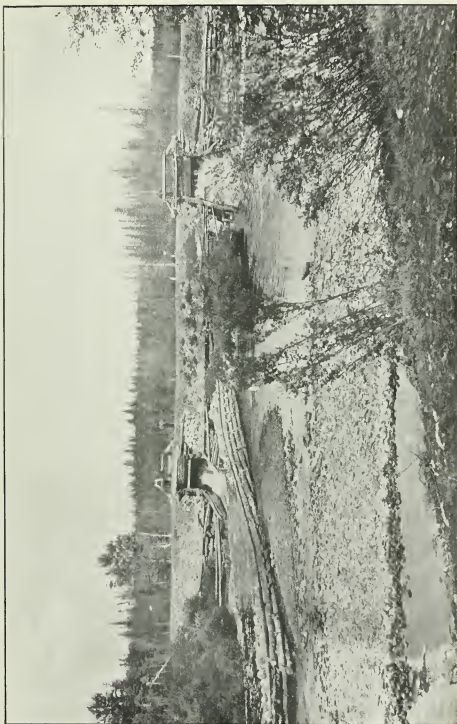
Your obedient servant,

RALPH J. BURLEY.





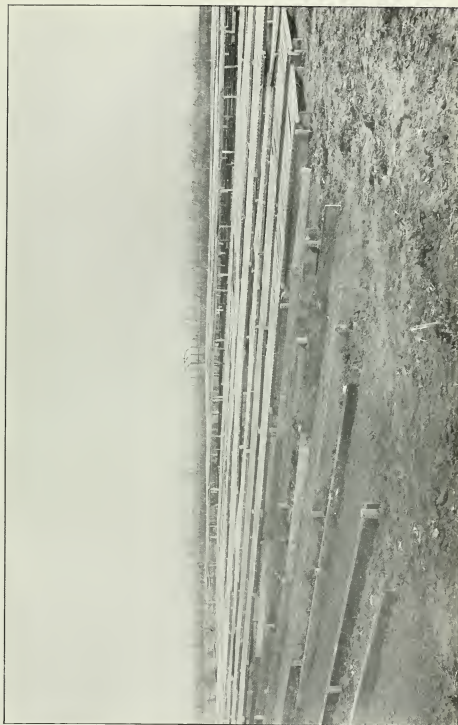




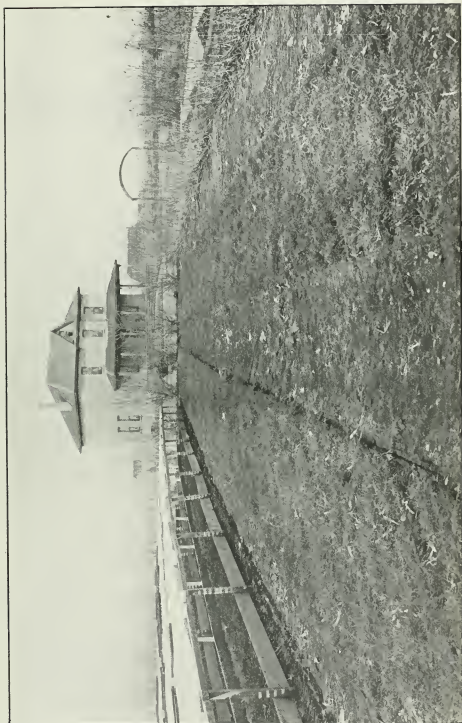
LUMBERMAN'S DAM, DUCK MOUNTAIN RESERVE.



SHADED CONIFER BEDS, INDIAN HEAD NURSERY.







TWO-YEAR-OLD SCOTCH PINE SEEDLINGS, INDIAN HEAD NURSERY, SASKATCHEWAN.

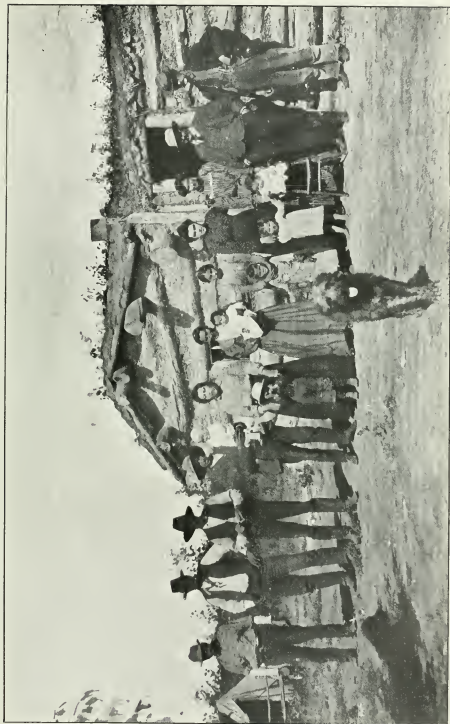




SOWING TREE SEED AT INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN.



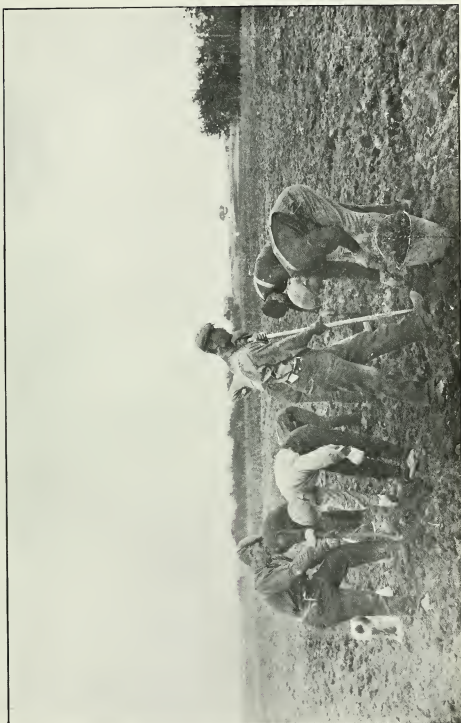




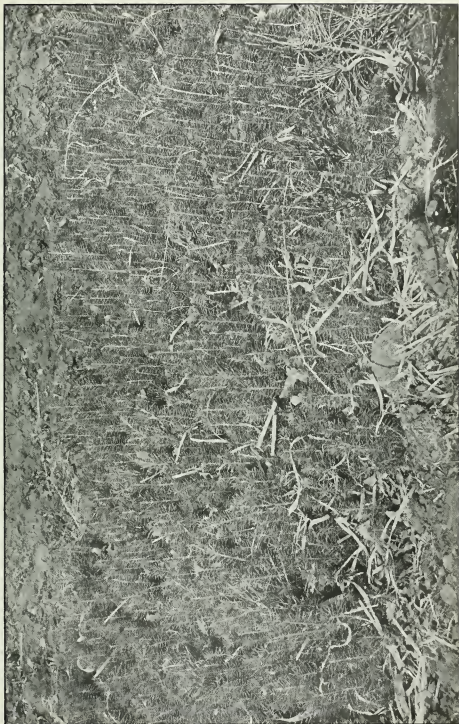
SQUATTER'S HUT, TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.



PLANTING ON THE RESERVES.

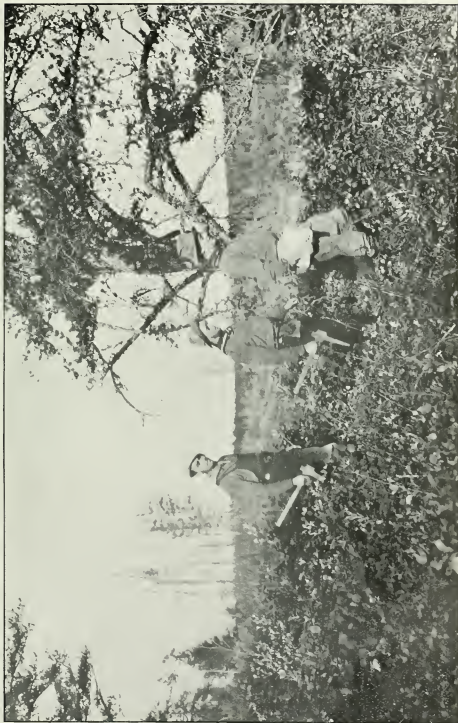






THREE-YEAR OLD NORWAY SPRUCE SEEDLINGS (*Picea canadensis septentrionalis*) AT INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN.



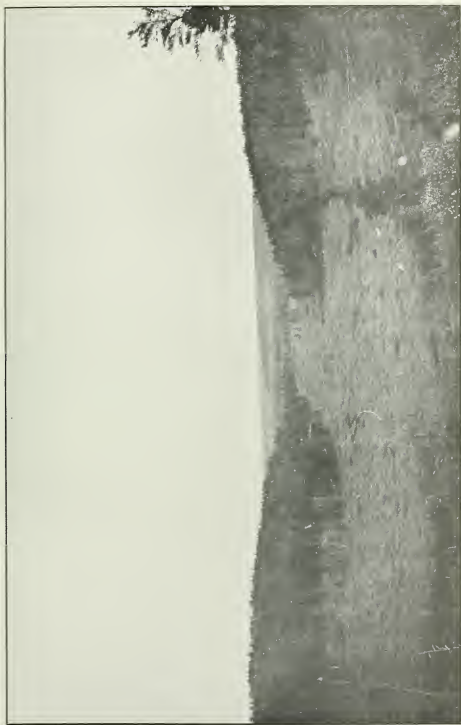


FOREST SURVEY PARTY, RIDGE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

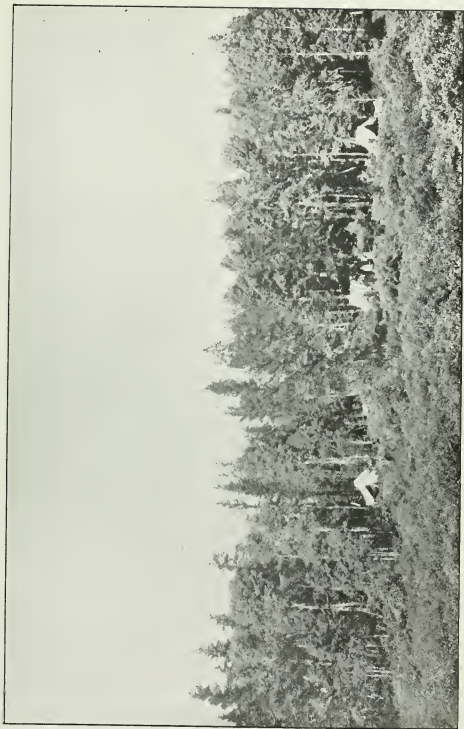




RAVINE IN THE RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE.







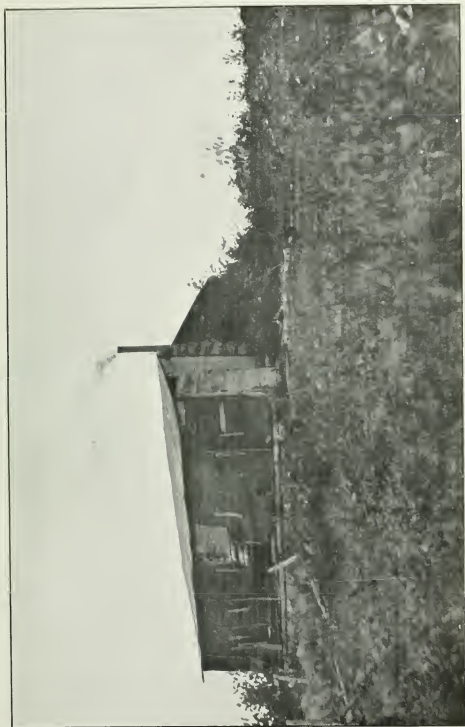
CAMP OF SURVEY PARTY, RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE.





FRUITING BRANCHES OF WHITE SPRUCE AND LARCH.





SQUATTER'S 'IMPROVEMENTS,' TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

